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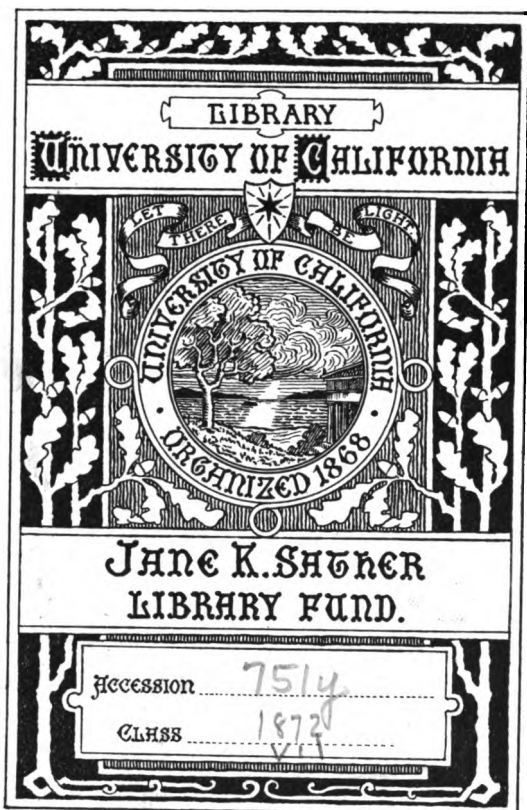
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# THUCYDIDIS I.

**Cambridge:**  
**PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A.**  
**AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.**

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ Α.

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THUCYDIDIS I.

WITH COLLATION OF THE TWO CAMBRIDGE MSS.  
AND THE ALDINE AND JUNTINE EDITIONS.

BY

RICHARD SHILLETO, M.A.

FELLOW OF PETERHOUSE, CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE:  
DEIGHTON, BELL, AND CO.  
LONDON: BELL AND DALDY.

1872.



FATHER

75 My  
1872  
v.1

## NOTICE.

THE Publishers propose—and I readily accede to the proposal—to issue a small instalment of a long-promised but slowly progressing Edition of Thucydides. If the public announcement of the promise has not reached the tether of the precept “nonumque prematur in annum,” yet the time elapsed since the Edition was contemplated now well-nigh extends to the *τὸς ἐννέα ἔτη* of the Peloponnesian war. A very great portion of this time was spent in work continued, with brief intervals, from early morning to midnight, work hard, still work intellectual, but leaving scanty space for extra work. So *ἐν παρέργῳ* slowly but surely and with the most minute carefulness I went on collating the two Cambridge Mss. hereafter spoken of, hardly hoping then to do more than leave behind me such memorial of my labour on Thucydides. Within the last four years the position given to me by my adopting College, and the liberality of friends—for both of which this short Notice allows but a passing expression of gratitude—might have enabled me with more leisure to produce more results, if hard incessant work had not been followed by bodily ailments, and increasing years given to a constitution naturally robust less vigour to resist such attacks. Meanwhile, as far as the labour of collation goes, I am not afraid of meeting the question, “quid dignum tanto feret hic.

a

promissor hiatu?" My success or failure in other points I leave to the judgement of the reader.

The two Mss., both in the University Library, are marked by ΝΝ. 3. 18 and ΚΚ. 5. 19 respectively, the former 8vo., the latter 4to. Both appear to belong to the xvth century. The former—containing also *θουκυδίδου βίος*, my collation of which as I omit the life I do not publish—is written in a very neat and clear hand to the end of folio 290 (viii. 76, 2) *ὀλιγαρχεῖσθαι ἐποίησαν δὲ καὶ ἐκκλησίαν εὐθύς οἱ στρατιῶται*, the remainder being supplied by a different hand, the same which has frequently altered the original Ms. either in the text or on the margin<sup>1</sup>. The transcriber of the vastly larger portion of this Ms. also transcribed the Sancroft Ms. of Herodotus, preserved in the Library of Emmanuel College. During the last Long Vacation I first saw the Sancr. Ms., and at once suspected what a closer inspection of the two side by side confirmed both to our admirable Librarian Mr Bradshaw and to myself. The history of our Ms. I cannot trace. It bears on folio 1<sup>b</sup> *κτῆμα ἐμοῦ βαλτάσορος τοῦ μελιαβακκοῦ*, the only notice of whom that I have been able to find is a letter from "Ioannes Picus Miran. Baldassari milliauacce S." Ed. Bonon. 1496, fol. Y. iir<sup>b</sup><sup>2</sup>. Underneath, in Porson's well-

<sup>1</sup> I marvel that Arnold did not see this difference of handwriting, Vol. II. p. vi. Ed. 1, p. iii. Ed. 3. I still more marvel at his statement that "in viii. 94, 3 *ὡς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου μέizonος ἢ ἀπὸ τῶν πολέμιων* both manuscripts omit *ἢ*, but the Venetian alone reads *τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν πολέμιων*," τοῦ being distinctly in the Camb. Ms. Arnold also was mistaken in thinking that he had fully collated T. in Book IV., for his last mention of the Ms. is the various reading *ἀσαφῶς* for *σαφῶς* 125, 1. I

was led to notice this from his omission of the true reading, *περιοργῆς* for *περὶ ὀργῆς*, 130, 4, which is clearly in T., hitherto supposed to be given by no extant Ms. of our author. I venture to hope that on more minute collations it will be found in other Mss.

<sup>2</sup> The letter acknowledges the receipt of some Greek books. Pico della Mirandola thanks the sender—a Milanese—in terms extravagantly warm, eulogises his learning, hopes before long to make his personal acquaint-

known handwriting, is "Videtur esse Hudsoni Clarendonius." This view has been generally adopted and I am inclined to it, but I strongly suspect that in Hudson's collation of cl. (our Ms.) and gr. (Grævianus marked in Ed. Bekk. K.) he has occasionally put the saddle upon the wrong horse. The Ms. (N. as after Bekk. I call it) agrees wonderfully with the Venetian (V.), collated by Arnold. In this however there is very much which perplexes me. The agreement of V. is frequent with the original text of N., but more frequent with the altered text. Having had no opportunity of consulting V. I cannot see my way to loose or cut this Gordian knot.

The other Ms. which after Arnold (who had the use of it as well as of N. for some time) I have called T., is written in a clear but far less elegant hand, evidently by a very ignorant scribe, as readers of my collation will see. It contains, besides the eight books of Thucydides, Dionysii ad Ammæum, a collation of which many years ago I put down on the margin of my copy of Ed. Syllb. Tom. II. p. 132—136, *μαρκελίνου* (sic) *εἰς θουκυδίδη τὸν συγγραφέα*<sup>1</sup>, and *θουκυδίδου βίος*. These also I have collated. It bears on folio 1 the inscription Benedicti Theocreni, a Genoese, whose real name was Tagliacarne. After the capture of Genoa 1522 he followed the fortunes of the Fregosi, accompanied them into France, became preceptor to the children of Francis I., subsequently a French Bishop, and is, if not forgotten, now known from his obscure Latin Poems<sup>2</sup>. This Ms.

ance, and begs him to procure "Ioannes grāmaticū in physica et Aristotelis methaphisica (sic)." The letter bears no date, but must have been written before 1494, in which year Pico died.

<sup>1</sup> Defective, not beginning before § 34 Ed. Popp. It opens *λέγεται τὸν*

*θουκυδίδη παύσασθαι τὸν βίον*. At the outset it furnishes a various reading worth marking, for *ἀσαφῶς δὲ λέγων ἀνὴρ ἐπίτηδες* giving *ἀσαφῶς δὲ λέγει ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐπίτηδες*. Bekker had conjectured *ὁ ἀνὴρ*.

<sup>2</sup> For further information consult

is one of the collection of Bishop Moore, since the year 1715 in the possession of our University Library.

I have, besides the readings of N. T. V., given those of two other Mss. One was collated by Gottleber and Bauer (ed. Bauer, Vol. I. Præf. p. iv. v.), also by Bekker, after whom I call it F. (Augustanus being its old name). The discrepancies between Bekker's and the older collation are many, and I have diligently noticed them, probably more minutely than is necessary, but I have, in the course of my own collation, been often reminded of the remark that more knowledge may be derived from variety of readings than from uniformity of reading. The other (Cassellanus H.), written 1252, was collated by Duker. Considering these to be Mss. of the first class I have given their readings.

Some years ago I consulted in Paris one or two Mss., collating them carefully as far as I. 36, and partially elsewhere. Their various readings have been noticed as far as they seemed important. The full collation may perhaps be given when Book II. is issued.

I have also with minuteness given the readings of the First Aldine and the Juntine (marked *A.* and *J.*). I say *the* Juntine, as I have ascertained that there was *one* and not *two* Editions. The Edition "*Florentiæ ap. Bernard. Iuntam 1506 die secunda Nouembris*" is mythical. Bauer, in his "*Elenchus codicum, editionum, &c.*" Vol. II. p. LV., says, "*Bandinius eam ignorat, et mirum est eadem die absolutam dici qua sequentem*" (i. e. ed. 1526, 2 Nou.). The mistake is simple. At the end of the book we have ἐν τῇ Φλωρεντίᾳ παρὰ Βερνάρδου τοῦ Ἰούντα ἔτι ἀπὸ τοῦ χρηστοῦ γενέσεως χιλιοστῷ πεντακο-

Niceron, *Mémoires des Savans*, Tome XXXIII. pp. 322—328. For knowledge of this work I am indebted besides other kindnesses to the indefatigable

research of my friend the Reverend Dr Edleston, Vicar of Gainford and sometime Fellow of Trinity.

στοιστῶ τε καὶ εἰκοστῶ ἔκτῳ, ἀνθεστηριῶνος δευτέρα ἰστα-  
μένου, followed afterwards by *Florentiæ apud Bernardum  
Iuntam, anno ab incarnatione domini Millesimo quingen-  
tesimo sexto die secunda novembriis*<sup>1</sup>. Nothing can be  
plainer than that after *-ntesimo* the word *vicesimo* has  
dropt. If any confirmation of this is necessary it will  
be found in the following letter, which in answer to  
my communication of the discovery I received from  
Mr Bradshaw:

"UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,  
29 August, 1867.

"DEAR SHILLETO,

"I am ashamed to have kept your query about the  
Junta Thucydides so long unanswered, but finding a beautiful  
copy in the library this morning, I write my answer without  
delay for fear of forgetting it again.

"The bibliographers say *some copies* have 1506 and some  
1526, but in the book it is clearly enough in the Greek colophon  
...εἰκοστῶ ἔκτῳ, and in the Latin colophon ...quingentesimo  
sexto, the vicesimo being omitted evidently by mistake from the  
similar termination of the preceding word.

"There can be no doubt that the Greek colophon is right,  
because Filippo Giunta did not die till 1517, and Bernardo's  
name is never found as the publisher before that date.

\* \* \* \* \*

Yours very much,

HENRY BRADSHAW."

I am sorry to leave a promise unfulfilled, an Excursus  
upon a passage in chapter 2. If I had sent out an

<sup>1</sup> By a strange coincidence the Aldine Edition is guilty of a similar anachronism, without however leading to a similar mistake, for no Catalogue as far as I know gives an Aldine Thucydides issued in the year M.D. The preface says "*Ven. pridie Id. Maias M.DII.*" At the end we have *Ενετίησι παρ' Ἀλδφ χιλιοστῶ πεντακοσιοστῶ, Μεταγχειριῶντος τετάρ-*

*τη ἰσταμένου*, followed by *Venetis in domo Aldi mense Maio, M.DII, δευτέρῳ* having in the Greek dropt. I fear I have been doing more good to Booksellers than to Bookbuyers by my destruction of the *First* Juntine Edition's existence. I know that I bought my copy at a cost far more reasonable than the price which probably will be asked hereafter.

Edition several years ago I probably should have defended the text, as I still believe I shall be able to do. But the longer one lives and reads the more one is conscious of one's ignorance, and shrinks from dogmatism. So I defer my Excursus.

It remains to give a list of compendia, addenda, and such errata as I have been able to detect, and to ask for a candid criticism of this scanty instalment at the hands of my readers.

R. S.

CAMBRIDGE,

*December 30, 1871.*

## COMPENDIORUM EXPLICATIO.

Ad. = Arnold.  
Ba. = Bauer.  
Be. = Bekkeriani Codices.  
Br. = Bekker.  
Br. st. = Bekkeri stereotypa editio.  
fort. = fortasse.  
lit. = litura.  
litt. = literae (plural).  
m.r. = manus recens.  
op. = opinor.  
p. l. = parum liquet.  
pl. = plerique.  
pl. omn. = plerique omnes.  
vid. = videtur vel videntur.

## ADDENDA AUT ERRATA.

8, 2 Aristot. Rhet. III. 10, 7 *ὡς συγκαταθραπτομένης τῇ ἀρετῇ αὐτῶν τῆς ἐλευθερίας*, quæ verba (a Pseudo-Lysia suum in usum translata) ex Incerti *ἐπιταφίῳ* citat, idem addit *εἰ μὲν γὰρ εἶπεν ὅτι δέξιν θακρύσαι συγκαταθραπτομένης τῆς ἀρετῆς*.

11, 1 (*ann. crit.*) pro *ὀλιγανία* lege *ὀλιγᾶνία*.

13, 1 De *γέρας* vid. Ind.

14, 4 Vide ne in Eurip. *Electr.* rescribendum sit *ὅς τόδε τεύχος ἐλοῦσ' ἀποκρατός ἐλοῦσ'*? Caccœthes hoc Euripideum quivis vidit aut videre debuit. Qui non viderunt facetissimam Aristophanis *παρωδίαν* Ran. 1331—1355 legant, aut ipsius Tragicæ Ion. 776 seq.

24, 4 (p. 33 not. col. 2 l. 5) pro *ἀκούσαν* lege *ἀκούσιον*.

36, 4 pro *αὐταῖς* lege *αὐτοὺς*.

73, 2 (*ann. crit.*) pro *ὠφέλεια* lege *ὠφέλια*.

90, 3 (p. 111 not. col. 2 l. 15) pro *διακοσμῇ* lege *διακοσμῆ*.







## ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

Α.

Ι. Θουκυδίδης Ἀθηναῖος ξυνέγραψε τὸν πόλεμον τῶν Πελοποννησίων καὶ Ἀθηναίων, ὡς ἐπολέμησαν πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἀρξάμενος εὐθὺς καθισταμένου καὶ ἐλπίσας μέγαν τε ἔσεσθαι καὶ ἀξιολογώτατον τῶν προγεγενημένων, τεκμαιρόμενος ὅτι ἀκμάζοντές τε ἦσαν ἐς αὐτὸν ἀμφοτέροι παρασκευῇ

Init. pag.: χερτον: literis miniis N. Titulus. Θουκυδίδου συγγραφῆς τὸ πρῶτον litt. min. N.T. (nisi quod τὸ om. T.) ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΣΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ. Α. ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ὉΔΩΡΟΥ (sic) ἹΣΤΟΡΙΩΝ. A.J.

I. πελοποννησίων N. πρ N. μέγαν τε N.T. ἦσαν N.T.A.J. ἦσαν F. ἦσαν cum Br. reposui, qua de forma consule sis Cobet, V. Lect. p. 32. Nov. Lect. p. 344.

I. ἀρχόμενος κ.τ.λ. "commencing the compilation of materials (συγγραφῶν) immediately at the outset of the war:" ἀρχ. ἀπὸ would mean "including, embracing, in his work the beginning of the war." Whether τὸν πόλεμον is the whole 27 years war, or the first 10 years war, will be considered hereafter. Notice *ὅτι* τε ἦσαν...καὶ ὁρῶν dependent on τεκμαιρόμενος "founding his conclusion on two facts, partly that (*ὅτι*) both entered into it...also (*τε*) from seeing..." The participle ὁρῶν might have been represented by *ὅτι* ἑώρα, comp. IV. 116, 1 ὡς ἤσθετο...καὶ ὁρῶν, and many more in Th. Herod. IV. 36 γελῶ δὲ ὁρέων γῆς περιόδους γράψαντας πολλοὺς ἦδη...ὁ Ὀκεανὸν

τε ῥέοντα γράφουσι...καὶ τὴν Ἀσίην τῇ Εὐρώπῃ ποιεῖντων ἴσην. "I laugh when I see many who have drawn heretofore maps of the earth, partly because they describe the Ocean flowing...also I laugh at their making Asia equal to Europe." This might have been expressed, of γράφουσι...καὶ ποιεῖν, or γραφόντων...καὶ ποιεῖντων. [Why Heindorf objected to γελᾷ οὐ δυναμένων in Plat. Theaet. 175 B I cannot understand. His conjecture *δυναμένων* is singularly wrong.] I apply the same interpretation to Plat. Phaedr. 249 D *ὅταν πτερῶται τε καὶ...προθυμότερος...ἀδυνατῶν δέ...* (= *ὅταν προθυμῶται...ἀδυνατῇ δέ.*) This may bear upon VIII. 86, 9.

τῇ πάσῃ, καὶ τὸ ἄλλο Ἑλληνικὸν ὄρων ξυνιστάμενον πρὸς  
 2 ἑκατέρους, τὸ μὲν εὐθύς, τὸ δὲ καὶ διανοούμενον. κίνησις  
 γὰρ αὕτη μεγίστη δὴ τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἐγένετο καὶ μέρει τινὶ  
 τῶν βαρβάρων, ὡς δὲ εἰπεῖν καὶ ἐπὶ πλείστον ἀνθρώπων.  
 3 τὰ γὰρ πρὸ αὐτῶν καὶ τὰ ἔτι παλαιότερα σαφῶς μὲν εὐρεῖν  
 διὰ χρόνου πλήθος ἀδύνατα ἦν· ἐκ δὲ τεκμηρίων, ὧν ἐπὶ  
 μακρότατον σκοποῦντί μοι πιστεῦσαι ξυμβαίνει, οὐ μεγάλα  
 νομίζω γενέσθαι, οὔτε κατὰ τοὺς πολέμους οὔτε ἐς τὰ ἄλλα.

II. φαίνεται γὰρ ἡ νῦν Ἑλλὰς καλουμένη οὐ πάλαι βε-  
 βαίως οἰκουμένη, ἀλλὰ μεταναστάσεις τε οὔσαι τὰ πρότερα,  
 καὶ ῥαδίως ἕκαστοι τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἀπολείποντες, βιαζόμενοι ὑπό  
 2 τινων αἰὲ πλειόνων. τῆς γὰρ ἐμπορίας οὐκ οὔσης, οὐδ' ἐπι-  
 μιγνύντες ἀδεῶς ἀλλήλοις οὔτε κατὰ γῆν οὔτε διὰ θαλάσσης,  
 νεμόμενοί τε τὰ αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι ὅσον ἀποζῆν, καὶ περιουσίαν  
 χρημάτων οὐκ ἔχοντες οὐδὲ γῆν φυτεύοντες, ἄδηλον ὃν ὁπότε  
 τις ἐπελθὼν, καὶ ἀτειχίστων ἅμα ὄντων, ἄλλος ἀφαιρήσεται,  
 τῆς τε καθ' ἡμέραν ἀναγκαίου τροφῆς πανταχοῦ ἂν ἡγούμενοι  
 ἐπικρατεῖν, οὐ χαλεπῶς ἀπανίσταντο, καὶ δι' αὐτὸ οὔτε μεγέ-

πρὸς ἑκατέρους om. N. hab. marg. (πρ) m.r. om. pr. F.H. τὸ μὲν...τὸ δὲ T.

§ 2. αὕτη δὴ μεγίστη N.V.F.H. πλείστον pr. N. corr. (acc. et ov) m.r. ἀνῶν' N.T.

§ 3. ἀδύνατα N.T.V. aliq. Be. ἀδύνατον F.A.J. σκοποῦντί μοι N.T. ξυμβαίνει N.T.V. A.J. συμβαίνει Ba. μεγάλα corr. N. (γ) fort. m. ead. ἐς corr. N. (ε) m. ead. necne p.l. Fuit eis. va

II. μεταστάσεις N. va suprascr. m.r. τε hio N. τὲ T. ταπρότερα A.J. ραδίως N.T.

§ 2. ἐπιμιγνύντες pr. T. ἐπιμιγνύντες corr. T. m. ead. γῆν N. νεμόμενοι τὲ T. αὐτῶν pr. N. corr. m.r. αὐτῶν A.J. ἀποζῆν N.T. ὁπότε corr. N. (ὁ) m. ead. opinor. τίς N. ἐπανελθὼν T. καθ' ἡμέραν T. ἀνίσταντο T. τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ N.T.

§ 2. ὡς εἰπεῖν: see note on II. 51, 4.

§ 3. τὰ πρὸ αὐτῶν = τὰ μετὰ τὰ Τρωϊκὰ and τὰ Μηδικὰ ch. 12—19: τὰ ἔτι παλαιότερα = τὰ πρὸ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν and τὰ Τρωϊκὰ ch. 2—11. διὰ χρόνου πλήθος more precisely referring to the latter, but not inapposite to the former, as the distance of time between the Persian and the Peloponnesian wars was sufficient to compel the author to trust to τεκμήρια rather than personal observation or information furnished by contemporaries. ἐκ δὲ τεκμηρίων ὧν i.e. ἐξ ὧν, an idiom now well established in Greek and Latin.

II. βιαζόμενοι κ.τ.λ. "under the pres-

sure of any from time to time more numerous," more usually expressed by τῶν del πλ. βιάζομαι is a verb "sui generis," deponent and passive alike, except in two tenses, ἐβιάσάμην (dep.), ἐβιάσθην (pass.). For though βιάσομαι is frequently deponent, βιασθήσομαι probably of later introduction, βιάται (for which form comp. ἐξετάω Isocr. Evag. 195 o as well as ἐξετάσω, δικᾶν Herod. I. 97 as well as δικάσειν, perhaps κολάσω, κολάσομαι, as well as κολῶμαι) must be passive in Plat. Timæ. 63 c.

§ 2. οὐδὲ φυτεύοντες) (ἀρῶντες, not being settlers, planters, but nomads, whom nec cultura placet longior annua.

3 θει πόλεων ἰσχυον οὔτε τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ. μάλιστα δὲ  
τῆς γῆς ἡ ἀρίστη αἰὲ τὰς μεταβολὰς τῶν οἰκητόρων εἶχεν,  
ἣ τε τῶν Θεσσαλίας καλουμένη, καὶ Βοιωτίας, Πελοποννήσου  
τε τὰ πολλὰ πλὴν Ἀρκαδίας, τῆς τε ἄλλης ὅσα ἦν κράτιστα.  
4 διὰ γὰρ ἀρετὴν γῆς αἱ τε δυνάμεις τισὶ μείζους ἐγγιγνόμεναι  
στάσεις ἐνεποιοῦν ἐξ ὧν ἐφθείροντο, καὶ ἅμα ὑπὸ ἀλλοφύλων  
5 μᾶλλον ἐπεβουλεύοντο. τὴν γοῦν Ἀττικὴν ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ πλεί-  
στον διὰ τὸ λεπτόγεων ἀστασίαστον οὔσαν ἄνθρωποι ᾤκουν  
6 οἱ αὐτοὶ αἰεὶ. καὶ παράδειγμα τόδε τοῦ λόγου οὐκ ἐλάχιστόν  
ἐστὶ, διὰ τὰς μετοικίας ἐς τὰ ἄλλα μὴ ὁμοίως αὐξηθῆναι·  
ἐκ γὰρ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος οἱ πολέμῳ ἢ στάσει ἐκπίπτοντες  
παρ' Ἀθηναίους οἱ δυνατώτατοι, ὥς βέβαιον ὄν, ἀνεχώρουν,  
καὶ πολῖται γιγνόμενοι εὐθύς ἀπὸ παλαιοῦ μείζω ἔτι ἐποίησαν  
πλήθει ἀνθρώπων τὴν πόλιν, ὥστε καὶ ἐς Ἰωνίαν ὕστερον,  
ὥς οὐχ ἱκανῆς οὔσης τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ἀποικίας ἐξέπεμψαν.

III. δηλοὶ δέ μοι καὶ τόδε τῶν παλαιῶν ἀσθένειαν οὐχ  
ἦκιστα· πρὸ γὰρ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν οὐδὲν φαίνεται πρότερον  
2 κοινῇ ἐργασαμένη ἡ Ἑλλὰς, δοκεῖ δέ μοι, οὐδὲ τοῦνομα  
τοῦτο ξύμπασά πω εἶχεν, ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν πρὸ Ἑλλήνος τοῦ  
Δευκαλίωνος καὶ πάνυ οὐδὲ εἶναι ἢ ἐπὶ κλησις αὕτη, κατὰ

§ 3. καλουμένη Θεσσαλία N.V. καὶ Βοιωτία hab. N. marg. m.r. Πελοποννήσου N.  
τὲ N.T.

§ 4. ἐγγιγνόμεναι N. (de V. Ad. tacet.) J. vulg. ante Br. ἐγγιγνόμεναι T.F.H.A.

§ 5. ἐκπίπτοντες N. ἐκπίπτοντες A.J. vulg. ante Br. ἐπὶ πλείστον T. λεπτό-  
γεων pr. N. λεπτόγεων corr. N. m.r. λεπτόγειων V. οὔσαν ἀστασίαστον N. (de V.  
tac. Ad.) αἶνοι N. αἶνοι hic T. ᾤκουν hic N. ὠκουν T. [Tam raro i subscribitur,  
ut tacendum censeam nisi quoties subscribitur.]

§ 6. μετοικίας ἐς N.T.A.J. ἀποικίας pej. lib. ol T. suprascriptum ἢ mox calamo  
transverso inductum. παρ' ἀθηναίων διὰ ταῦτα ὡς N. post ταῦτα, ol δυνατώτατοι hab.  
N. marg. m.r. πολῖται pr. T. πολῖται corr. T. γενόμενοι N.V. ἀνών' N.T. ἐποί-  
ησαν post πόλιν ponit T. καὶ οὐχ ἱκανῆς T. Patet erroris ratio s' = ὡς: s' = καί. Vid.  
Tab. v. num. 9 post Bastii Comment. Palæogr. In Arist. Rhetor. I. 14, 2 libri χα-  
λεπὸν γὰρ καὶ ἀδύνατον. Br. st. χ. γὰρ τὸ ἀδ. Levior mutatio ὡς.

III. § 2. ξύμπασά πω N.V. καὶ τὰ H. et (ut vid.) pr. N. κατὰ corr. N. fort. m.r.

§ 4. ἐφθείροντο = dwindled. φθερε-  
σθαι (φθίνειν) (αὐξάνεσθαι, Arist. N. Eth.  
II. 2 = 3, II, comp. 24, 3 ἐφθάρησαν fol-  
lowed by καὶ τῆς δυνάμεως τῆς πολλῆς  
ἐστερηθήσαν. III. 39, 10 πόλιν ἐφθαρμένην.

§ 5. The usual explanation of ἐκ τοῦ  
...οὔσαν as a confusion between ἐκ τοῦ  
εἶναι and simply οὔσαν may be right, and  
is borne out by IV. 63, I, v. 7, 2, VI.  
84, I. It is however quite as probable

that Thucyd. joined ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ πλείστον.

§ 6. I reserve the consideration of  
this passage to an Excursus at the end  
of the First Book.

III. § 2. δοκεῖ...εἶχεν...εἶναι. Cf. IV.  
62, I. δοκεῖτε...παύσαι (a certain cor-  
rection, else ἥσυχίαν...πόλεμον)...εἶχεν.  
—πάνυ οὐδέ: a rare combination found  
also in Plat. Prot. 398 π πάνυ μὲν οὐκ ἤθε-  
λεν, and Herodot. VII. 12 πάγχυ εὗρισκε

ἔθνη δὲ ἄλλα τε καὶ τὸ Πελασγικὸν ἐπὶ πλείστον ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν  
τὴν ἑπωνυμίαν παρέχεσθαι, Ἕλληνας δὲ καὶ τῶν παίδων  
αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ Φθιώτιδι ἰσχυσάντων, καὶ ἐπαγομένων αὐτοὺς  
ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ ἐς τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις, καθ' ἐκάστους μὲν ἤδη τῇ  
ὁμιλίᾳ μᾶλλον καλεῖσθαι Ἕλληνας, οὐ μέντοι πολλοῦ γε  
χρόνου ἐδύνατο καὶ ἅπασιν ἐκνικῆσαι. τεκμηριοὶ δὲ μάλιστα  
Ὅμηρος· πολλῶ γὰρ ὕστερον ἔτι καὶ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν γενόμενος  
<sup>3</sup> οὐδαμοῦ τοὺς ξύμπαντας ὠνόμασεν, οὐδ' ἄλλους ἢ τοὺς  
μετ' Ἀχιλλέως ἐκ τῆς Φθιώτιδος, οἵπερ καὶ πρῶτοι Ἕλληνες

ἀλλὰ τε N.T. ἐπὶ πλείστον hic N.T. ἐπιπλείστον vulg. ante Br. φθιωτῖα N.T.  
φθιωτῖαι H. pl. Be. ΤΙΑΙ in ΤΙΑΙ facile mutato. Similem corruptelam olim præ-  
buerunt Pausaniæ Editiones viii. 19, 1 ΑΙΠΑΔΑΗΑΙΜΜΕΝΟΙ; ubi hodie Λίπα δη-  
λιμμένοι. αὐτοὺς N. χρόνου—ἡδύνατο T. lit. 8 vel 9 litt. cap. ἐδύνατο N.V.q. recepi.  
Vide ad Dem. F. Leg. § 56 Annot. Crit. p. 37.

§ 3. ὕστερον N.T.V.H. pl. Be. ὕστερος schol. vulg. ante Br. μετὰ N.T.H.  
φθιωτῖας N. φθιώτιδος T. πρῶτο T. ἀποκαλεῖ T.

οἱ οὐ πρῆγμα εἶναι. So τὴν ἀρχὴν (ἀρχήν)  
οὐ coexistent with οὐ τὴν ἀρχήν (ἀρχήν),  
non *propterea* as well as *propterea* non with  
no difference of meaning (see Madv. de  
Finib. p. 168). οὐ πάνυ is precisely ana-  
logous to οὐ φημί, οὐ βούλομαι, οὐ φαί-  
νεται, οὐκ ἀξιῶ, οὐχ ἦκιστα, &c. Attic ur-  
banity preferred, "I do not say," "I do  
not wish," "it is not evident," &c. to  
our more blunt "I say it is not," "I  
wish not," "evidently not," &c. Still  
as I would not confidently maintain that  
in every passage οὐ φημί (for instance) is  
to be rendered "I deny," so neither  
would I venture touching οὐ πάνυ to  
impugn Mr Cope's position (Note C in  
the Appendix to his admirable Transla-  
tion of Plato's Gorgias), "It is unrea-  
sonable and improbable to suppose that  
two words which express by the very  
order in which they are placed a quali-  
fied negative should *invariably* be ap-  
plied to convey an unqualified negation."  
The Ionic representative of πάνυ is πάγ-  
χυν, once found in Æschylus Sept. Theb.  
641, (as Tragic poets occasionally *ionise*)  
once in Aristoph. Ran. 1531 (in Heroics).  
οὐ (or μὴ) πάγχυν appears 10 times in  
Homer. οὐ πάνυ occurs only once in the  
Tragic writings; why? obviously from the  
unmanageable form of the word πάνυ.  
It is found six times (see Pors. on Hecub.  
819) in two of the instances closing an  
iambic (Hec. and Soph. Phil. 650), the

other four are in anapæsts. Besides the  
Tragedians have the more convenient  
combination οὐ μᾶλα, capable which the  
other is not of elision.—κατὰ ἔθνη=sin-  
gulos populos, καθ' ἐκάστους=singulos  
homines. The Greeks not possessing *dis-*  
*tributive* numerals, these and such ex-  
pressions serve for any case.—ἐπαγο-  
μένων i.e. τινῶν "men inviting them,"  
comp. v. 55, 1 ἀφ' ἐκατέρων ἐλθόντας viii.  
44, 1 ἐπικρυκευομένων ἀπὸ τῶν δυνατωτέ-  
ρων ἀνδρῶν (where if ἀνδρῶν=τινῶν, as it  
so frequently does in Thucydides, the  
collocation would have been ἐπικτρ. ἀν-  
δρῶν or ἀνδρῶν ἐπικτρ.). See Herm. on  
Eur. Hecub. 485. How frequently in Ari-  
stotle is the 3rd plural used as by us in  
the solitary expression "They say."—  
Το ἐδύνατο supply, from καλεῖσθαι, βρομα.  
So Eur. Phœn. 12 καλοῦσι δ' Ἰοκάστην  
με, τοῦτο γὰρ πατήρ | ἔθετο. Pind. Pyth.  
ix. 63—65 θήσονται...καλεῖν (where the  
editors seem to treat θήσονται as θήσουσι).

§ 3. οὐδαμοῦ κ.τ.λ. "He has nowhere  
given the name (Ἕλληνας) to the whole  
collectively."—It may be doubted whe-  
ther ἀνακαλεῖ="repeatedly calls," or  
"gives them a distinctive name," as a  
herald is said ἀνακαλεῖ, e.g. Soph. Electr.  
693. I prefer the latter, cp. vii. 69, 2  
where Nicias gives the trierarchs their  
*official* titles. Probably the κλευσταί  
gave the *patronymic* or *tribe* also vii. 70, 8.  
Cp. Plat. iii. Rep. p. 394, v. p. 471. D.

ἦσαν, Δαναοὺς δὲ ἐν τοῖς ἔπεσι καὶ Ἀργεῖους καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς  
 4 ἀνακαλεῖ. οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ βαρβάρους εἶρηκε, διὰ τὸ μὴδὲ  
 Ἑλληνὰς πω, ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, ἀντίπαλον ἐς ἐν ὄνομα ἀποκε-  
 5 κρίσθαι. οἱ δ' οὖν ὡς ἕκαστοι Ἕλληνες κατὰ πόλεις τε,  
 ὅσοι ἀλλήλων ξυνίεσαν, καὶ ξύμπαντες ὕστερον κληθέντες,  
 οὐδὲν πρὸ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν δι' ἀσθένειαν καὶ ἀμιξίαν ἀλλήλων  
 6 ἀθρόοι ἐπραξαν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ταύτην τὴν στρατείαν θαλάσση  
 ἦδη πλείω χρώμενοι ξυνήλθον.

IV. Μίνως γὰρ παλαιάτος ὢν ἀκοῇ ἴσμεν ναυτικὸν  
 ἐκτίησατο, καὶ τῆς νῦν Ἑλληνικῆς θαλάσσης ἐπὶ πλείστον  
 ἐκράτησε, καὶ τῶν Κυκλάδων νήσων ἠρξέ τε καὶ οἰκιστῆς  
 πρῶτος τῶν πλείστων ἐγένετο, Κᾶρας ἐξελάσας καὶ τοὺς  
 ἑαυτοῦ παῖδας ἡγεμόνας ἐγκαταστήσας· τό τε ληστικὸν,  
 ὡς εἰκὸς, καθήρει ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης ἐφ' ὅσον ἐδύνατο, τοῦ  
 τὰς προσόδους μᾶλλον ἰέναι αὐτῷ.

V. οἱ γὰρ Ἕλληνες τὸ πάλαι, καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων οἱ τε

- § 4. μὴ δὲ N.T.A.J. els N.T.A.J. vulg. ante Br. [els Br. st. 1846]. ἐς H:  
 § 5. τὲ N.T. καὶ ξύμπαντες δὲ N.  
 § 6. στρατιὰν A.J. τὰ πλείω A.J. vulg. ante Br. πλείω T.V.H. pl. Bē. πλείον  
 pr. N. πλείω corr. N. (m.r.)

IV. παλαιώτατος T.H. ὢν N. lit. supr. ὦ vel mend. libri. fort. add. acc. ἐπι-  
 πλείστον T.A.J. vulg. οἰκηστῆς T. Κᾶρας pr. N. Κᾶρας corr. N. m.r. Κᾶρας T. Κᾶρας  
 A.J. καταστήσας T. ληστικὸν N. ληστικὸν corr. T. (λη et fort. ρ) m. ead. ληστρι-  
 κὸν marg. T. m. ead. Vid. Lobeck. ad Phryn. p. 242. εἰκ N. ἐφόσον A.J. vulg.  
 ἐδύνατο N.T. τὸ (sic) τὰς προσόδους T. suprascr. fort. m.r. αὐτῷ rescripsi.

V. τοπάλαι T.A.J. vulg. τὸ πάλαι N. ἐπ' ἀλλήλων T. ἐπ' ἀλλήλους marg. T.

§ 4. οὐ μὴν οὐδέ, "nor yet again." So  
 vi. 55, 3. Dem. iii. Olynth. p. 32 § 14.  
 Antiph. p. 115 St=625 R. οὐ μὴν οὐδέ...  
 οὐδὲ μὴν οὐδέ...οὐδὲ μὴν... A stronger form  
 than καὶ μὴν οὐδέ, 142, 2. Another sig-  
 nification is more frequent: "Not that,"  
 "not however not." So in καὶ μὴν, ἀλλὰ  
 μὴν, opposition is implied "but yet, and  
 yet," as well as continuation "yet more,  
 yet further."—βάρβαρος is not in Ho-  
 mer, but βαρβαρόφωνος. Thuc. therefore  
 only means that Homer has not used  
 βάρβαρος as a contradicting name to  
 Ἕλλην. i.e. as Ἕλλ. is affixed to a  
 particular tribe so is βαρβαρόφωνος.

§ 5. δ' οὖν after digression "to re-  
 sume;" Latin *ceterum*. Comp. iv. 82, 1,  
 vi. 56, 1.—ἀλλήλων ξυνίεσαν: see on 68,  
 2.

IV. According to Herodotus i. 171,  
 Minos used the Carians to man his fleet,  
 and subsequently they were removed  
 from the islands by Dorians and Ionians.  
 This was the Cretan tradition, the Ca-  
 rians boasting that they were autoch-  
 thons. Considering the purely mythical  
 character of the age of Minos, it is hardly  
 worth while to reconcile the statements of  
 the historians. "Of the conquered people  
 some were expelled, and the rest united  
 with a colony of Cretan settlers." ARN.—  
 τοῦ τὰς... "that his revenues might better  
 (more easily) come in." If Th. had  
 meant "to secure a greater amount of  
 revenue," he would have written μείζους  
 or μείζονας.—καθῆρει (not καθείλεν) as pi-  
 rates were not utterly extirpated; see  
 ch. 13, 5.

ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ παραθαλάσσιοι καὶ ὅσοι νήσους εἶχον, ἐπειδὴ ἥρξαντο μᾶλλον περαινοῦσθαι ναυσὶν ἐπ' ἀλλήλους, ἐτράποντο πρὸς ληστείαν, ἡγουμένων ἀνδρῶν οὐ τῶν ἀδυνατωτάτων κέρδους τοῦ σφετέρου αὐτῶν ἕνεκα καὶ τοῖς ἀσθενέσι τροφῆς· καὶ προσπίπτοντες πόλεσιν ἀτειχίστοις καὶ κατὰ κώμας οἰκουμέναις ἤρπαζον, καὶ τὸν πλείστον τοῦ βίου ἐντεῦθεν ἐποιούντο, οὐκ ἔχοντός πω αἰσχύνῃν τούτου τοῦ ἔργου, φέροντος δέ τι καὶ δόξης μᾶλλον. δηλοῦσι δὲ τῶν τε ἡπειρωτῶν τινὲς ἔτι καὶ νῦν, οἷς κόσμος καλῶς τοῦτο δρᾶν, καὶ οἱ παλαιοὶ τῶν ποιητῶν τὰς πύστεις τῶν καταπλεόντων πανταχοῦ ὁμοίως ἐρωτῶντες, εἰ λησταί εἰσιν, ὥς οὔτε ὧν πυνθάνονται ἀπαξιούντων τὸ ἔργον, οἷς τ' ἐπιμελὲς εἶη εἰδέναι οὐκ ὀνειδιζόντων.

m.r. opinor. πρ N. αὐτῶν A.J. vulg. αὐτῶν N.T.F.H. pl. Be. τροφαῖς (ἤs bis suprascr. op. utrumque saltem alterum m. ead.) T. οἰκουμέν corr. N. (αἰς') m.r. Fuit op. οἰκουμένας. q. hab. F. τὸ πλείστον N.V. (lit. in N. supra ὁ π. vel mend. libri.)

§ 2. καλῶς T. ὁ m.r. τοῦτο δρᾶν om. T. add. m.r. sub fin. pag. ὥς corr. N. (s). Fort. εἰ pr. m. vid. ad 2, 6. οἷς τε N. οἷς τὲ T.

V. ἐπ' ἀλλήλους: not hostility. In a battle the context alone will decide whether the movement is aggressive or defensive; e.g. iv. 43, 1 ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Σολυγείαν κώμην, φυλάξων, precisely as we say "advanced upon." vii. 56, 4 ἐπὶ μᾶν πόλιν ταύτην ἐνηῆλεν and vii. 57, 1 ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ἐπολέμησαν, refer to both the invaders and the invaded, while ἐπὶ Σικελίαν in the latter ch. is opposed to περὶ Σικελίας.—οὐ τῶν ἀδυν. not here in the political sense so often found in Th.—ἀσθενέσι as Psalm cv. 37 "He brought them forth also with silver and gold: there was not one feeble person among their tribes." ἀσθενῆς) (πλούσιος Dem. i. c. Stephan. p. 1122 § 67. Yet in Plat. ii. Republ. 364 A ἀσθενεῖς τε καὶ πένητας, ἀσθ. preserves its proper force, preceded by πλουσίους καὶ ἄλλας θυνάμεις ἔχοντας.—τὸ πλείστον, the reading of N.V. and one or two other Mss. is not to be preferred; comp. τῆς γῆς ἡ ἀρίστη i. 2, 2 and frequently elsewhere.

§ 2. καλῶς: εὐσεβῶς καὶ φιλανθρώπως Schol. as Robin Hood and his merry men. Editors however agree in translating it "dexterously." So ὁρθῶς Plat.

ii. Rep. 361 A ὁ δίκος ἐπιχειρῶν ὁρθῶς τοῖς ἀδικήμασι.—τὰς πύστεις ἐρωτῶντες: "the poets introducing persons putting their questions." So οἱ βέοντες "those who teach the doctrine of flux and motion," οἱ ἰσθάντες "those who teach the doctrine that all is stationary," Plat. Theætet. 181 A and Stallb. note. Plat. ii. Republ. 363 c Μουσαιοῖς....καὶ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ παρὰ θεῶν διδάσκει. It is strange that some who have seen that this means λέγουσι παρὰ θεῶν διδασθαι should have stuck at κακίας πέρι εὐπειρίας διδόντες 364 c. Vergil. Ecl. vi. 62, 63 circumdat .... erigit=circumdari...erigi canit (Silenus). πύστεις one of the words almost purely Thucydidean. π. ἐρωτῶντες=ἐρωτήσεις ἐρωτῶντες, as κλέμματα ἀπατήσας v. 9, 3 βούλησιν ἐλπίζει vi. 78, 2 παρανόμημα ἡμάττητο vii. 18, 3 τὰ σφάλματα δὲ παρεκκρουστο Plat. Theæt. p. 168 A. More boldly δόξης ἦν...πιστεύετε v. 105, 3 "the opinion which you confidently entertain." Still more boldly παράγων κακούργους λόγους Dem. Androt. p. 594 § 4.—οἷς τ'...οὐκ rare (in prose) for οὐτε οἷς. The passage is quoted by Herm. on Antig. 759.

3 ἐλτήζοντο δὲ καὶ κατ' ἡπειρον ἀλλήλους. καὶ μέχρι τοῦδε  
πολλὰ τῆς Ἑλλάδος τῷ παλαιῷ τρόπῳ νέμεται, περὶ τε Λο-  
κροὺς τοὺς Ὀζόλας καὶ Αἰτωλοὺς καὶ Ἀκαρνᾶνας καὶ τὴν  
4 ταύτην ἡπειρον. τό τε σιδηροφορεῖσθαι τούτοις τοῖς ἡπειρώ-  
ταις ἀπὸ τῆς παλαιᾶς ληστείας ἐμμεμένηκε.

VI. πᾶσα γὰρ ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἐσιδηροφόρει διὰ τὰς ἀφράκ-  
τους τε οἰκῆσεις καὶ οὐκ ἀσφαλεῖς παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐφόδους,  
καὶ ξυνήθη τὴν δίαιταν μεθ' ὅπλων ἐποιήσαντο, ὥσπερ οἱ  
2 βάρβαροι. σημείον δ' ἐστὶ ταῦτα τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἔτι οὕτω  
3 νεμόμενα τῶν ποτὲ καὶ ἐς πάντας ὁμοίων διαιτημάτων. ἐν  
τοῖς πρώτοι δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν τε σίδηρον κατέθεντο καὶ ἀνει-  
μένη τῇ διαίτῃ ἐς τὸ τρυφερώτερον μετέστησαν, καὶ οἱ πρε-  
σβύτεροι αὐτοῖς τῶν εὐδαιμόνων διὰ τὸ ἀβροδίατον οὐ πολὺς  
χρόνος ἐπειδὴ χιτῶνάς τε λινοὺς ἐπαύσαντο φοροῦντες καὶ  
χρυσῶν τεττίγων ἐνέρσει κρωβύλον ἀναδούμενοι τῶν ἐν τῇ  
κεφαλῇ τριχῶν ἀφ' οὗ καὶ Ἰώνων τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους κατὰ  
4 τὸ ξυγγενὲς ἐπὶ πολὺ αὕτη ἡ σκευὴ κατέσχε. μετρία δ' αὖ  
ἐσθῆτι καὶ ἐς τὸν νῦν τρόπον πρώτοι Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐχρή-  
σαντο, καὶ ἐς τὰ ἄλλα πρὸς τοὺς πολλοὺς οἱ τὰ μείζω κεκτη-

§ 3. εἰ αἰτωλοὺς T. ἀκαρνᾶνας N. (lit. supra tert. a vel mend. lib.).

§ 4. τούτους (sic) ταῖς (sic) T.

VI. τὲ N.T. παραλλήλους pr. N. παρ' ἀλλήλους corr. N. m.r. πρὸς ἀλλήλους T.

§ 2. σημείον δ' ἐστὶ N.

§ 3. πρώτοι pr. N. πρώτοις corr. N. m. ead. necne p.l. πρώτοις V. δ' N.V. τὸ (αὐτὲ ἀβροδίατον) N. add. acc. m.r. op. χιτῶνας τὲ N.T. λινοὺς N. λινούς (sic) T. ἐν ἐρσει N.T.A.J. ἐνέρσει primus edidit Bauer. κρωβύλων F. pr. N. κρωβύλον corr. N. m.r. ἐπιπολὸν N.T.A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ πολὺ F.H.

§ 4. πρ N.

§ 4. σιδηροφορεῖσθαι impers. pass. though Aristot. Polit. II. 8, 19 = 5, 11, speaking of the same βαρβαρικὸν usage, uses the middle.

VI. ἐφόδους = ἐπιμίξιας, as v. 35, 6 quoted by Poppo. So if the text be sound IV. 120, 1 the verb ἐτέρχομαι.—ξυνήθη κ.τ.λ. "habitually lived (made their mode of life habitually) wearing arms."

§ 2. "And the fact that these parts of Greece are still under such rule is a ground for inferring that similar modes of life formerly extended also to all the Greeks." ταῦτα i.e. οὗτοι οἱ ἡπειρώται.

There is no necessity for correction.

§ 3. ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις. See on III. 17, 1. —διὰ τὸ ἀβροδίατον depends simply on φοροῦντες "wearing I repeat on account of their effeminate life," as I. 32, 6 εἰ μὴ μετὰ κακίας οὐ ἀπραγμοσύνη, and IV. 86, 1 on which see note.—ἀναδούμενοι: δέω (bind) and compounds invariably are contracted. Thus τὸ δοῦν (literal) is distinguished from τὸ δέον (metaphorical). See Cobet. Nov. Lect. p. 529.

§ 4. μετρία: "ordinary." ἐς: "answering to." The ellipse of οὕτω will be commented upon in note on III. 82, 1.



5 μένοι ἰσοδίαίτοι μάλιστα κατέστησαν. ἐγυμνώθησάν τε  
 πρώτοι, καὶ ἐς τὸ φανερόν ἀποδύντες λίπα μετὰ τοῦ γυ-  
 νάζεσθαι ἡλείψαντο· τὸ δὲ πάλαι καὶ ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιακῷ  
 ἀγῶνι διαζώματα ἔχοντες περὶ τὰ αἰδοῖα οἱ ἀθληταὶ ἡγωνί-  
 6 ζοντο, καὶ οὐ πολλά ἔτη ἐπειδὴ πέπανται. ἔτι δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς  
 βαρβάροις ἔστιν οἷς νῦν, καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς Ἀσιανοῖς, πυγ-  
 μῆς καὶ πάλης ἄθλα τίθεται, καὶ διεζωσμένοι τοῦτο δρῶσι.  
 7 πολλά δ' ἂν καὶ ἄλλα τις ἀποδείξειε τὸ παλαιὸν Ἑλληνικὸν  
 ὁμοιότροπα τῷ νῦν βαρβαρικῷ διαιτώμενον.

VII. τῶν δὲ πόλεων ὅσαι μὲν νεώτατα ᾤκίσθησαν καὶ  
 ἤδη πλωϊμωτέρων ὄντων, περιουσίας μᾶλλον ἔχουσαι χρημά-  
 των ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τοῖς αἰγιάλοις τείχεσιν ἐκτίζοντο καὶ τοὺς  
 ἰσθμοὺς ἀπελάμβανον, ἐμπορίας τε ἕνεκα καὶ τῆς πρὸς τοὺς  
 προσοίκους ἕκαστοι ἰσχύος· αἱ δὲ παλαιαὶ διὰ τὴν ληστέϊαν  
 ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντίσχουσιν ἀπο θαλάσσης μᾶλλον ᾤκίσθησαν,

§ 6. ἔστιν οἷς N. ἔστιν, οἷς A.J. *supraser. m. ead. τίθεται T.*

§ 7. ἄλλα τις N. πολλά bis T. (sub fin. pag. et init. prox.). ἄλλα τις T.

VII. νέωτα N. νεώταται T. νεώτατοι J. πλωϊμωτέρων N.A.J. πλοῖμωτέρων T.  
 cum paucis Be. πλωῖμ. cum Popp. restitui. Vid. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 614—616.  
 χρῆματα pr. N. χρημάτων corr. N. m.r. ἐκτίζοντο τῆς πρὸς (om. καὶ...καὶ) T. ἐμπορίας  
 τῇ N. πρὸ N. ἐπὶ πολὺ N. ἐπιπολὺ T.A.J. vulg. ἀντισχούσαι N.T.F. Schol. ἀντισχοῦσαν

§ 5. ἐγυμνώθησαν: cf. Plat. v. Rep. p. 452 D ὅτε ἤρχοντο τῶν γυμνασίων πρώτοι μὲν Κρήτες, ἔπειτα Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἔξην τοῖς τότε ἀστείοις πάντα ταῦτα κωμωδεῖν (the wits of the day used to satirise all this, γυμνοὺς ἄνδρας ὁρᾶσθαι). Surely Plato here means that the Cretans not only ἐγυμνάσαντο but also ἐγυμνώθησαν. So Poppo's remark, "Plato Cretenses primos gymnasiis operam impendisse scribit," is not right, and Th. and the philosopher are at variance.—πέπανται "The practice has ceased." πέπαννται is an unnecessary conjecture, see 5, 4 a similar impersonal. Ullrich *Beiträge zur Erklärung des Thukydides*, p. 170, while preferring πέπαννται, considers τὸ διαζώματα ἔχοντας ἀγωνίζεσθαι is the subject if πέπανται is retained. This seems more tortuous than my view. The impersonal use of the passive will hereafter be noticed as far as it concerns our author.

§ 6. ἔστιν οἷς: ἔστιν οἷς, ἔστιν αἷ, never occur, but always εἰναι οἷς, εἰναι αἷ: ἔστιν αἷ, ἔστιν ὦν, &c. are invariably used. See

Haasii *Lucubrations Thucydideæ*, p. 72—75. So est quibus Propert. iv (iii) 9, 17, 18, a bold Grecism, would hardly justify the use of est qui (plural). Yet Bittschl and Fleckeisen retain in Plaut. Pseudul. 245 Moramur. mane: est conloqui qui volunt te. (There is some authority for sunt, and mane sunt con seems a fairly metrical bacchiac.)

VII. πλωϊμωτέρων ὄντων. This neuter plural is so frequent that it hardly requires comment. One slightly conversant with Greek must have noticed how frequently our "it," "this," is expressed by αὐτά, ταῦτα, e.g. πρὸ αὐτῶν 1, 3. In *Journal of Philology*, Vol. iv. p. 320, and on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 173 *Ann. Crit.* I have touched upon this tendency to pluralise, if I may so speak. ταῦτα δὴτ' οὐκ ἀγχόνη; Arist. Ach. 125. ὅταν μὲν λοιδορίαν ταῦτα καὶ αἰτίαν εἶναι φῆ, ὑπολαμβάνετε ὡς ταῦτα μὲν ἔστιν ἑλεγχος, ἀ δ' οὐτος ποιεῖ, ταῦτα λοιδορία καὶ αἰτία, Dem. Androt. p. 600 § 23. Forgetfulness of or inattention to this ten-

αἱ τε ἐν ταῖς νήσοις καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἡπείροις (ἔφερον γὰρ ἀλλήλους τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσοι ὄντες οὐ θαλάσσιοι κάτω ᾤκουν), καὶ μέχρι τοῦδε ἔτι ἀνψικισμένοι εἰσὶ.

VIII. καὶ οὐχ ἦσσαν λησταὶ ἦσαν οἱ νησιῶται Κάρες τε ὄντες καὶ Φοίνικες· οὗτοι γὰρ δὴ τὰς πλείστας τῶν νήσων ᾤκισαν. μαρτύριον δέ· Δήλου γὰρ καθαιρομένης ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῷδε τῷ πολέμῳ, καὶ τῶν θηκῶν ἀναιρεθεισῶν ὅσαι ἦσαν τῶν τεθνεώτων ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, ὑπὲρ ἡμισυ Κάρες ἐφάνησαν, γνωσθέντες τῇ τε σκευῇ τῶν ὅπλων ξυντεθαμμένοι καὶ τῷ τρόπῳ ᾧ νῦν ἔτι θάπτουσι. καταστάντος δὲ τοῦ Μίνω ναυτικοῦ πλωϊμώτερα ἐγένετο παρ' ἀλλήλους· οἱ γὰρ ἐκ τῶν νήσων κακοῦργοι ἀνέστησαν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, ὅτε περ καὶ τὰς πολλὰς αὐτῶν κατώκιζε. καὶ οἱ παρὰ θάλασσαν ἄνθρωποι μᾶλλον ἤδη τὴν κτήσιν τῶν χρημάτων ποιούμενοι βεβαιότερον ᾤκουν, καὶ τινες καὶ τείχη περιεβάλλοντο, ὡς πλουσιώτεροι ἑαυτῶν γιγνόμενοι· ἐφίεμενοι γὰρ τῶν κερδῶν οἱ τε

pl. Be. A.J. primus edidit Ba. ἀντίσχουσιν reposui. ἀπὸ N. ἀπὸ pr. T. ἀπο corr. T. m. ead. ἀπο recepi. ἡπείροις T. m. ead. ἀλλήλους τε N.T. ᾤκουν hic N. ἔτι om. N.V. duo al.

VIII. κάρες τε N.T. κάρες τε A. κάρες τε J. πλείστους T. πλείστοις (sic) N. ᾤκισαν N.T. ᾤκισαν corr. F. pr. ed. Ba.

§ 2. καθαιρομένης N.V.H. ὑπὸ ἀθηναίων om. V. hab. N. τῷ δὲ pr. N. op. (lit. supr. e). θηκῶν corr. N. (κ) fort. m. ead. ἀφαιρεθεισῶν T. tres ex pess. Codd. ὑπερήμιον T. κάρες N.T. κάρες A.J. ξυντεθαμμένοι N.T.V.A.J. ξυντεθαμμένη pr. Steph. ξυντεθαμμένη (sed oi supraser.) H.

§ 3. μίνω corr. N. νῶ (lit. 4 litt. cap.) fuit m.r. μίνως. πλωϊμώτερα N.A.J. vulg. πλωϊμώτερα T. supraser. fort. m.r. τὰς πολεῖς N.V. τὰ ἄλλας A sed vestigia litt. σ et π. κατώκιζε hic N. ἀνοὶ N.T. κτίσιν (sed η supraser.) H. βεβαιότερον T. ᾤκουν hic N. γινόμενοι N.V. ὡς...γιγνόμενοι om. T.

dency has led Editors to alter Eur. Androm. 484 ἐνός, ἃ δύνασις ἀνὰ τε μέλαθρα κατὰ τε πόλεις. Take ἃ as (not Doric for ἡ but) neut. pl., and the line, consisting entirely of tribrachs, corresponds with the antistrophic line. This tendency is illustrated by the forms of adverbs and conjunctions, γηινάδε, γηικαῖτα, γηίκα (γηνίκα ἄττα Arist. Av. 1514), τάχα, μάλα, κάρτα, ὅχα, ἴνα, ὅφρα. —ἐκαστοι: a usual change from a place to its inhabitants, as below ἀνψικισμένοι. —ἀντίσχουσιν; The present seems necessary; "on account of the long prevalence of piracy." (On the contrary ἀντι-

σχούσης τῆς ναυμαχίας vii: 71, 5 is aor. of ἀντέχω, the fight no longer continuing, as κατέσχευ 6, 3, the dress being no longer worn.) Th. gives several examples of ἴσχω and its compounds. The old reading ἀντισχοῦσαι means "after long resistance," which has no pertinency to the passage. —ἐφερον: more frequently ἀγειν καὶ φέρειν but ἐνυμβολεῖ φέρων φέροντι Aesch. Sept. T. 352. —For ἀνω, ἀπο θαλάσσης, κάτω, see an instructive note of Valck. Herod. iv. 18.

VIII. § 2. Δήλου: iii. 104.—ξυντεθαμμένοι: as it seems a matter of indifference to a Greek whether a man ξυνθά-

ἦσους ὑπέμενον τὴν τῶν κρεισσόνων δουλείαν, οἳ τε δυνατώτεροι περιουσίας ἔχοντες προσεποιούντο ὑπηκόους τὰς ἐλάσσους πόλεις. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ μᾶλλον ἤδη ὄντες ὕστερον χρόνῳ ἐπὶ Τροίαν ἐστράτευσαν.

IX. Ἀγαμέμνων τέ μοι δοκεῖ τῶν τότε δυνάμει προῦχων, καὶ οὐ τοσοῦτον τοῖς Τυνδάρεω ὄρκοις κατειλημμένους τοὺς Ἑλένης μνηστήρας ἄγων, τὸν στόλον ἀγείραι. λέγουσι δὲ καὶ οἱ τὰ σαφέστατα Πελοποννησίων μνήμη παρὰ τῶν πρότερον δεδεγμένοι, Πέλοπα τε πρῶτον πλήθει χρημάτων, ἃ ἦλθεν ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας ἔχων ἐς ἀνθρώπους ἀπόρους, δυνάμιν περιποιησάμενον τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν τῆς χώρας ἐπηλύτην ὄντα ὁμως σχεῖν, καὶ ὕστερον τοῖς ἐκγόνοις ἔτι μείζω ξυνενηχθῆναι, Εὐρυσθέως μὲν ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ὑπὸ Ἡρακλειδῶν ἀποθανόντος, Ἀτρείως δὲ μητρὸς ἀδελφοῦ ὄντος αὐτῷ, καὶ ἐπιτρέψαντος Εὐρυσθέως, ὅτ' ἐστράτεψε, Μυκήνας τε καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν κατὰ τὸ οἰκεῖον, Ἀτρεΐ· τυγχάνειν δὲ αὐτὸν φεύγοντα τὸν πατέρα διὰ τὸν Χρυσίππου θάνατον, καὶ ὥς οὐκέτι ἀνεχώρησεν Εὐρυσθεὺς, βουλομένων καὶ τῶν Μυκηναίων φόβῳ τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν, καὶ ἅμα δυνατὸν δοκοῦντα εἶναι καὶ τὸ πλήθος

§ 4. τῶν, ante κερδῶν, om. N. V. τῶν, ante κρεισσόνων, om. T.

§ 5. ὕστερον N. T. V. H. omn. Be. J. ὑστέρῳ A. vulg.

IX. προῦχων N. προῦχων T. ἑλλήνης (sic) T. κατειλημμένος pr. N. κατειλημμένους corr. N. m. r. ἄγων om. N. hab. N. marg. m. r.

§ 2. πελοποννησίων N. Post πέλοπα, τε om. N. ἐς om. N. add. suprascr. N. m. r. ἀνούς N. T. λυτην pr. N. ἐπηλύτην corr. N. (corr. τη. add. acc. ἐπη suprascr.) m. r. ἐκγόνοις ὡς ἀτρεΐ ἀγαμέμνωνι ἐτι F. pl. Be. μείζω om. N. suprascr. m. r. om. pr.

H. om. F. μρός T. μυκήνας τε N. μικήνας τε T. m. ead. δὲ om. N. suprascr. m. r. αὐτὸν corr. N. (ὡς et spir.) m. r. πρᾶ N. T. οὐκ ἐτι T. φοβῷ (sic) N. μυκηναίων τε N. T. ὅσον pr. N. ὅσων corr. N. m. r. περσιδῶν J.

πτεται with his armour or his armour with him, and as the nominative participle has more Mss. support, I have recalled it. "Being recognised by the fashion of their armour as they are buried with it." For the Carian armour see Herod. i. 171.

IX. § 2. This paragraph seems to me to convey far more than any other which I have read an exemplification of the εἰρομένη λέξις of Aristotle Rhet. iii. 9, 2 (λέγω δὲ εἰρομένην, ἣ οὐδὲν ἔχει τέλος καθ' αὐτήν, ἀν μὴ τὸ πρᾶγμα λεγόμενον τε-

λειωθῇ.) How Th. so great a master of the κατεστραμμένη, ἐν περιόδοις, λέξις should have written it, is to me a marvel.—ἐπωνυμίαν σχεῖν: Whether the double sense of this "to give a name," or "to get a name," comes from the double sense of ἐπώνυμος, "name-giving" and "name-getting," or, as in συγγνώμη ἔχειν, δικῶν ἔχειν, χάριν ἔχειν (see on viii. 87, 5), the "having" applies equally to the "giver" as to the "receiver," I have not been able to determine, leaning rather to the former view.

θεραπευκότα, τῶν Μυκηναίων τε καὶ ὅσων Εὐρυσθεὺς ἦρχε  
τὴν βασιλείαν Ἀτρεά παραλαβεῖν, καὶ τῶν Περσειδῶν τοὺς  
3 Πελοπίδας μείζους καταστήναι. ἃ μοι δοκεῖ Ἀγαμέμνων  
παραλαβὼν, καὶ ναυτικῶ τε ἅμα ἐπὶ πλεόν τῶν ἄλλων ἰσχύ-  
σας, τὴν στρατείαν οὐ χάριτι τὸ πλεῖον ἢ φόβῳ ξυναγαγὼν  
4 ποιήσασθαι. φαίνεται γὰρ ναυσί τε πλείσταις αὐτὸς ἀφικόν-  
μενος καὶ Ἀρκάσι προσπαράσχων, ὡς Ὅμηρος τοῦτο δεδή-  
5 λωκεν, εἴ τῳ ἱκανὸς τεκμηριῶσαι. καὶ ἐν τοῦ σκῆπτρου ἅμα  
τῇ παραδόσει εἶρηκεν αὐτὸν

Πολλῇσι νήσοις καὶ Ἀργεῖ παντὶ ἀνάσσειν.

οὐκ ἂν οὖν νήσων ἑξῶ τῶν περιουκίδων (αὐταὶ δὲ οὐκ ἂν  
πολλαὶ εἴησαν) ἡπειρώτης ὧν ἐκράτει, εἰ μὴ τι καὶ ναυτικὸν

§ 3. ναυτικῶ τε N.T. ἐπιπλέον pr. F. ἐπὶ πλεόν N. ἐπιπλέον T.A.J. vulg. στρα-  
τιά N.T.A.J. omnes ut vid. codd. qua mutatione nulla crebrior in libris. Res non-  
dum in exitum perducta est utrum necne στρατιά et i.g. στρατός et i.g. στρατεία  
valeat. Aristophanes certe habet στρατιά ubi στρατεία metrum respuit. Vid. Stallb.  
ad Plat. Phædr. 260 B. στρατός adjectivum præbet Aristoph. Vesp. 618. Ζεὺς  
audīt στρατός Herod. v. 119, alii Di alibi. Si στρατιά subst. inde efficitur accentu  
mutato (ut α κακὸς κάκη) quidni tum expeditionem (στρατίαν ὁδόν) tum exercitum  
(στρατίαν τάξιν) potest significare? χρηστήριον significare (1) oracle, (2) oracular  
shrine, (3) oracular victim (Æsch. Suppl. 450. Eur. Ion. 419), (4) simpliciter victim  
(Soph. Ajax. 220), quisnam est qui ignoret? Interim in στρατείαν, quod Ba. prim.  
reposuit, cum aliis acquiesco.

§ 5. post εἶρηκεν, αὐτὸν om. T. πολλῇσι N. suprascr. m.r. πολλῇσι A.J.  
πολλῇσι hic T. νήσσοις (sic) T. οὐκ ἂν A.J. οὐκ ἂν...οὐκ ἂν (sic) T. εἶησαν pr. N.  
ei ἦσαν corr. N. m.r. εἶ ἦσαν T.V. ἦσαν ἡπειρώτης pr. F.

§ 3. καὶ ναυτικῶ τε: I wish to obtrude  
no heresy; but I am persuaded that *te*  
(*que*) was a milder form of *καὶ* (*et*). The  
use of *καὶ* (*te*) *and* must have been  
later than *καὶ also* and *τε too*. If then  
*ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ* is properly "I, you *also*," and  
*ἐγὼ σὺ τε* "I, you *too*," I do not under-  
stand why we should not here translate  
"and a navy *too*." I believe Tacitus  
Annal. iv. 74 wrote, what his Ms. gives,  
donec *idque* vetitum. I at present, for  
more will be said on this matter, call  
attention to viii. 14, 2 ἄλλα *τε* νῆες.  
Those who believe in "*τε* trajectory," a  
belief which I hope to destroy, cannot  
by any tortuous method apply it to this  
passage. Translate "other ships *too*,"  
and you give it an honest meaning.—*ὡς*  
...τοῦτο: Madvig has commented upon a

similar redundancy in Latin (*id...ita*,  
*quod...ita*) on Cicero de Fin. p. 169, 754.  
Whether it has been noticed in Greek  
I do not know. We have it in Plat.  
Theætet. 193 D ὁ ἐν τοῖς πρόσθεν οὖ-  
τως εἶλεον, 195 B οὐκ ἂν ποτε περὶ  
αὐτῶν ταῦτα δοξάσειεν οὕτω, Auct.  
Eth. Nic. v. 14=10, 5 ὁ κἀν ὁ νομοθέ-  
της αὐτὸς οὕτως ἂν εἴποι. Obviously we  
must stint ourselves to either "*which* the  
legislator himself would say," or "the  
legislator himself would say *so*."

§ 5. Homer, Il. ii. 108.—αὐταὶ δὲ...  
εἶησαν: "these could not be many;"  
i. e. probably these were not many. A.  
well-known usage of Herodotus. See  
Herm. de part. δὲ Opusc. T. iv. p. 169.  
Cp. Soph. Aj. 186 ἡκοὶ δὲ νῆες (may  
have come), and note on Il. 102, 8.

6 εἶχεν. εἰκάζειν δὲ χρὴ καὶ ταύτῃ τῇ στρατείᾳ οἷα ἦν τὰ πρὸ αὐτῆς.

X. καὶ ὅτι μὲν Μυκῆναι μικρὸν ἦν, ἣ εἴ τι τῶν τότε πόλισμα νῦν μὴ ἀξιώχρεων δοκεῖ εἶναι, οὐκ ἀκριβεῖ ἂν τις σημείῳ χρώμενος ἀπιστοίῃ μὴ γενέσθαι τὸν στόλον τοσοῦτον, ὅσον οἱ τε ποιηταὶ εἰρήκασιν καὶ ὁ λόγος κατέχει. Λακεδαιμονίων γὰρ εἰ ἡ πόλις ἐρημωθείη, λειφθείη δὲ τὰ τε ἱερὰ καὶ τῆς κατασκευῆς τὰ ἐδάφη, πολλὴν ἂν οἶμαι ἀπιστίαν τῆς δυνάμεως προελθόντος πολλοῦ χρόνου τοῖς ἔπειτα πρὸς τὸ κλέος αὐτῶν εἶναι (καίτοι Πελοποννήσου τῶν πέντε τὰς δύο μοίρας νέμονται, τῆς τε ξυμπάσης ἡγούνται καὶ τῶν ἑξω ξυμμάχων πολλῶν ὅμως δὲ οὔτε ξυνοικισθείσης πόλεως οὔτε ἱεροῖς καὶ κατασκευαῖς πολυτελέσι χρῆσαμένης, κατὰ κώμας δὲ τῷ παλαιῷ τῆς Ἑλλάδος τρόπῳ οἰκισθείσης, φαίνουσι ἂν ὑποδεεστέρα), Ἀθηναίων δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο παθόντων διπλασίαν ἂν τὴν δύναμιν εἰκάζεσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς φανεράς 3 ὥψεως τῆς πόλεως ἣ ἔστιν. οὐκ οὖν ἀπιστεῖν εἰκὸς, οὐδὲ

§ 6. εἰκάζειν δὲ corr. N. (νδ) fort. m. ead. στρατιᾷ ut vid. omnes. Vid. ad § 3.

X. καὶ (ante ei) N. γρ. ἢ suprascr. m.r. ἦν ei T. m. ead. ὅσον τε ol J.

§ 2. ἐρημωθείη (sic) T. ληφθείη N.V. 2 Be. A. ληφθείη T. suprascr. m. ead. H. m.r. λειφθείη J. πρὸ N. πελοποννήσου N. τῶν om. T. συμμάχων N. ἣ ἔστιν N.T. ἣ ἔστιν A. ἣ ἔστιν J.

X. "And though (μὲν) the fact that Mycenæ was a small township, or if any other township of those days now seems to be of no importance, this fact one might use as an inexact ground of inference and disbelieve.....yet it is not reasonable to examine into the visible appearances of states rather than their power." The apodosis which should have followed (ἀπιστεῖν δὲ οὐκ εἰκὸς, οὐδὲ κ.τ.λ.) appears in § 3 in another form, a conclusion drawn from the two preceding paragraphs. Mycenæ was, not is; was in our memory, while yet standing; for it had been in ruins since 468 B.C. Diod. Sicul. ix. 65. Strabo's assertion p. 372 Cas. = 571 Alm. that the Argives left it so demolished ὥστε νῦν μηδ' ἔχουσιν εὐρεσθαι may perhaps be taken with some

limitation, yet Clark, *Peloponnesus*, p. 73, 74, attests the scantiness of remains.

§ 2. τῆς κατασκευῆς τὰ ἐδάφη, "the foundations of the buildings." ARN. who has an instructive note on κατασκευῆς, a word certainly not conveying always the meaning of our "furniture."—τῶν πέντε τὰς δύο μοίρας: not with Valek. Herod. viii. 73, "two of the five political divisions," but "two-fifths." Arist. Polit. ii. 9 = 6, 11 (quoted by others), τῆς πόλεως χώρας τῶν πέντε μερῶν τὰ δύο. If the denominator exceeds the numerator by one, the genitive is not required; e.g. τὰ τρία = three-fourths: if by more than one, it is inserted.—ξυμ. πόλεως: "as it is not a compact city," the scattered hamlets having not become by incorporation a πόλις. The insertion of the article or the omis-

τὰς ὄψεις τῶν πόλεων μᾶλλον σκοπεῖν ἢ τὰς δυνάμεις, νομίζεν δὲ τὴν στρατείαν ἐκείνην μεγίστην μὲν γενέσθαι τῶν πρὸ αὐτῆς, λειπομένην δὲ τῶν νῦν, τῇ Ὀμήρου αὖ ποιήσει εἴ τι χρή κἀνταῦθα πιστεύειν, ἣν εἰκὸς ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον μὲν ποιητὴν ὄντα κοσμήσαι, ὅμως δὲ φαίνεται καὶ οὕτως  
 4 ἔνδεεστέρα. πεποιήκε γὰρ χιλίων καὶ διακοσίων νεῶν, τὰς μὲν Βοιωτῶν εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν ἀνδρῶν, τὰς δὲ Φιλοκτῆτου πεντήκοντα, δηλῶν, ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, τὰς μεγίστας καὶ ἐλαχίστας· ἄλλων γοῦν μεγέθους περί ἐν νεῶν καταλόγῳ οὐκ  
 5 ἐμνήσθη. αὐτερέται δὲ ὅτι ἦσαν καὶ μάχιμοι πάντες, ἐν ταῖς Φιλοκτῆτου ναυσὶ δεδήλωκε· τοξότας γὰρ πάντας πεποιήκε  
 6 τοὺς προσκώπους. περίνεως δὲ οὐκ εἰκὸς πολλοὺς ξυμπλεῖν, ἔξω τῶν βασιλέων καὶ τῶν μάλιστα ἐν τέλει, ἄλλως τε καὶ μέλλοντας πέλαιος περαιώσεσθαι μετὰ σκευῶν πολεμικῶν,

§ 3. στρατίαν A.J. vulg. et Br. στρατείαν N.V. corr. F.H. στρατίαν (sic) T. αὐθις (pro αὖ) T. κἀνταῦθα A.J. vulg.

§ 5. προσκώπους N. suprascr. m.r.

§ 6. περί νεῶς pr. N. περίνεως corr. N. (corr. acc. supr. i. lit. supr. ω). ἐν τέλει N. ἐντέλλει V. ἔξω τῶν βασιλέων om. pr. N. suprascr. m.r. καὶ om. T. περαιώσασθαι N.T.V. De constructione verbi μέλλειν et simil. consulendus est

sion of πόλεως seems unnecessary. Heraclea appears to have been a *ξυνοικία* of what previously had been κῶμαι, else why ἐτείχισαν τὴν πόλιν ἐκ καινῆς? III. 92, 9, ξυνοικισμένης τῆς πόλεως III. 93, 1. So the Phoenician settlements in Sicily, VI. 3, 5.

§ 3. αὖ...κἀνταῦθα. The same combination v. 98. Soph. Phil. 429 Ὀδυσσεὺς δ' ἔστιν αὖ κἀνταῦθ' ἵνα | χρῆν ἀντίτοῦτων αὐτὸν αὐθάσθαι νεκρόν, "is again in this case also as well as others," as Hermann rightly translates.—ἣν i.e. στρατείαν, for it seems incongruous to say, "which (poetry) it was likely that Homer as a poet exaggerated." Comp. Arist. Ran. 576 where φ belongs (not to the nearer word δρέπανον, but) to λάρυγγα. So Plat. Theæt. 179 b ἐκείνη μοι δοκεῖ μάλιστα ἀλίσκεσθαι ὁ λόγος, ἀλίσκόμενος καὶ ταύτῃ, ἣ τὰς τῶν ἄλλων δόξας κυρίως ποιεῖ, "In that way the argument seems mainly confuted, (though I grant it is confuted in this way too), wherein, &c." The received interpretation of this passage

seems to me to require the transposition of ἐκείνη and ταύτῃ.

§ 4. Βοιωτ. II. II. 510. Φιλ. 719.—τὰς μεγ. καὶ ἐλαχ. Brevity omits the repetition of the article when the two adjectives cannot be predicated of the same subject. So § 7. In Æsch. Agam. 314 νικᾷ δ' ὁ πρῶτος καὶ τελευταῖος δραμῶν, translate "he that ran first and he that ran last," and illustrate it by "Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit." cp. 324 καὶ τῶν ἀλόντων καὶ κρατησάντων—Thuc. speaks roundly. The Scholiast says Homer gives the number 1166. "Eustathius ad II. β', 358 ex Catalogo Homeri 1186" DUCKER, which editors repeat. I cannot verify the passage. Homer distinctly gives 1186. The Tragic and Latin poets give 1000. See Stanley's note on Æschyl. Agam. 45.

§ 5. ἐν...δεδήλωκε: Stallb. on Plat. III. Rep. p. 392 D. So in Latin. Terence Heautont. 51 exemplum statuite in me. Our Massinger D. of Milan III. 1 and in me instruct These brave commanders.

οὐδ' αὖ τὰ πλοῖα κατάφρακτα ἔχοντας, ἀλλὰ τῷ παλαιῷ  
 7 τῷ τρόπῳ ληστικώτερον παρεσκευασμένα. πρὸς τὰς μεγίστας  
 [δ'] οὖν καὶ ἐλαχίστας ναῦς τὸ μέσον σκοποῦντι οὐ πολλοὶ  
 φαίνονται ἐλθόντες, ὡς ἀπὸ πάσης τῆς Ἑλλάδος κοινῇ πεμ-  
 πόμενοι.

XI. αἴτιον δ' ἦν οὐχ ἡ ὀλιγανθρωπία τοσοῦτον, ὅσον  
 2 ἡ ἀχρηματία. τῆς γὰρ τροφῆς ἀπορία τὸν τε στρατὸν ἐ-  
 λάσσω ἤγαγον καὶ ὅσον ἠλπίζον αὐτόθεν πολεμοῦντα βιο-  
 τεύσειν, ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀφικόμενοι μάχῃ ἐκράτησαν (δηλὸν δέ-  
 τὸ γὰρ ἔρυμα τῷ στρατοπέδῳ οὐκ ἂν ἐτείχισαντο), φαίνονται  
 δ' οὐδ' ἐνταῦθα πάσῃ τῇ δυνάμει χρησάμενοι, ἀλλὰ πρὸς  
 γεωργίαν τῆς Χερσονήσου τραπόμενοι καὶ ληστείαν τῆς  
 3 τροφῆς ἀπορία. ἡ καὶ μᾶλλον οἱ Τρῶες αὐτῶν διεσπαρμένων  
 τὰ δέκα ἔτη ἀντείχον βίᾳ, τοῖς αἰὲ ὑπολειπομένοις ἀντίπαλοι  
 4 ὄντες. περιουσίαν δὲ εἰ ἦλθον ἔχοντες τροφῆς, καὶ ὄντες  
 ἀθρόοι ἄνευ ληστείας καὶ γεωργίας ξυνεχῶς τὸν πόλεμον διέ-  
 φερων, ῥαδίως ἂν μάχῃ κρατοῦντες εἶλον, οἳ γε καὶ οὐκ

Lobeck. ad Phryn. Parerg. vi. Buttmann. mea quidem sententia prudenter rem vidit, qui ad Plat. Criton. 14 n. 3. = p. 52 c' de verbis quibus inesset futuri temporis cogitatio ita pronuntiaret; "Hæc omnia infinitivum futuri non respuunt quidem, immo crebrius fortasse asciscunt; sed quoniam sua natura futuras potissimum res spectant, sine perspicuitatis damno infinitivus etiam præsentis cum res duratura significanda est, aut aoristi, cum res cito absolvenda, his quidem verbis subjungitur." ληστικώτερον T.

§ 7. [δ'] οὖν cum aliis recepi. γοῦν A.J. omn. Be. οὖν N.T.V. οὖν vix ferri potest, γοῦν neutiquam. Vid. plura ad viii. 24, 6. ξυνεξελθόντες A.J. vulg. ἐλθόντες N. (non δὲ ἐλθόντες) T.V.H. pl. Be.

XI. οὐχ ἡ (sic) T. ὀλιγανία N. ὀλιγανθρωπία pr. T. ὀλιγανθρωπία corr. T. m. ead.

§ 2. τε (ante στρατὸν) om. N.V. στρατηγὸν T. αὐτόθι pr. N. αὐτόθεν corr. N. m.r. βιωτεύσειν N.T.V. ἐπειδὴ τε Br. sed vide ad 25, 4. δὲ omnes libri. οὐκ ἂν T. (vid. 9, 5). χερρονήσου N. (χεροννήσου op. pr. m. po ut vid. in lit.) A.J. vulg. χερωνήσου T.F.H. χερωνήσου V. χερσονήσου pauci Be.

§ 3. τρῶες hic N. ἀντείχον, βίᾳ N.T.A.J. vulg. ante Steph. quæ interpunctio non βίᾳ sed ισχύϊ requirit.

§ 4. οὐκ (ante ἀθρόοι) om. T. παρατυχόντι A. vulg. παρόντι N.T.V.H. omn.

XI. § 2. βιωτεύσειν: a rare word recurring 130, 1. Xenophon furnishes some instances, but perhaps it is found elsewhere in good prose only in Plat. Phædr. 252 D. Aristot. N. Eth. III. 7 = 5, 14. Euripides uses it once (in anapæsta) Alcest. 242.—δῆλον... "It is obvious they did win the battle, for else they would

have not &c.," i.e. without a victory they would not have been in a position to intrench themselves within a rampart. Comp. vi. 23, 2 οὐς πρέπει τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἢ ἂν κατάσχωσιν εὐθὺς κρατεῖν τῆς γῆς.—φαίνονται δ': δὲ in apodosis, a usage now well known.

§ 3. τὰ δέκα ἔτη: op. 12, 2.

ἄθροοι ἀλλὰ μέρει τῷ αἰὲ παρόντι ἀντεῖχον· πολιορκία δ' ἂν προσκαθεζόμενοι ἐν ἐλάσσονί τε χρόνῳ καὶ ἀπονώτερον 5 τὴν Τροίαν εἶλον. ἀλλὰ δι' ἀχρηματίαν τὰ τε πρὸ τούτων ἀσθενῇ ἦν, καὶ αὐτά γε δὴ ταῦτα ὀνομαστώτα τῶν πρὶν γενόμενα δηλοῦνται τοῖς ἔργοις ὑποδεέστερα ὄντα τῆς φήμης καὶ τοῦ νῦν περὶ αὐτῶν διὰ τοὺς ποιητὰς λόγου κατεσχη-  
κότος.

XII. ἐπεὶ καὶ μετὰ τὰ Τρωϊκὰ ἢ Ἑλλάς ἐτι μετανίστατό 2 τε καὶ κατῳκίζετο, ὥστε μὴ ἡσυχάσασα αὐξηθῆναι. ἢ τε γὰρ ἀναχώρησις τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐξ Ἰλίου χρονία γενομένη πολλὰ ἐνεόχμωσε, καὶ στάσεις ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ 3 ἐγίνοντο, ἀφ' ὧν ἐκπίπτοντες τὰς πόλεις ἔκτιζον. Βοιωτοὶ τε γὰρ οἱ νῦν ἐξηκοστῷ ἔτει μετὰ Ἰλίου ἄλωσιν, ἐξ Ἀρνης ἀναστάντες ὑπὸ Θεσσαλῶν, τὴν νῦν μὲν Βοιωτίαν πρότερον δὲ Καδμηίδα γῆν καλουμένην ᾤκισαν (ἦν δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ ἀποδασμὸς πρότερον ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ, ἀφ' ὧν καὶ ἐς Ἴλιον ἐστράτευσαν), Δωριῆς τε ὀγδοηκοστῷ ἔτει ξὺν Ἡρακλείδαις 4 Πελοπόννησον ἔσχον. μόλις τε ἐν πολλῷ χρόνῳ ἡσυχάσασα ἢ Ἑλλάς βεβαίως καὶ οὐκέτι ἀνισταμένη ἀποικίας ἐξέπεμψε,

Be. J. ἐν (ante ἐλάσσονι) om. T. τε om. N.V. τροι (sed inducto acc.) T. διὰ χρηματίαν T.

§ 5. πρὸς pr. F. "—νῇ ἦν... cap. 20, 3. ὅτι Ἰπ. hæc recentioribus habet in foliis F." Βεκκ. γε (post αὐτά) om. T.V.F.H. τὰ πρὶν T. δηλοῦντα T. νῦν corr. N. (pr. v. m. ead. vid.). λόγου corr. N. (ou. m. ead. necne p.l.). κατεσχηκεῖς T. (m. ead. suprascr.).

XII. μετῳκίζετο vulg. A. κατῳκίζετο H. sed με suprascr. m.r. κατῳκίζετο N(ω). V.T(ω). omn. Be. J. ἡσυχάσασαν T. omn. Be.

§ 2. ἐνεόχμωσε A.J. vulg. ἐνεόχμωσε N.V.F.H. ἐνεόχμωσε T. ὥς ἐπιπολὶ T.A.J. vulg. ὥς ἐπιτοπολὶ N. ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ V.F.H. cum Poppone recepi. ἐγένοντο T.

§ 3. ἐξηκοστῷ (sic) N.T. νῦν pr. N. (suprascr. μὲν add. m.r.) μὲν om. pr. H. om. F. Poppo. ᾤκισαν N(ω). T(ω). A.J. omn. præter i Cod. Paris. (a.) vulg. ante Br. mutatio satis frequens. καδμηίδα F.H. ἦν δὲ καὶ αὐτῶν καὶ N. ἦν δὲ καὶ αὐτῶν V. (teste Ad.). ἀπόδασμος N.T.A.J. vocabulum præter h.l. et in duobus locis quos ex citiore Græcitate posuit Suidas non occurrit quamquam adj. habet ἀποδάσμος Herod. i. 146. ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ πρότερον N. ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ πρότερον V. F.H. Fortasse ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ καὶ πρότερον, ut inducatur ante (vel post) αὐτῶν particula. Δωριεῖς N.T.A.J. vulg. τε hic N.T. πελοπόννησον N.

§ 4. μόλις A.J. vulg. μόλις N.T.V. pauc. Bekk. τε N.T. οὐκ ἐτι T. ἐξέπεμψε

§ 4. μέρει not Latin dative (against) but ablative (with). Comp. iv. 43, i Αὐκρόφρων δὲ τοῖς ἄλλοις (with), but τῷ δεξιῷ κέρα...ἐπέκειντο (pressed upon). This dative is sometimes ambiguous. See on

vi. 17, i, viii. 27, 3.

XII. § 2. τὰς πόλεις: "the well known..." as τὰ δέκα ἔτη i, 3.

§ 4. ἀνισταμένη not here necessarily "being constantly driven out," but in-



καὶ Ἰώνας μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ νησιωτῶν τοὺς πολλοὺς ῥέκισαν, Ἰταλίας δὲ καὶ Σικελίας τὸ πλεόν Πελοποννήσιοι, τῆς τε ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἔστιν ἡ χωρία. πάντα δὲ ταῦτα ὕστερον τῶν Τρωϊκῶν ἐκτίσθη.

XIII. δυνατωτέρας δὲ γενομένης τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ τῶν χρημάτων τὴν κτῆσιν ἔτι μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον ποιουμένης, τὰ πολλὰ τυραννίδες ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι καθίσταντο, τῶν προσόδων μειζόνων γιγνομένων (πρότερον δὲ ἦσαν ἐπὶ ῥητοῖς γέρασι πατρικαὶ βασιλείαι), ναυτικά τε ἐξηρτύετο ἡ Ἑλλάς, καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης μᾶλλον ἀντείχοντο. πρῶτοι δὲ Κορίνθιοι λέγονται ἐγγύτατα τοῦ νῦν τρόπου μεταχειρίσαι τὰ περὶ τὰς ναῦς, καὶ τριήρεις πρῶτον ἐν Κορίνθῳ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐνναυπηγηθῆναι. φαίνεται δὲ καὶ Σαμίους Ἀμεινοκλῆς Κορίνθιος

T. vulg. (ἐξέπεμψεν Br.). ἐξέπεμπε N.V.F.H.A.J. Recte Poppo: "imperfectum de coloniis longiore temporis spatio a variis populis in varias regiones missis aptissime dictum est." ῥέκισαν hic N. τὸ πλείστον T.A.J. vulg. et Br. τὸ πλεόν N.V.F.H. πελοποννήσιοι N. ἡ χωρία V. (teste Ad.).

XIII. γενομένης N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.) A.J. vulg. γιγν- vel γιν- aliq. Be. γιν- F.H. γενομένης restitui, Var. lect. ceteris imperfectis imputanda est. πῶ T. πόλεσιν T. γενομένων N.V.F.H.

§ 2. πρῶτο (sic) T. ἐν κορίνθῳ πρῶτον T.A.J. vulg. πρῶτον ἐν κ. N.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. ναυπηγηθῆναι T. vulg. Br. Ἑλλάδος ναυπηγηθῆναι corr. N. (σ lit. 2. v. 3 litt. cap. fuit op. Ἑλλάδος ἐνναυπηγηθῆναι). ἐνναυπηγηθῆναι F.H.A.J. De hac acceptione prepositionis verbo composito eandem prepositionem præbente vid. quæ infra ad v. 103 dicentur.

§ 3. καὶ om. T. σαμίους corr. N. (οἱ m.r. add. acc.). ναυπηγῇ N. ἔστι (post ἐτη δ') N.T. ἤλθεν T.

cluding such as voluntarily emigrated. So ἀνωταμένη 12, 4. VIII. 45, 1 πρὶν ἐς τὴν Ῥόδον αὐτοὺς ἀναστῆναι clearly removed, after breaking up their naval encampment. So Herod. iv. 108 ἐξαναστάντες, iv. 115 ἐξαναστένωμεν.—Italy: at this time that part of Italy which lies south of a line drawn from the Pæstian gulf to the Tarentine above Metapontum, excluding Tarentum and the Iapygian promontory. See VII. 33, 3. For the contents of this Chapter the reader is referred to Grote ch. xviii.

XIII. "After Greece had become more powerful and (by virtue of that power) was making acquisition &c."—Is ἦσαν ... βασιλεῖαι an accidental Hexameter? Homer and the Tragic Poets give us only the forms γέρας, γέρα, Hesiod and Pindar only γέρας. It is noticeable that in prose

writers we find rarer forms; genitive γέρας Xenophon, Agesil. 1, 5: genitive γερῶν Thuc. iii. 58, 6, and here dative plural. Transl. "hereditary monarchies with (founded on the condition of) limited prerogatives."

§ 2. ἐνναυπηγηθῆναι: the preposition added to the verb gives additional strength. I hope to prove this in respect of ἐν δρω... ἐλλείπει v. 103. Meanwhile I quote Plat. Rep. vii. 521 D δεῖ δὲ καὶ τοῦτο προσέχειν τὸ μάθημα δ ζητοῦμεν πρὸς ἐκείνῳ, "to have this additionally, besides."

§ 3. Pliny, Nat. Hist. vii. 56 (57), 207 primum auctor est... tiremem Thucydides Aminoclen Corinthium (fecisse). If primum is to be extended so far, as others have remarked, Pliny has misinterpreted Thuc. For the latter cer-

ναυπηγὸς ναῦς ποιήσας τέσσαρας ἔτη δ' ἐστὶ μάλιστα  
τριάκοντα ἐς τὴν τελευταίαν τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου, ὅτε Ἀμεινο-  
4 κλῆς Σαμίους ἦλθε. ναυμαχία τε παλαιάτη ὧν ἴσμεν γί-  
γνεται Κορινθίων πρὸς Κερκυραίους· ἔτη δὲ μάλιστα καὶ  
ταύτῃ ἐξήκοντα καὶ διακόσιά ἐστι μέχρι τοῦ αὐτοῦ χρόνου.  
5 οἰκοῦντες γὰρ τὴν πόλιν οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐπὶ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ αἰεὶ δὴ  
ποτε ἐμπόριον εἶχον, τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὸ πάλαι κατὰ γῆν τὰ  
πλείω ἢ κατὰ θάλασσαν, τῶν τε ἐντὸς Πελοποννήσου καὶ τῶν  
ἔξω, διὰ τῆς ἐκείνων παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐπιμισγόντων, χρήμασί  
τε δυνατοὶ ἦσαν, (ὥς καὶ τοῖς παλαιοῖς ποιηταῖς δεδήλωται  
ἀφνειὸν γὰρ ἐπωνόμασαν τὸ χωρίον) ἐπειδὴ τε οἱ Ἕλληνες  
μᾶλλον ἐπλωΐζον, τὰς ναῦς κτησάμενοι τὸ ληστικὸν καθή-  
ρουσι, καὶ ἐμπόριον παρέχοντες ἀμφοτέρω δυνατὴν ἔσχον χρη-  
6 μάτων προσόδω τὴν πόλιν. καὶ ἴωσιν ὕστερον πολὺ γίγνε-  
ται ναυτικὸν ἐπὶ Κύρου Περσῶν πρώτου βασιλεύοντος καὶ  
Καμβύσου τοῦ υἱέος αὐτοῦ, τῆς τε καθ' ἑαυτοὺς θαλάσσης

§ 4. τὲ Ν.Τ. παλαισάτη vulg. J. παλαιάτη Ν.Τ.Υ.Ε.Η. pl. Be. A. γ<sup>αι</sup>. Ν.  
γίνεται V. κερκυρέους Ν. δὲ Ν. (om. pr. m. suprascr. m.r.) om. F. teste Br. καὶ  
ταῦτα Ν.Υ. ἐξήκοντα Ν. cf. 12, 3. διακοσίά ἐστι Ν. διακόσια ἐστὶ Τ.

§ 5. το. corr. Ν. (o lit. supr. o). πάλαι (sic) Ν. τοπάλαι Τ.Α.Ι. vulg. θάλατ-  
ταν Τ. πελοποννήσου Ν. τῆς ἐκείνων Ν. τῶν ἐκείνων V. παραλλήλους Τ. ἐπιμισγόν-  
των Ν. (lit. supr. pr. i). ἐπλωΐζον τὰς corr. Ν. (corr. ds. add. acc. supr. o. del. acc.  
supr. i. fuit ἐπλωΐζοντο sine τὰς). ἐπλωΐζοντο Α.Ι. ἐπλωΐζον V.Τ.Ε.Η. pl. Be.  
ληστικὸν Ν.Τ.Ε.Η. pl. Be. καθήρουσι hic Ν. ἐμπόριον corr. Ν. (corr. on suprascr.  
add. acc. supr. pr. o). ἀμφοτέρω corr. Ν. (α. ἀμφοτέρο diserte legitur itaque ἀμφο-  
τεροὶ pr. Ν.) ἀμφοτέροι F.Α.Ι. vulg. ante Bau. ἀμφοτέρα Τ. pl. Be. προσόδω corr. Ν.  
(ω corr. del. acc. supr. pr. o. add. acc. supr. alt. o. fuit πρόσδοον). προσόδω Τ. (m.  
ead. necne p.l.)

§ 6. ὕστερον ἴωσι Τ. γ<sup>αι</sup>. Ν. γίγνεται Τ.Υ. τοῦ om. Ν.Υ. υἱέως Ν. (non υἱέος)  
Schol. vulg. υἱέος Τ. om. Be. Α.Ι. De hoc genitivo consule sis Lobeck. ad  
Phryn. p. 68. καθεαυτοῦς Τ.

tainly does not say Aminocles built the  
first trireme at Corinth, but speaks of  
him as a notable ship builder. The  
approximate date is either 721 B.C., if  
the 10 years' war is meant, or 704, if  
the 27 years' war. So the sea-fight be-  
low 681, or 664. See note on iv. 48, 5.

§ 4. Chronology will not allow the  
sea-fight to be that of Pericles against  
Coreyra mentioned in Herod. iii. 53, as  
Wesseling shows on the passage. See  
Müller *Dorians*, i. 137 *Transl.*—ταύτη:

So iii. 79, 2 ἡμέραι δὲ μάλιστα ἦσαν τῇ  
Μυτιλήνῃ ἐαλωκυῖα ἐπ' αὐτῇ cited by Gölle.  
Add Isae. vi. § 14 p. 57 St. = 129 κ.

§ 5. τὰ πλείω: not, as Porpo says,  
"ut saepe τὸ πλεον, pro μᾶλλον," but "in  
more frequent instances, more frequent-  
ly." See on Dem. de F. L. § 200. —ἀφ-  
νειόν: Homer II. ii. 370. —ἀμφοτέρω:  
clearly from the context "by sea as well  
as land."

§ 6. Herod. i. 161.

7 Κύρῳ πολεμοῦντες ἐκράτησάν τινα χρόνον. καὶ Πολυκράτης Σάμου τυραννῶν ἐπὶ Καμβύσου ναυτικῷ ἰσχύων ἄλλας τε τῶν νήσων ὑπηκόους ἐποίησατο, καὶ Ῥήνειαν ἐλὼν ἀνέθηκε 8 τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Δηλίῳ. Φωκαῆς τε Μασσαλίαν οἰκίζοντας Καρχηδονίους ἐνίκων ναυμαχοῦντες·

2 XIV. δυνατώτατα γὰρ ταῦτα τῶν ναυτικῶν ἦν. φαίνεται δὲ καὶ ταῦτα, πολλαῖς γενεαῖς ὕστερα γενόμενα τῶν Τρωϊκῶν, τριήρεσι μὲν ὀλίγαις χρώμενα, πεντηκοντόροις δ' ἔτι καὶ 3 πλοίοις μακροῖς ἐξηρτυμένα ὥσπερ ἐκείνα. ὀλίγον τε πρὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν καὶ τοῦ Δαρείου θανάτου, ὃς μετὰ Καμβύσην Περσῶν ἐβασίλευσε, τριήρεις περὶ τε Σικελίαν τοῖς τυράννοις ἐς πλῆθος ἐγένοντο καὶ Κερκυραίοις· ταῦτα γὰρ τελευταῖα πρὸ τῆς Ξέρξου στρατείας ναυτικά ἀξιόλογα ἐν τῇ 4 Ἑλλάδι κατέστη. Αἰγινῆται γὰρ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ εἴ τινας ἄλλοι, βραχέα ἐκέκτηντο, καὶ τούτων τὰ πολλὰ πεντηκοντόρους· ὁψέ τε ἀφ' οὗ Ἀθηναῖους Θεμιστοκλῆς ἔπεισεν Αἰγι-

§ 7. ἐπὶ T. (m. ead. op. suprascr.) cf. 2, 6. τὲ (post ἄλλας) N. ῥῆπλαν T. pauci Bekk. ἀνελὼν N.V.F.H. (sed m.r. induxerat ἀν.) an geminato sollemni errore.

§ 8. φωκαεῖς N.T.A.J. vulg. τε hic N.T. μεσσαλίαν N.V.F. (teste Ba.) H.

XIV. § 2. τριήρεσι N. τριήρεσι V. (teste Ad.) ὀλίγοις N.V. πεντηκοντούροις N.V.F. (teste Br.).

§ 3. ὀλίγων corr. N. (ov. fuit ὀλίγα). ὀλίγα Codd. sequiores aliquot. τὲ N.T. τριήρεσι (sic) T. eis N.V. τὰ τελευταῖα T. et 1 Par. soloece. στρατιάς N.T.V. Codd. fort. omnes A.J. Vid. ad 9, 3.

§ 4. αἰγινῆται pr. N. αἰγινῆται corr. N. (η et acc.) οἷνες N.V.H.F. εἷνες T. ταπολλά A. τὰ πολλὰ J. πεντηκοντούρους N.V.F. (teste Br.). ὁψέ τὲ N.

§ 7. Herod. III. 122 Πολυκράτης γὰρ ἐστὶ πρῶτος τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν Ἑλλήνων, ὃς θαλασσοκρατεῖν ἐπενοήθη, πᾶρεξ Μίνως τε τοῦ Κνωσίου, καὶ εἰ δὴ τις ἄλλος πρότερος τούτου ἦρξε τῆς θαλάσσης. And with respect to 14, 3 Herod. III. 125 ὅτι γὰρ μὴ οἱ Συρηκοσίων γενόμενοι τύραννοι οὐδὲ εἰς τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλληνικῶν τυράννων ἀξίος ἐστὶ Πολυκράτης μεγαλοπρεπείην συμβῆληθῆναι.

§ 8. Marseilles was colonized 120 years before the battle of Salamis. So says Scymnus Chius 209 quoting the authority of Timæus. This victory is not to be confounded with their Καθμεῖη νίκη mentioned by Herod. I. 166, which was probably upwards of half a century afterwards. Ἰσοκράτης μὲν φησιν ἐν

Ἀρχιδάμῳ (p. 133 c.) ὡς Φωκαεῖς φεύγοντες τὴν τοῦ μεγάλου βασιλέως δεσποτείαν, εἰς Μασσαλίαν ἀπέφυγον, ὅτι δὲ πρὸ τούτων τῶν χρόνων ἥδη ὑπὸ τῶν Φωκαέων ᾤκιστο ἡ Μασσαλία καὶ Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν τῇ τῶν Μασσαλιωτῶν πολιτείᾳ δηλοῖ, Harpocration in Μασσαλία. I do not see reason for supposing, with Mr Grote, Hist. III. p. 537 note, that Thucydides had the same conception as Isocrates. Our author's historical research was more exact than the Sophist's.

XIV. § 3. ἐς πλῆθος: usque ad. A frequent use of ἐς. Comp. II. 7, 3, VI. 26, 2, and on VIII. 10, 3.

§ 4. It is doubtful whether ὅψε τε ἀφ' οὗ is to be compared with οὐ πολλὸς χρόνος ἐπειδὴ 6, 3, οὐ πολλὰ ἔτη ἐπειδὴ

νήταις πολεμοῦντας, καὶ ἅμα τοῦ βαρβάρου προσδοκίμου  
ὄντος, τὰς ναῦς ποιήσασθαι αἰσπερ καὶ ἐναυμάχησαν· καὶ  
αὐταὶ οὐπω εἶχον διὰ πάσης καταστρώματα.

XV. τὰ μὲν οὖν ναυτικά τῶν Ἑλλήνων τοιαῦτα ἦν, τὰ  
2 τε παλαιὰ καὶ τὰ ὕστερον γενόμενα. ἰσχὺν δὲ περιεποιή-  
σαντο ὅμως οὐκ ἐλαχίστην οἱ προσσχόντες αὐτοῖς, χρημάτων  
τε προσόδῳ καὶ ἄλλων ἀρχῇ· ἐπιπλέοντες γὰρ τὰς νήσους  
κατεστρέφοντο, καὶ μάλιστα ὅσοι μὴ διαρκῆ εἶχον χώραν.  
3 κατὰ γῆν δὲ πόλεμος, ὅθεν τις καὶ δύναμις παρεγένετο, οὐδεὶς

αἰγνήταις corr. N. (η. diserte i pr. m.) αἰγνήτας (sic) T. καὶ αὐταὶ N.F.H.  
Sollemnis hic error etiamnunc in edit. obtinet. Arist. Eth. N. i. 3=5, 6. φαίνεται  
δὲ ἀτελεστέρᾳ καὶ αὐτῇ. Hoc vitium sustulit Br. recte reposito καὶ αὐτῇ. Sed  
IV. 4=2, 1. δοκεῖ γὰρ καὶ αὐτῇ (μεγαλοπρέπεια) περὶ χρημάτων τις ἀρετὴ εἶναι. 13=7,  
1. ἀνώνυμος δὲ καὶ αὐτῇ Bekker. st. reliquit. Utrobique καὶ αὐτῇ sententia posuit.

XV. γενόμενα F.A.J. Edd. ante Duk. γιγνόμενα corr. N. (γ- fuit γενόμενα)  
γιγνόμενα T. γενόμενα restitui.

§ 2. προσχόντες N.T.A.J. Vulgo. προσσχόντες cum Br. reposui. τὲ N.T. προσ-  
δῶ corr. N. (corr. ω. o diserte pr. m. fuit προσδῶν). μὴ hab. (non om.) N.

§ 3. ὅθεν τις N.T. δὲ corr. N. (m.r. fuit op. γάρ). γάρ F.H. ἦσαν ὅσοι (non ὅσοι

6, 5 &c. where the verb substantive is  
omitted, or ἐκέκμητο is to be carried on  
from the preceding.—διὰ πάσης: i.e. νεώς.  
For singular (each ship) comp. VII. 65, 3,  
and elsewhere, frequently in Thuc. In  
Soph. Oed. Col. 473 ὦν κρᾶτ' ἐρεψον καὶ  
λαβὰς ἀμφιστόμους (in spite of the Ho-  
meric κράτα and Pind. Fr. 3 τρία κράτα)  
I differ from Ellendt and conceive  
κράτα to be singular. Each κρατήρ had  
one κράτα (brim) and more than one  
λαβή. I have noticed in preparing my  
note that this very word, used in the  
singular distributively, frequently occurs.  
All the passages in Æschylus are such.  
Sept. Th. 855 ἐρέσσει' ἀμφὶ κρατί,  
Pers. 371 πᾶσι στέρεσθαι κρατός, Suppl.  
685 ἀπ' ἀστῶν κρατός, 841 τιμολοί...  
στιγμοί...ἀποκοπὴ κρατός. I quote one  
(out of many) from Eurip. Hippol. 1203  
ὀρθὸν δὲ κρᾶτ' ἔστησαν Ἴπκοι. I admit  
the vagaries of the word κράτα in Sopho-  
cles and Euripides. [Æschylus has left  
us (see above) no other forms but κρατός,  
κρατί, and Aristophanes has once, in a  
highly poetic passage, κρατί, Ran. 329].  
Nom. neuter, Soph. Phil. 1457: gen.  
femin., Eur. Electr. 140: acc. neuter,  
Soph. frequently, two certain instances

in Eurip. Bacch. 1139 κράτα δ' ἄθλιον  
δπερ, 1214 ὡς πασσαλεύσῃ κράτα τριγλύ-  
φοις τόδε: acc. masc., Soph. Phil. 1208  
κρᾶτ' ἀπὸ πάντα καὶ ἄρθρα, Eur. Archel.  
Fr. xvi. Ion τύπτων τὸν αὐτοῦ κράτα (both  
fragments quoted by Schol. Eur. Phoen.  
1159). Euripides alone furnishes the  
plural κράτας Hero. Fur. 526, Phoen.  
1149. Sophocles and Euripides would  
become more self-consistent, if in the  
former we read κρᾶτ' ἀπὸ πᾶν ἀπό τ' (or  
rather ἀπὸ δ'), and in the latter κράτα  
...ὄνπερ, τριγλύφοις κᾶρα τόδε. ἐμῆς κρα-  
τός is hardly warranted by the variant  
in a later ἐπιγράμμα preserved by Athen.  
i. p. 19 c. Yet ὁ κράς ἢ κράς is the  
teaching of the grammarian Choerobos-  
cus, Bekk. Anecd. p. 1391. See also  
Etym. M. p. 535, 7, repeated by Etym.  
Gudian. p. 343, 16. (This worthy gives  
us also τῆς κρατός p. 587, 28.)

XV. § 2. ὅσοι...“all who had not a  
sufficient territory,” sufficient in respect  
of produce (as Attica), or of population.  
Perhaps both notions are combined, as  
either would be a ground for emigration  
and search of a new settlement. διαρκῆ  
recurs VI. 90, 4 as epithet of χρήματα  
καὶ σίτον.

ξυνέστη· πάντες δὲ ἦσαν, ὅσοι καὶ ἐγένοντο, πρὸς ὁμόρους  
τοὺς σφετέρους ἐκάστοις, καὶ ἐκδήμους στρατείας πολὺ ἀπὸ  
τῆς ἑαυτῶν ἐπ' ἄλλων καταστροφήῃ οὐκ ἐξήρσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες.  
οὐ γὰρ ξυνειστήκεσαν πρὸς τὰς μεγίστας πόλεις ὑπήκοοι, οὐδ'  
αὖ αὐτοὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης κοινὰς στρατείας ἐποιοῦντο, κατ' ἄλ-  
λήλους δὲ μᾶλλον ὥς ἕκαστοι οἱ ἀστυγείτονες ἐπολέμουν.  
5 μάλιστα δὲ ἐς πὸν πάλαι ποτὲ γενόμενον πόλεμον Χαλκιδέων  
καὶ Ἐρετριέων καὶ τὸ ἄλλο Ἑλληνικὸν ἐς ζυμμαχίαν ἐκατέ-  
ρων διέστη.

XVI. ἐπεγένετο δὲ ἄλλοις τε ἄλλοθι κωλύματα μὴ αὐ-  
ξηθῆναι, καὶ Ἴωσι προχωρησάντων ἐπὶ μέγα τῶν πραγμά-

ἦσαν) N. ὅσοι ἦσαν T. codd. sequiores A.J. πρ N. ὁμόρους T. ἐκδήμους T. στρα-  
τείας hic ut vid. omn. codd. στρατείας (sic) T. ἐπ' ἄλλων πολὺ sed ἐπ' ἄλλων inducitur  
T. πολὺ om. N. ante οὐκ add. N. marg. (m.r.) πολὺ οὐκ V. ἐπ' ἄλλων καταστροφή  
ante ἀπὸ τῆς ἑαυτῶν ponunt N.V.F.H. ἐξίσαν N.V.F.H.

§ 4. ξυνειστήκεσαν T. Edd. A.J. ξυνειστήκεσαν N.V.F.H. reposui. πρ N. αὶ  
ὑπήκοοι vulg. αὶ om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. A.J. articulus stare nequit. οὐδ' αὐτοὶ  
T. vulg. A.J. οὐδ' αὐτοὶ N. (de V. tac. Ad.) F. (teste Br.) οὐδ' ἄν F. (teste Ba.) H.

Errat op. Bauer. nam et margo g. (Paris, 1736) αὐ (non ἄν) hab. κοινῆς T. (suprascr.  
m. ead.) στρατείας N. στρατιῶς T. οἱ (ante ἀστυγείτονες) om. pr. N. suprascr. m.r.  
ἀστυγείτονες corr. N. (v. op. m. ead.).

§ 5. χαλκιδέων pr. N. χαλκιδέων corr. N. (op. m. ead.).

XVI. ἐπεγένετο vel ἐπεγίγνετο F.H. vulg. ἐπεγίγνετο A.J. ἐπεγίγνετο corr. N.  
(alt. e m. ead. i m.r. fuit ἐπεγένετο) ἐπεγένετο T.V. aliq. Be. τὲ N. τε hic T. κωλύ-

ματα N. (lit. supr. ω vel mend. chartæ.) τοῦ μὴ A.J. προχωρησάντων pr. N. (σ supra-

§ 3. Observe two examples of the  
emphasis-giving usage of *καί*. "From  
which resulted any amount of power,"  
"all which *did* occur."—στρατείας ἐξή-  
σαν equivalent to ἐξόδους ἐξήσαν, or  
στρατείας ἐστράτευσαν (see on 5, 2). Lo-  
beck, in his exhaustive note on Soph.  
Ajax 290 doubts whether Th. meant  
in *bella proficiscebantur*, or, which he  
finally adopts, the *cognate case*. To the  
passage which he cites, Trach. 459 πολ-  
λοὺς ἀγῶνας ἐξιών, I should apply the  
same interpretation, ἀγῶνας ἀγωνιούμε-  
νοι, ἐξόδους ἐξιών.

§ 4. The article before ὑπήκοοι has  
been rightly omitted, for obviously we  
want the *predicate*. "They (oi Ἕλλ.)  
had not united themselves as subjects  
to the greatest states." αὶ ἐλδύσσονες  
would have been correct. αὐτοὶ "of  
themselves," not as ὑπήκοοι.

§ 5. Herodot. v. 99, Thirlw. H. Gr.

Vol. i. p. 436, Grote, Vol. iii. p. 228, 229.  
—ἐς τὸν... πόλεμον: ἐς is here used as in  
ἐς ἄβρον, &c. See note on iii. 84, 2.

XVI. Ἴωσι: a slight change of struc-  
ture. The sentence might have pro-  
ceeded Κροίσων γὰρ... and then Ἴωσι  
dative-dependent upon κώλυμα ἐπεγένετο.  
As it is, the dative belongs to ἐπεστρά-  
τευσεν. Our idiom would require; "among  
many hindrances which happened to  
others...to the Ionians *was this that*  
Cyrus, &c."—See 13, 6. Herod. i. 143  
and 169 says that the Ionian Islanders  
were not in the time of Cyrus attacked,  
as the Persians were not a naval power  
nor as yet had they a Phoenician navy,  
but on the submission of the mainland  
Ionians to Harpagus they in a panic  
gave themselves up to Cyrus.—ἐδούλωσε  
"reduced to the condition of δούλου."  
ἐδούλωσατο "made them *her* vassals"  
states more than is here required. Still

των, Κύρος καὶ ἡ Περσικὴ βασιλεία Κροῖσον καθελούσα καὶ ὅσα ἐντὸς Ἄλφους ποταμοῦ πρὸς θάλασσαν ἐπεστράτευσεν καὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ πόλεις ἐδούλωσεν, Δαρείος δὲ ὕστερον τῷ Φοινίκων ναυτικῷ κρατῶν καὶ τὰς νήσους.

XVII. τύραννοί τε ὅσοι ἦσαν ἐν ταῖς Ἑλληνικαῖς πόλεσι, τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν μόνον προορώμενοι ἔς τε τὸ σῶμα καὶ ἔς τὸ τὸν ἴδιον οἶκον αὔξεν, δι' ἀσφαλείας ὅσον ἐδύναντο μάλιστα τὰς πόλεις ὥκουν, ἐπράχθη τε οὐδὲν ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἔργον ἀξιόλογον, εἰ μὴ εἴ τι πρὸς περιοίκους τοὺς αὐτῶν ἐκάστοις· οἱ γὰρ ἐν Σικελίᾳ ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐχώρησαν δυνάμει. οὕτω πανταχόθεν ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον κατείχετο μήτε κοινῇ φανερόν μηδὲν κατεργάζεσθαι, κατὰ πόλεις τε ἀπολμοτέρα εἶναι.

scr. m.r.) προσχωρησάντων V. aliq. Be. κύρος (sic) N. περσικὴ ἐξουσία N. (de V. tac. Ad.) F.H. πρ N. πόλεις corr. N. (s. m. ead.) δαρείος τε vulg. A.J. δὲ N.T.V.F. (teste Br.) aliq. Be. τῶν T.

XVII. τύραννοι δὲ T. vulg. et Bekk. A.J. τύραννοί τε N.V.F.H. aliq. Be. cum Popp. reposui. ἡδύναντο vulg. A.J. ἐδύναντο N.T.V.F.H. al. ὥκουν hic N. ἐπράχθη δὲ N.V.F. (teste Br.) H. ἀπ' αὐτῶν οὐδὲν T.A.J. οὐδὲν ἀπ' αὐτῶν N.V.F.H. q. recepi ἐλ μὴ εἴ τι vulg. Bekk. Popp. A.J. ἐλ μὴ τι N.T.V. aliq. Be. πρ N. αὐτῶν N.T.V. ἐπὶ πλείστον N.T. ἐπιπλείστον A.J.

§ 2. μὴ κοινῇ pr. N. μήτε corr. N. (acc. add. τε supr. m.r.) οὐδὲν N.V.F.H. al. γὰρ N.T. ἀπολμοτέρα N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.).

where the *active* and the *middle* only so far differ as that the latter states the matter more precisely, even careful writers are content with the *active*; e.g. φυλάττω μὴ (I am on the look-out lest) frequently is found as well as φυλάττομαι μὴ (I am on my look-out lest, I am on my guard lest).

XVII. τύραννοι δὲ ὅσοι ἦσαν: "all who were tyrants" nearly = ὅσοι ἐτυράννευον, so no article.—ἐς τε τὸ σῶμα... "both to their own person (*personal safety*) and to the aggrandisement of their own family." For *singular* cp. note on 14, 4.—δι' ἀσφαλείας... ὥκουν: "administered by way of security," nearly = ἀσφαλῶς, as διὰ τάχους. Cp. viii. 39, 3 πλείω τὸν πλοῦν διὰ φυλακῆς ποιησάμενοι.—ἐπράχθη... ἀπ': it is noticeable that this usage of ἀπὸ (for ὑπὸ) of the *agent* after passive verbs is nearly limited to λέγομαι and πρόσσομαι or verbs of similar meaning, e.g. μὴ νύεται ἀπὸ μετοίκων vi. 28, 1. Cobet would of course alter all; but

why should copyists constantly change ὑπὸ into ἀπὸ after *such* verbs and very rarely after others? In πέμπομαι ἀπὸ the sense "from" is clear.—ἐλ μὴ εἴ τι = nisi si. This (to our notion redundant) repetition may be rendered "unless possibly." See Plat. Gorg. p. 480 v and commentators. I think this usage of ἐλ (si) has sometimes been dealt with unfairly by modern editors. To Tacit. Ann. xiii. 57 non si imbres caderent non si fluvialibus aquis (i.e. si caderent) I find a parallel in Arist. Vesp. 352 οὐδ' ἐλ σέρφῳ διαδύναι, where metre allows not οὐδὲ σέρφῳ. The expression is elliptical. We find it in vii. 21, 5 καὶ ἐλ τοῦ ἄλλου πειθόντων.—ἐκάστοις: not "by them to," but "between them and," cp. 15, 3.—τί ἐμοὶ καὶ σοὶ is not faulty, but τί ἐμοὶ πρὸς σέ is idiomatical, as a careful reader of the orators knows.—οὐ γάρ: see on 25, 4. I at present interpret; "of course the Sicilian..."

§ 2. The variant κατείχετο μήτε... οὐ

XVIII. ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ τε Ἀθηναίων τύραννοι καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἐπὶ πολὺ καὶ πρὶν τυραννευθείσης οἱ πλείστοι καὶ τελευταῖοι, πλὴν τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ, ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων κατελύθησαν—ἡ γὰρ Λακεδαιμών μετὰ τὴν κτίσιν τῶν νῦν ἐνοικούντων αὐτὴν Δωριέων ἐπὶ πλείστον ὧν ἴσμεν χρόνον στασιάσασα ὅμως ἐκ παλαιοτάτου καὶ εὐνομήθη καὶ αἰεὶ ἀτυράννευτος ἦν· ἔτη γὰρ ἔστι μάλιστα τετρακόσια καὶ ὀλίγῳ πλείω ἐς τὴν τελευτὴν τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου ἀφ' οὗ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῇ αὐτῇ πολιτείᾳ χρῶνται, καὶ δι' αὐτὸ δυνάμενοι καὶ τὰ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις πόλεσι καθίστασαν—, μετὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν τυράννων καταλύσιν ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος οὐ πολλοὺς ἔτεσιν ὕστερον καὶ ἡ ἐν Μαραθῶνι μάχη Μήδων πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἐγένετο. <sup>2</sup> δεκάτῳ δὲ ἔτει μετ' αὐτὴν αὖθις ὁ βάρβαρος τῷ μεγάλῳ στόλῳ <sup>3</sup> ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα δουλωσόμενος ἦλθε. καὶ μεγάλου κινδύνου

XVIII. ἀλλ' om. N. (add. supr. m.r.) ἐπιπολὺ vulg. A.J. ἐπὶ πολὺ N.T.V. τυραννηθείσης pr. N. τυραννευθείσης corr. N. (εν m.r.) τυραννεῖν habet Noster 13, 7. II. 30, 1. τυραννεῖν alibi, ut ἀτυράννευτος infra. τυραννευθείσης T. λακεδαιμονίων (sic) N. κτίσιν N.T.V.F.H. aliquot Be. κτίσιν A.J. vulg. δωριέων αὐτὴν N.V. ἴσμεν N. (lit. supr. εν vel mend. cod.) παλαιοτάτου N.T.V.F.H. al. J. παλαιότατον vulg. A. Equidem sequor libros. εὐνομήθη (sic) T. ἀτυράννευτος T. ὀλίγα N. (de V. tac. Ad.). ἀφ' οὗ T. (supraser. m. ead.) ἀ ἀφ' i Be. τὴν (post μετὰ δὲ) om. T. τῶν om.

pauc. Perinde dicitur μετὰ τὴν τῶν τυράννων καταλύσιν ac μετὰ τυρ. κατ. Cf. διὰ ἀρετὴν γῆς 2, 4. Madv. Gr. Synt. § 8. Anm. 2. f. p. 11 citat Plat. Phæd. p. 67 ὁ λύσις καὶ χωρισμός ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος, sed p. 64 ὁ τὴν τῆς ψυχῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος ἀπαλλαγῇ. Add. Theæt. 146 ὁ ἐπιστήμην ὑποδημάτων ἐργασίας, sed ε ἐπ. τῆς τῶν ξυλλίων σκευῶν ἐργασίας. ἡ ἐν μαραθῶνι omnes ut vid. Audacius progressi sunt, si quid video, qui præpositioni bellum indixerunt Elmsl. ad Arist. Ach. 343. et Cobet.

Var. Lect. p. 69, 201. Nov. Lect. p. 95, 96. πρ N.

§ 2. αὐθις... οἱ τε om. N. add. m.r. ad init. pag. ἐπὶ corr. N. marg. (π. op. m. ead. quæ add.) ἦκε F.H.

δέν, supported by good MSS., seems to call for further investigation of μή οὐ with the infinitive after verbs. At present *ampliandum censeo*.

XVIII. στασιάσασα: "Perhaps it alludes to the perpetual jealousies between the houses of Eurysthenes and Procles. See Herodot. vi. 52." ARN. καὶ σωτηρίαν ἐνδομίῳ τῇ πόλει εἶναι τὸ στασιάζειν τοὺς βασιλεῖς Aristot. Polit. II. 9 = 6, 20. "While the co-existence of the pair of kings, equal in power and constantly thwarting each other, had often a baneful effect upon the course of public measures, it was nevertheless a security to

the state against successful violence, ending in the establishment of a despotism on the part of any ambitious individual among the regal line." Grote, Vol. II. p. 470.—Th. clearly places Lycurgus' legislation in the 9th century before our era. The precise date is not fixed, partly as ὀλίγῳ πλείω is a somewhat vague expression, partly as τελευτὴν τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου may be 421 or 404.—μετὰ δὲ... δὲ in apodosis after a parenthesis. Cp. II, 2.

§ 2. τῷ μεγάλῳ στόλῳ: article as II, 3, 12, 2. As we say "the invincible Armada."

ἐπικρεμασθέντος οἱ τε Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῶν ξυμπολεμησάντων  
 Ἑλλήνων ἡγήσαντο δυνάμει προὔχοντες, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι  
 ἐπιόντων τῶν Μήδων διανοηθέντες ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν πόλιν καὶ  
 ἀνασκευασάμενοι ἐς τὰς ναῦς ἐσβάντες ναυτικοὶ ἐγένοντο.  
 4 κωμῇ τε ἀπωσάμενοι τὸν βάρβαρον, ὕστερον οὐ πολλῶ διε-  
 κρίθησαν πρὸς τε Ἀθηναίους καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους οἱ τε ἀπο-  
 5 στάντες βασιλέως Ἑλληνες καὶ οἱ ξυμπολεμήσαντες. δυνάμει  
 γὰρ ταῦτα μέγιστα διεφάνη· ἴσχυον γὰρ οἱ μὲν κατὰ γῆν οἱ  
 6 δὲ ναυσί. καὶ ὀλίγον μὲν χρόνον ξυνέμεινεν ἡ ὁμαχμία,  
 ἔπειτα δὲ διενεχθέντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπο-  
 λέμησαν μετὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων πρὸς ἀλλήλους· καὶ τῶν ἄλλων  
 Ἑλλήνων εἰ τινὲς πον διασταῖεν, πρὸς τούτους ἤδη ἐχώρουν.  
 7 ὥστε ἀπὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν ἐς τόνδε αἰὶ τὸν πόλεμον τὰ μὲν σπεν-  
 δόμενοι τὰ δὲ πολεμοῦντες ἢ ἀλλήλοις ἢ τοῖς ἑαυτῶν ξυμμά-  
 χοις ἀφισταμένοις, εὖ παρεσκευάσαντο τὰ πολέμια καὶ ἐμπει-  
 ρότεροι ἐγένοντο μετὰ κινδύνων τὰς μελέτας ποιούμενοι.

XIX. καὶ οἱ μὲν Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὐχ ὑποτελεῖς ἔχοντες  
 φόρου τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἡγοῦντο, κατ' ὀλιγαρχίαν δὲ σφίσιν

§ 3. προύχοντες N. προδχοντες T.A.J. ἐκλιπεῖν T. ἐκλείπειν H. ἐς corr. N. (es  
 op. m.r. fuit eis.) ἐμβάντες T.A.J. vulg. et Bekk. ἐσβάντες N.F.H. (de V. tac. Ad.).

§ 4. οὐ πολλῶ...ξυμπολεμήσαντες om. N. add. m.r. marg. του (sic) βασιλέως N.  
 τοῦ βασιλέως V. Vid. ad Dem. F. Leg. § 150 Ann. Crit.

§ 5. οἱ μὲν...οἱ δὲ T. cf. I, I.

§ 6. δὲ διενεχθέντες...εἰ τινὲς πον om. N. add. m.r. sub fin. pag. δὲ T.A.J. δὲ  
 om. F.H. Poppo. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι N.(m.)T.A.J. οἱ om. F.H. al. Poppo. πρ N.(m.) πρ N.

§ 7. τὰ μὲν...τὰ δὲ T. ἀλλήλοις corr. N. (is m.r.) ἑαυτῶν (non αὐτῶν) N.

XIX. οὐχ corr. N. (spir. m. ead.) οὐχ' (sic) T. ἔχοντες ἔχοντες T. φόρου corr.

§ 3. ἀνασκευασάμενοι (κατασκευασάμε-  
 νοι. The active form is used iv. 116, 2  
 of clearing away the remains of a dis-  
 mantled fort previously to its conversion  
 into a τέμενος.

§ 4. πρὸς τε Α. καὶ Λ. "The one sec-  
 tion to the Ath. the other to the Lac."  
 This use of τε...καὶ (τε .τε, καὶ...καὶ),  
 where οἱ μὲν...οἱ δὲ would have been  
 more clear, will be illustrated on II. 42, 3.

§ 5. μέγιστα δὲ ἐφάνη, the conjecture  
 of Stephanus, is tempting. I think  
 however διεφάνη here and iv. 108, 4, vi.  
 17, 5 may be translated "were found on  
 trial, when put to the test," Athens  
 having hitherto been a secondary power.

§ 6. ὁμαχμία probably an Ionism not

entirely eschewed by earlier Attic prose  
 authors. Poll. i. 153 ὁμαχμία γὰρ Θου-  
 κυδίδου μὲν, οὐ μὴν λείον πρὸς τὴν ἀκοήν,  
 and iv. 30 τὸ γὰρ ὁμαχμίαν ποτηρόν. ὁμαί-  
 χμοις III. 58, 4 but in the mouth of a  
 Platæan.

XIX. τοὺς ξυμμάχους grammatically  
 belongs to ἔχοντες, though ἐξηγεῖσθαι  
 is twice used with accusative i. 71, 7, vi.  
 85, 2. The writer on Syntax in Anecd.  
 Bekk. i. p. 147, 29 is an unsafe guide,  
 for after quoting these words as an in-  
 stance of ἡγεῖσθαι with an accusative he  
 adds a passage from Isocrates (Panegy-  
 r. p. 53 c) where obviously τοὺς ἐπὶ ἡλῆδας  
 is subject to and τῶν αὐτοχθόνων is govern-  
 ed by ἡγεῖσθαι.—σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐπιτηδεύει:



αὐτοῖς μόνον ἐπιτηδεῖας ὅπως πολιτεύουσιν θεραπεύοντες·  
 Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ναῦς τε τῶν πόλεων τῷ χρόνῳ παραλαβόντες  
 πλὴν Χίων καὶ Λεσβίων, καὶ χρήματα τοῖς πᾶσι τάξαντες  
 2 φέρειν. καὶ ἐγένετο αὐτοῖς ἐς τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον ἡ ἰδία  
 παρασκευὴ μείζων ἢ ὡς τὰ κράτιστά ποτε μετὰ ἀκραφνῶν  
 τῆς ξυμμαχίας ἦνθησαν.

XX. τὰ μὲν οὖν παλαιὰ τοιαῦτα εὖρον, χαλεπὰ ὄντα  
 2 παντὶ ἐξῆς τεκμηρίῳ πιστεῦσαι. οἱ γὰρ ἄνθρωποι τὰς ἀκοὰς  
 τῶν προγεγενημένων, καὶ ἦν ἐπιχώρια σφίσιν ἢ, ὁμοίως  
 3 ἀβασανίστως παρ' ἀλλήλων δέχονται. Ἀθηναίων γοῦν τὸ  
 πλήθος Ἱππαρχον οἶοντα ὑφ' Ἀρμοδίου καὶ Ἀριστογείτονος  
 τύραννον ὄντα ἀποθανεῖν, καὶ οὐκ ἴσασιν ὅτι Ἱππίας μὲν

N. (v m.r. vid. fuisse φόρους) φόρον V. (teste Ad.) φόρους F.H. (pr. m.) Schol. ἐπιτη-  
 δεῖω (sic) T. ὅπερ (pro ὥσπερ) T. πολιτεύσῃσι N.T.A.J. πολιτεύουσιν i Cod. Be.  
 Bekk. Ego in hac re parendum libris censeo nisi cum falsas conjunctivi formas v. c.  
 πύσῃσι Lys. i. p. 93 St. = 25 R. praebeant. θεραπεύοντες N. (lit. supr. ατ.) τῶν πολε-  
 μίων vulg. A.J. τῶν πόλεων N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be.: Bauer. primus restituit. ἤρχων  
 (post παραλαβόντες) add. vulg. A.J. om. N.T.V.F.H. ("In Aug. (F.) manu rec. ad  
 scriptum in margine" Ba.) omn. Be.

§ 2. κράτιστά ποτὲ N. κράτιστά ποτε T. μετὰ corr. N. (m.r. quid fuerit non  
 liquet) ἀκραφνῶν pr. N. (i inserit m.r.) συμμαχίας N.V. ἦνθησαν T.

XX. § 2. ἄνοι N.T.

§ 3. Ἱππαρχον T. (ut vid.) Ἱππίας...ἀποσημαίνοντες om. N. add. m.r. ad init. pag.

cp. 144, 2 σφίσι τοῖς Λακ. ἐπιτηδεῖας  
 αὐτονομείσθαι, v. 82, 1 Λακ. τὰ ἐν Ἀχαΐᾳ  
 οὐκ ἐπιτηδεῖας πρότερον ἔχοντα καθίσταντο,  
 v. 81, 2 ὀλιγαρχία, ἐπιτηδεῖα τοῖς Λακ.  
 κατέστη. The Athenian speaker slightly  
 alters the Spartan form of speech i. 76,  
 1 ἐπὶ τὸ ὑμῖν ὠφέλιμον καταστησάμενοι  
 ἐξηγείσθαι.

§ 2. ἀκραφνῶν: ναῦς ἀκραφνῆς 52, 2.  
 Dion. Hal. 793 censures this word as  
 one of ἀπρηχαιώμενα καὶ δυσέκαστα τοῖς  
 πολλοῖς, using it withal himself fre-  
 quently. See Krüger's note.

XX. "Such have I found olden events  
 to be, albeit difficult for one, hardly  
 allowing one, to give credit to every link  
 in the chain of argument." He goes on  
 to say that the careless indifference of  
 mankind in accepting traditional in-  
 formation and subjecting it to no tests,  
 renders the statements which serve him  
 as τεκμήρια every now and then ques-  
 tionable. πιστῶσαι has been conjectured  
 but is not required:—χαλ. πιστ. as εὐρεῖν

ἀδόνατα i, 3 and numberless similar ex-  
 pressions.

§ 2. ἀκοὰς, "traditions," ἄνθρωποι  
 constantly presents itself. ἀνήκους = un-  
 acquainted with traditional lore. See  
 on Dem. F. L. §: 357. The very fact of  
 men in those days hearing and not read-  
 ing accounts for their "unpainstaking  
 search after truth." A striking exem-  
 plification of this is found in the short  
 notice of Aleibiades, found in Dem. Mid.  
 p. 561, 562, §§ 143—147. Demosthenes  
 probably himself knew the order of in-  
 cidents, but purposely jumbled them to  
 suit the popular ear.

§ 3. τύραννον ὄντα ἀποθανεῖν "was  
 tyrant when he was slain." This (to  
 us) inversion of the participle and the  
 verb is very common. The over-literal  
 version would convey a different im-  
 pression, that Th. denied the fact of his  
 being slain by Harm. and Arist. So  
 II. 49, 7 διεφθείροντο ἐπὶ ἔχοντες τι θυμῶ-  
 μως, "still retained some portion of

πρεσβύτατος ὦν ἦρχε τῶν Πεισιστράτου υἱέων, Ἰππαρχος δὲ καὶ Θεσσαλὸς ἀδελφοὶ ἦσαν αὐτοῦ, ὑποτοπήσαντες δέ τι ἐκέυη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ καὶ παραχρήμα Ἀρμόδιος καὶ Ἀριστογείτων ἐκ τῶν ξυνειδότην σφίσιν Ἰππία μεμνηνῆσθαι, τοῦ μὲν ἀπέσχοντο ὡς προειδότες, βουλόμενοι δὲ πρὶν ξυλληφθῆναι δράσαντές τι καὶ κινδυνεῦσαι, τῷ Ἰππάρχῳ περιτυχόντες περὶ τὸ Λεωκόριον καλούμενον τὴν Παναθηναϊκὴν πομπὴν διακοσμοῦντι ἀπέκτειναν. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἔτι καὶ νῦν ὄντα καὶ οὐ χρόνῳ ἀμνηστούμενα καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες οὐκ ὀρθῶς οἴονται, ὥσπερ τοὺς τε Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέας μὴ μιᾷ ψήφῳ προστίθεσθαι ἐκάτερον ἀλλὰ δυοῖν, καὶ τὸν Πιτανάτην λόχον αὐτοῖς εἶναι, ὃς οὐδ' ἐγένετο πώποτε. οὕτως ἀταλαίπωρος τοῖς

ἦρχε corr. N. (ρχε sed m. ead. quæ add.) δέ τι corr. N. (lit. supr. e add. acc. fuit δ' ἔτι.) μεμνηνῆσθαι N. vulg. A.J. μεμνηνῆσθαι T. καὶ δυνεῦσαι T. κιν suprascr. m. ead.

§ 4. μιᾷ corr. N. (μ m.r. quid fuerit nescio.) μὴ om. T. ἀλλὰ (suprascr. m. ead.) Notabilis variatio. Nisi imputandum est inscitia, librarius voluit μιᾷ ψήφῳ προστίθεσθαι ἐκάτερον ἀλλ' οὐ δυοῖν. ἐκατέρων J. δυεῖν A.J. vulg. δυοῖν N.T.V.F.H. pler. Be. πιτανάτην corr. N. (την et acc. m.r.)

§ 5. τοῖς corr. N. (m. ead.) γνῶ i.e. γνώμη N. marg. ἔτοιμα N.T.A. vulg. ἔτοιμα J.

strength when they died," Talfourd's *death-subdued robustness* (Ion i. 1). Cp. III. 38, 1 ἀντίπαλον ὃν μάλιστα ἀναλαμβάνει "is most equivalent when..." A noticeable instance of this is found in Arist. Nic. Eth. II. 6, 18 ἐνια. γὰρ εὐθὺς ὠνόμασται συνελημμένα μετὰ τῆς φανλόττης. Our rendering is as if he had written ὠνόμασται συνελημμένα μετὰ τῆς φανλόττης. ἐκ τῶν ξυνειδ. not ὑπό. "Information had been conveyed from the body of their fellow-conspirators." ἐκ would not have been joined with the singular. That ἐκ in Attic prose never = ὑπό I am pretty certain. See on III. 69, 1.—δράσαντες κ.τ.λ. "do something if they must risk their lives." Cp. III. 53, 3 ἐκόντας τι κινδυνεύειν. IV. 11, 4 τὰς σφετέρας ναῦς βιαζομένουσιν τὴν ἀπόβασιν καταγνῖναι ἐκέλευε. Brasidas is not bidding his crew to dash their ships to pieces, but to force the passage if it cost them the destruction of the vessels. So I understand such passages as Pindar, Nem. VIII. 38 ἐγὼ δ' ἀστοῖς ἀδὼν καὶ χθονὶ γαῖα καλύψαιμι', Æschyl. Choëph. 438 ἔπειτ' ἐγὼ νοσφίσας

δλοῖμαν, Soph. Electr. 1079 τό τε μὴ βλέπειν ἔτοιμα διδύμαν ἐλοῦσ' Ἑρῶν.

§ 4. ἀμνηστούμενα, becoming forgotten, gliding into oblivion.—μὴ μιᾷ...ἀλλὰ δυοῖν. It is not certain that Herodotus differs from Th. for τοὺς μάλιστα σφί τῶν γέροντων προσήκοντας (VI. 57) might mean τὸν δὲ προσήκοντα, as IV. 62 τοῖς δ' ἔτι πλείω θύουσι i.e. τῷ ἐν ἐκάστῳ ἀρχῇ, and Æschin. de Fals. Leg. p. 39 St. = 264 v. τοὺς νικῶντας ἐν τῇ ψήφῳ = τὸν δὲ νικῶντα. Yet it is hardly probable that the same γέρον would be nearest of kin to both kings, the latter being every fresh generation more distant cousins to each other. Thirlw. Vol. I. 319 attempts to reconcile the presumed difference by considering it "not improbable that the king of the elder house had a casting vote," but I think that such meaning can hardly be got out of the words of Herod. Besides it may be questioned whether Th. alludes to Herod. at all. See Müller's Dorians, Transl. Vol. II. p. 106 note z.—λοχηγέων τοῦ Πιτανηγέων λόχου Herod. IX. 53.

πολλοῖς ἡ ζήτησις τῆς ἀληθείας, καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ ἔτοιμα μᾶλλον τρέπονται.

XXI. ἐκ δὲ τῶν εἰρημένων τεκμηρίων ὅμως τοιαῦτα ἂν τις νομίζων μάλιστα ἂ διήλθον οὐχ ἁμαρτάνοι, καὶ οὔτε ὡς ποιηταὶ ὑμνήκασι περὶ αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον κοσμοῦντες μᾶλλον πιστεύων, οὔτε ὡς λογογράφοι ξυνέθεσαν ἐπὶ τὸ προσαγωγότερον τῇ ἀκροάσει ἢ ἀληθέστερον, ὄντα ἀνεξέλεγκτα καὶ τὰ πολλὰ ὑπὸ χρόνου αὐτῶν ἀπίστως ἐπὶ τὸ μυθώδες ἐκνευκῆκότα, εὐρήσθαι δὲ ἡγησάμενος ἐκ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων σημείων ὡς παλαιὰ εἶναι ἀποχρώντως. καὶ ὁ πόλεμος οὗτος, καίπερ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐν ᾧ μὲν ἂν πολεμῶσι τὸν παρόντα αἰὲ μέγιστον κρινόντων, παυσάμενων δὲ τὰ ἀρχαῖα μᾶλλον θαναμαζόντων, ἀπ' αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων σκοποῦσι δηλώσει ὅμως μείζων γεγεννημένος αὐτῶν.

XXI. οὐχ ἁμαρτάνοι T. ut II, I, 19, I, 23, 2, 25, 4. οἱ ποιηταὶ N.V. Sed et infra λογογράφοι sine articulo. ἀνεξέλεγκτα N.T.V. χρόνου corr. N. (o et post lit. ου' suprascr. m.r. χρ diserte legitur.) εὐρήσθαι (sic) corr. N. (ev. m.r. fuit εἰρήσθαι).

παλαι corr. N. (αἰαι m.r. το pr. m. diserte legitur.)

§ 2. ἀνῶν N.T. θαυμαζόντων μᾶλλον N.V.F.H. ἐπ' αὐτῶν Cod. Ar. haud quam per se spernenda lectio. Vid. not.

§ 5. τὰ ἔτοιμα: Bauer compares Hor. Od. I. 31, 17 frui paratis, i. e. iis quæ in promptu sunt, though Hor. may mean *comparatis*.

XXI. τεκμηρίων repeated below by τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων σημείων. The language of Th. almost coincides with that of Aristot. Rhetor. I. 2, 16—18. σημείον, illative sign, from which one may draw an inference, admitting of all grades of probability; τεκμήριον, conclusive sign, from which one may draw a conclusive inference, ἀναγκαῖον σημείον, the only σημείον which cannot be refuted if the fact be true: e.g. it is a τεκμήριον that a girl has had a child, because she has a breast of milk.—ὅμως, in spite of this indolence and credulity. τοιαῦτα ἂ διήλθον may be joined, as τοιοῦτος ὅς is found, see Kühner Gr. § 782, 3 but it seems simpler here to make τοιαῦτα the predicate to ἂ διήλθον "believing what I have detailed to be pretty nearly such," τοιαῦτα repeated from 20, 1.—μᾶλλον πιστεύων: cp. v. 20, 2 πιστεύσας μᾶλλον in same col-

location.—λογογράφοι answers nearly to our "chroniclers." Hecataeus is called λογοποιὸς by Herodotus II. 143. Still the writers of epideictic speeches may have so early had this name (ἐπίδειξιν III. 42, 3) and cp. ἀγώνισμα below.—ἀνεξέλεγκτα IV. 126, 5 ἀνεξέλεγκτον καὶ τὸ ἀνδρείον ἔχει, "incapable of being tested."—ἀπίστως "so as not to deserve credit." Göller rightly compares 140, 3 ἁμαθῶς χωρῆσαι.—ὡς παλαιὰ εἶναι: the limiting use of εἶναι, "sufficiently for ancient events, as far as ancient events are concerned." Herodot. IV. 81 ὀλίγους ὡς Σκύθας εἶναι, and elsewhere.

§ 2. The variant ἐπ' αὐτῶν in itself is a good reading. Dem. de Coron. p. 298 § 210 ἐπὶ τῶν ἰδίῳ νόμον καὶ ἔργων σκοποῦντας, p. 305 § 233 ἐπ' αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων ἀν' ἐσκόπει, p. 323 § 294 εἰ γ' ἐπ' ἀληθείας δέοι σκοπεῖσθαι. In Isocr. de Big. p. 349 d ἐπ' ἐκείνου τοῦ χρόνου σκοπεῖν is now edited on the authority of the Cod. Urbinas, (old reading ἀπ').

XXII. καὶ ὅσα μὲν λόγῳ εἶπον ἕκαστοι ἡ μέλλοντες πολεμήσειν ἡ ἐν αὐτῷ ἤδη ὄντες, χαλεπὸν τὴν ἀκρίβειαν αὐτὴν τῶν λεχθέντων διαμνημονεύσαι ἦν, ἐμοὶ τε ὧν αὐτὸς ἤκουσα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοθεν ποθεν ἐμοὶ ἀπαγγέλλουσιν ὡς δ' ἂν ἐδόκουν ἐμοὶ ἕκαστοι περὶ τῶν αἰὲ παρόντων τὰ δέοντα μάλιστ' εἰπεῖν, ἐχομένῳ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τῆς ζυμπάσης γνώμης τῶν ἀληθῶς λεχθέντων, οὕτως εἴρηται. τὰ δ' ἔργα τῶν πραχθέντων ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ παρατυχόντος πυνθανόμενος ἡξίωσα γράφειν, οὐδ' ὡς ἐμοὶ ἐδόκει, ἀλλ' οἷς τε αὐτὸς παρήν, καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσον δυνατὸν ἀκριβεῖα περὶ ἐκάστου ἐπεξελθὼν. ἐπιπόνως δὲ εὐρίσκετο, διότι οἱ παρόντες τοῖς ἔργοις ἐκάστοις οὐ ταῦτα περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἔλεγον, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐκατέρων τις εὐνοίας ἡ μνήμης ἔχοι. καὶ ἐς μὲν ἀκρόασιν

XXII. αὐτῶν τῶν T. s' (post ἤκουσα) T. ἀπαγγέλλουσιν T. ἐδόκουν μοι vulg. A.J. ἐμοὶ N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. μάλιστα T. vulg. λέγοντων T. sed λεχθέντων suprascr. op. m. ead. ἀπαγγέλλουσι F. εἴρηται N. lit. sup. ητ. vel mend. lib.

§ 2. τὰ δὲ ἔργα T. τῶν λεχθέντων A. [τῶν πραχθέντων Paris. 1736 (de quo libro et aliis dicturus sum in Præf.) suprascr. m.r.] δοκεῖ N.T.V.F.H. al. Be. τε om. T.

αὐτ N. παρήν constanter libri. Itaque Th. ut Eurip. falsam sane analogiam secutus verborum ἔφην, ἔβην, simil., putandus est pro eo quod dici oportebat παρήν usurpasse παρήν. Quamquam Elmsl. (Præf. ad Soph. Oed. Tyr. p. x.) Euripidea omnia corrupta esse suspicatur. In Alc. 655 quidem facilis mutatio est si quis reponi jubet καὶς δ' ἡ γηγῶς σοι. Neque in Hippol. 1012, ubi mira est discrepantia Codicum, valde repugnaverim tentanti μάταιος ἀρ' ἡ κούδαμῳ μὲν οὐν φρενῶν (κούδαμῳ Cod. Flor. xxxii. Vid. Kirohhoft). Vid. quæ scripsi ad Dem. F. Leg. § 30 de kal... μὲν οὐν. Sed obstant Ion. 120 βρέφος νεογνὸν μητρὸς ἦν ἐν ἀγκάλαις, et Iph. Aul. 944 ἐγὼ κάκιστος ἦν ἀρ' Ἀργεῖων ἀνὴρ, si Euripidi tamen illa pars tragoediæ imputanda est. Ceterum in Soph. Trach. 564 certissima est Cobetii emendatio ἦν κα' ἦν μέσῳ πόρῳ (Nov. Lect. 187, 188). Platonem ἡ (eram) perinde ante vocalem ac consonantem scripsisse hodie constat.

§ 3. ταῦτα N.T.A.J. vulg. αὐτῶν om. V. hab. N. ἐκατέρῳ N.T.V.F.H. Br. sed singularis stare nequit. ἐκατέρων 1 Br. Paris. 1636. A.J. τὴς N.T.A.J.

XXII. ὡς δ' ἂν ἐδόκουν... ἂν of course belongs to εἰπεῖν. That any Editor of Aristophanes should now-a-days give in Vesp. 1405 σωφρονεῖν ἂν μοι δοκοῖς, when δοκοῖς is in both Rav. and Ven. MSS., is to me a marvel. The looseness of our language allows "I should think you a sensible person" for what should be "I think you would be a sensible person," but not so the precision of a dead tongue. The statement of Th. seems quite borne out by the varied style of the speeches given in his work.

§ 2. τὰ δ' ἔργα τῶν πραχθέντων is a

somewhat bold expression for τὰ δ' ἔργα τὰ πραχθέντα. "As to what was done (opposed to οἱ λόγοι) in the occurrences of the war."—παρήν: I might have added a fifth example from Eurip. Helen. 992 ἐλευδὸς ἦν ἂν, but ἂν has but slight authority and not being necessary the hiatus may be filled up in some other way.—παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων i.e. πυνθανόμενος, "both what I was present at, and in my ascertaining from others."—ἀκριβεῖα adverbial; if joined with ἐπεξελθὼν we should have had accusative.

§ 3. ἐκατέρῳ could not = either party,

ἴσως τὸ μὴ μυθῶδες αὐτῶν ἀτερπέστερον φανέται· ὅσοι δὲ βουλήσονται τῶν τε γενομένων τὸ σαφὲς σκοπεῖν καὶ τῶν μελλόντων ποτὲ αὖθις κατὰ τὸ ἀνθρώπειον τοιούτων καὶ παραπλησίων ἔσεσθαι, ὠφέλιμα κρίνειν αὐτὰ ἀρκούντως ἔξει.

§ 4. τὸ μυθῶδες N. μὴ suprascr. m.r. μὴ fortasse ante μύσαντα excidit Plat. Gorg. 480 c. ἀτερπέστερον N. (ἀ corr. m. ead.). ἀντίον N. ἀνθρώπειον (hic) T.H. ἀνθρώπων A.J. τοιούτων δντων vulg. δντων om. N.T.V.F.A.J.

unless some noun of multitude were added, as in Latin *utrique populo* or *utrisque*. It is well known that *εὐνοια* (*μῖσος*) *τινός* is quite as correct as *τινὶ*.

§ 4. ὅσοι κ.τ.λ. I purposely give a very literal rendering. "All who shall desire to investigate the certainty not only of the past but also of what in all likelihood shall again hereafter according to human reasoning come to pass such or similar, that they judge it (*αὐτὰ* as τὸ μὴ μυθῶδες αὐτῶν above) of advantage will be satisfactory." The difficulties in this rendering which Krüger on Dion. Hal. p. 824 has started are I think surmountable. First he objects to τὸ σαφὲς τῶν μελλόντων. I do not, certainly not in a dead language, especially taking into account the figure *Zeugma*. Is it not far more bold to say *τὴν τε οὖσαν καὶ τὴν μέλλουσαν δύναμιν καθέλγῃτε* with Th. vi. 92, 4 or non modo praesentia verum etiam futura bella delevit with Cicero. Lael. 3, 11? Krüger's own quotation ἀφ' ὧν ἂν τις σκοπῶν, εἴποτε καὶ αὖθις ἐπιπέσοι, μάλιστα ἂν ἔχοι τι προειδὼς μὴ ἀγνοεῖν (ii. 48, 4) might have prevented this objection. If I am προειδὼς I have τὸ σαφὲς τῶν μελλόντων. If *past* history is a safe guide to *future*, surely one may be pardoned for saying "past events may give a *clear insight* into those which will probably come." The second objection to supplying *τούτους* instead of *τούτοις*, I cannot appreciate the value of. Dion. Hal. has quoted this passage *in extenso* twice p. 824, p. 860 (in both with Th. MSS. omitting *δντων*). In a third citation p. 398 he or his copyists have also omitted *κρίνειν αὐτὰ ἀρκούντως ἔξει*, and the latter part of the sentence appears in a very unsatisfactory state, as is frequently the case in the *Ars Rhetorica*. After speaking of the *κωδὸν ἥθος* with which phi-

losophy is concerned, that which exhorts to virtue and turns one away from vice, he adds, "If you examine the differences of characters, as in a theatre so in life you will travel through books. Such is the view of Plato in the words, 'poësy setting off innumerable achievements of worthies of old, teaches future generations,' (Phædr. 345 A). So the acquaintance with (study of) characters is teaching." Then follows: *τοῦτο καὶ Θουκυδίδης εἶκε λέγειν, περὶ ἱστορίας λέγων· ὅτι καὶ ἱστορία φιλοσοφία ἐστὶν ἐκ παραδείγμάτων· ὅσοι δὲ... ὠφέλιμα χρῆσθαι ταῖς παλαιαῖς ἱστορίαις· καὶ τοῖς παραδείγμασι τῶν ἐθνῶν· ὡς ἱστορία τοῦ βίου*. Professor Goodwin of Harvard University some months ago courteously sent me a copy of a paper read by him and printed in the *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* Vol. vi. p. 329, 330. He considers that Dion. found the sentiment "history is philosophy teaching by examples" in our passage, adding that it as it stands in our Editions contains no such idea. The words are to my mind simply parenthetic and words of Dion. himself. "And this too Thucydides appears to tell us, when he says about history (for history also, history as well as poësy, is teaching &c.) ὅσοι δὲ κ.τ.λ., he appears to tell us in these words to use ancient histories as (ὡς π. I conjecture with Sylb. see *Ann. Crit.* 2, 6) examples of characters (? ἡθῶν)." The last words possibly were *ὡς ἱστορία καὶ εἰς αὐτὸν βίου*. Prof. Goodwin has proposed in our passage a different pointing *ἔσεσθαι ὠφέλιμα κρίνειν, αὐτὰ ἀρκούντως ἔξει*. He joins τῶν μελλόντων ὠφέλιμα κρίνειν rendering "to draw (i.e. from the past) useful inferences for the future," translating *αὐτὰ* α. ἔ. "still it will be satisfactory as it is (*αὐτὰ*, notwithstanding the τὸ μὴ

5 κτήμά τε ἐς αἰὲ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀγώνισμα ἐς τὸ παραχρῆμα ἀκούειν  
ξύγκειται.

XXIII. τῶν δὲ πρότερον ἔργων μέγιστον ἐπράχθη τὸ  
Μηδικὸν, καὶ τοῦτο ὅμως δυοῖν ναυμαχίαι καὶ πεζομαχίαι  
2 ταχέαν τὴν κρίσιν ἔσχε. τούτου δὲ τοῦ πολέμου μῆκος τε  
μέγα προὔβη, παθήματά τε ξυνηνέχθη γενέσθαι ἐν αὐτῷ τῇ  
3 Ἑλλάδι οἷα οὐχ ἕτερα ἐν ἴσῳ χρόνῳ. οὔτε γὰρ πόλεις τοσαῖδε  
ληφθεῖσαι ἡρμώθησαν, αἱ μὲν ὑπὸ βαρβάρων αἱ δ' ὑπὸ  
σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀντιπολεμούντων (εἰσὶ δὲ αἱ καὶ οἰκήτορας μετέ-  
βαλον ἀλίσκόμεναι), οὔτε φυγαὶ τοσαῖδε ἀνθρώπων καὶ φόνος,  
4 ὁ μὲν κατ' αὐτὸν πόνον πόλεμον, ὁ δὲ διὰ τὸ στασιάζειν. τά τε

§ 5. *els aei F.H. ἐς τοπαραχρῆμα A. ἐς τὸ παραχρῆμα J. ξύγκειται T. suprascr. m. ead.*

XXIII. <sup>ov</sup> *πρότερ corr. N. (add. acc. cor. ov. m.r. fuit πρότέρων) πρότερον T. πρό-  
τερον A.J. ἔργων corr. N. (w. m.r. fuit ἔργον). δυοῖν vulg. pl. Be. A.J. δυοῖν N.T.V.  
ταχέαν corr. N. (acc. m. ead.) ταχέαν (sic) T.*

§ 2. *μῆκος τε N. μῆκος τε T. προὔβη N. προὔβη T.A.J. οὐχ' ἕτερα T. 21, 1.*

§ 3. *τοσαῖδε corr. N. (l op. m. ead.). ληφθεῖσαι corr. N. (η. m.r. e. m. ead.  
neon p.l.) λειφθῆσαι T. (suprascr. m. ead.). αἱ δ' T. αἱ δ' A.J. μετέβαλον corr. N.  
(l. m. ead. fuit μετέβαλλον), ἀνῶν N.T. ὁ μὲν... ὁ δὲ T. διὰ τὸ διατάζειν N.V.*

μυθῶδες) for all who shall wish &c." This view is substantially the same as that of Sylburg "de futuris...utiliter e superiorum temporum casibus judicare, iis hæc mea sufficet scriptio." Mr Goodwin means by *αὐτὰ per se*, without τὸ μὴ μυθῶδες, (*ipsa*, not *ea*), but, allowing the propriety in itself of the rendering of *ώφέλιμα κρίνειν*, has τῶν μελλόντων any government?

§ 5. *ἀγώνισμα*: cp. III. 38 where *ἀγών*, *ἀγωνίζεσθαι*, *ἀγωνοθετεῖν*, &c., so abound in speaking of *ἐπιδείξεις*.

XXIII. The Scholiast, followed apparently by Poppo, gives Artemisium and Salamis as the sea-fights, Thermopylæ and Plataea as the land-battles. There can be no question as to Salamis and Plataea. Yet the battle of Thermopylæ however glorious for Greece was not a Grecian victory, and one would hardly say, judging from the narrative of Herodotus (VIII. 11, 14, 16), that the three actions off Artemisium were *decisive*. One may safely substitute Mycale for Thermopylæ. Krüger, feeling this diffi-

culty, says the *two fights* at Mycale are meant (*doppelschlacht*). But surely there was only *one*, a land-fight. Herodotus distinctly states that the Persians sent away the Phœnician squadron, called a council, and determined not to give battle by sea IX. 96. See also Diod. Sic. XI. 34. *τὴν κρίσιν ἔσχε* would admirably suit Cimon's victory on the Eurymedon, 13 years after Plataea and Mycale, but as *ταχέαν* is fatal to the supposition that Th. alludes to it, I acquiesce in Artemisium. The moral result of the three actions was important, 'and it was with good reason Pindar [Fragm. 196] afterwards celebrated Artemisium as the place "where the sons of Athens laid the shining ground-work of freedom."' Thirlw. Vol. II. p. 280.

§ 2. *μῆκος μέγα προὔβη*: This seems to be paralleled by III. 81, 6 and in neither is the article wanted. The literal sense there is "so sanguinary a sedition it advanced," "so sanguinary a sedition it became as it advanced," and here "a great length of this war ad-

πρότερον ἀκοῇ μὲν λεγόμενα ἔργῳ δὲ σπανιώτερον βεβαιούμενα οὐκ ἄπιστα κατέστη, σεισμῶν τε πέρι, οἱ ἐπὶ πλείστον ἅμα μέρος γῆς καὶ ἰσχυρότατοι οἱ αὐτοὶ ἐπέσχον, ἡλίου τε ἐκλείψεις, αἱ πυκνότεραι παρὰ τὰ ἐκ τοῦ πρὶν χρόνου μνημονεύμενα ξυνέβησαν, αὖχμοί τε ἔστι παρ' οἷς μεγάλοι, καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν καὶ λιμοὶ, καὶ ἡ οὐχ ἥκιστα βλάβασα καὶ μέρος τι φθείρασα ἡ λοιμώδης νόσος· ταῦτα γὰρ πάντα μετὰ τοῦδε 5 τοῦ πολέμου ἅμα ξυνεπέθετο. ἥρξαντο δὲ αὐτοῦ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι λύσαντες τὰς τριακοντούεις σπονδὰς αἱ 6 αὐτοῖς ἐγένοντο μετὰ Εὐβοίας ἄλωσιν. διότι δ' ἔλυσαν, τὰς αἰτίας προέγραψα πρῶτον καὶ τὰς διαφορὰς, τοῦ μή τινα ζητῆσαί ποτε ἐξ ὅτου τοσοῦτος πόλεμος τοῖς Ἕλλησι κατ- 7 ἔστη. τὴν μὲν γὰρ ἀληθεστάτην πρόφασιν, ἀφανεστάτην δὲ λόγῳ, τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἡγοῦμαι, μεγάλους γιγνομένους καὶ φόβον παρέχοντας τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, ἀναγκάσαι ἐς τὸ πολεμεῖν· αἱ δ' ἐς τὸ φανερόν λεγόμεναι αἰτίαι αἰδ' ἦσαν ἐκατέρων, ἀφ' ὧν λύσαντες τὰς σπονδὰς ἐς τὸν πόλεμον κατέστησαν.

§ 4. σεισμῶν τὸ N. τε T. ἐπὶ πλείστον N. ἐπιπλείστον T. A.J. ἡλίου τε N.T. ἐκλείψεις T. παρὰ τὰ N. (lit. supr. τὰ). αὖχμοί τε ἔστι T. αὖχμοί τε ἔστι, παρ' οἷς A.J. καὶ (ante λιμοὶ) om. N. suprascr. m.r. ἡ corr. N.m.r. ἡ om. F. al. Be. οὐχ ἥκιστα T.F.H.A.J. μέρος τι N.T. vulg. A.J. Reposui. ξυνεπέθετο corr. N. (uv. m. ead.).

§ 5. Πελοποννήσιοι hic N. εὐβοίας T.

§ 6. διότι δὲ N.T.H.J. διότι δ' A. δι' ὅτε F. (teste Br. nam διότι δὲ Ba.). ἔγραψα A.J. vulg. προέγραψα N.T.V.F.H. μή τινας A.J. vulg. μή τινα N.T.V.F.H. al. Be. ζητῆσαι ποτέ N. ζητῆσαι ποτε T. ἐξότου N.T.A.J.

§ 7. λέγω (pro λόγῳ) T. γινόμενους N. εἰς τὸ N. αἱ δὲ εἰς N.T. αἶθε N.T. εἰς τὸν N.

vanced," "this war as it advanced developed itself into so great a length." So with one exception (II. 70, 5) πρῶτον, τρίτον, &c., ἔτος τοῦ πολέμου τοῦδε ἐτελεύτα.

§ 4. σεισμῶν πέρι: see on 52, 2.—ἡ λοιμώδης: for the repeated article see on Dem. de F. L. § 29.

§ 7. "The truest motive was this that the commencing magnitude of the Athenian power forced them into the war." The old pointing makes τοὺς Ἀθ. instead of τοὺς Ἀθ. μεγ. δυν. the subject to ἀναγκάσαι. So Aristot. Ethic. I, 12, 3 not of θεοί, but of θεοὶ πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀναφερόμενοι γελοῖοι φαίνονται (the referring gods to men as a standard is evidently ridiculous), and IV. 7=3, 15 πάντων γελοῖος

φαίνοντ' ἂν ὁ μεγάλῳ ψυχὸς μὴ ἀγαθὸς ὢν. —al δ'...αἰτίαι: "but the openly alleged recriminatory charges." At first one might suspect πρόφασιν and αἰτία had changed places, but I think I have given the right sense of αἰτία, cp. above αἰτίας, διαφορὰς, IV. 85, I, 4, 86, 3, αἰτίαν, ἐγκλήμασι: and πρόφασιν by no means limited to an ostensible alleged reason is joined with ἀλήθης VI. 6, I, Dem. de Coron. 273 § 156. πρόφασιν, αἰτίαν, closely linked Dem. I. Onet. p. 867 § 13 and may either be as much synonymous as our cause, motive, or πρόφ. may be alleged motive. Lord Bacon's translation of this passage is perhaps worth recording; "The truest cause of this war, though least voiced, I conceive to have

XXIV. Ἐπίδαμνός ἐστι πόλις ἐν δεξιᾷ ἐσπλέοντι τὸν Ἴόνιον κόλπον· προσοικοῦσι δ' αὐτὴν Ταυλάντιοι βάρ-  
 2 βαροι, Ἰλλυρικὸν ἔθνος. ταύτην ἀπώκισαν μὲν Κερκυραῖοι, οἰκιστὴς δ' ἐγένετο Φάλιος Ἐρατοκλείδου Κορίνθιος γένος τῶν ἀφ' Ἡρακλέους, κατὰ δὴ τὸν παλαιὸν νόμον ἐκ τῆς μητροπόλεως κατακληθείς. ξυνώκισαν δὲ καὶ Κορινθίων τινές  
 3 καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου Δωρικοῦ γένους. προελθόντος δὲ τοῦ χρόνου ἐγένετο ἡ τῶν Ἐπίδαμνίων πόλις μεγάλη καὶ πολυάνθρωπος· στασιάσαντες δὲ ἐν ἀλλήλοις ἔτη πολλὰ, ὡς λέγεται, ἀπὸ πολέμου τινὸς τῶν προσοίκων βαρβάρων ἐφθάρησαν, καὶ  
 4 τῆς δυνάμεως τῆς πολλῆς ἐστερήθησαν. τὰ δὲ τελευταῖα πρὸ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου ὁ δῆμος αὐτῶν ἐξεδίωξε τοὺς δυνα-  
 5 τοὺς, οἱ δὲ ἀπελθόντες μετὰ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐληΐζοντο τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει κατὰ τε γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. οἱ δὲ ἐν τῇ

XXIV. ἐπίδαμνος ἐστὶ N. ταυλάντιοι corr. N. (v. suprascr. λ m.r. fuit ταλάντιοι) ταλάντιοι T.H. Ταυλάντιοι Steph. Byz. Strab. p. 326 c. = 502 A.

§ 2. ἀθηναῖοι sed γρ. κερκυραῖοι marg. T. (m. ead.). φάλιος T.F. Br. ἐρατοκλείδου corr. N. (ou m.r.). μροπόλεως N.T. ξυνώκησαν N. ξυνώκησαν V.F.H. τῶν Κορινθίων A.J. vulg. sed τῶν om. N.T.V.F.H. plur. Be. ἄλλοι ἐκ τοῦ A.J. vulg. τοῦ ἄλλου N. (non ἄλλου) T. V.F. pl. Be. ἄλλου H.

§ 3. προελθόντος corr. N. (se m.r. fuit προσελθόντος). τῶν (ante ἐπίδαμνίων) hab. N. (non om.). δύναμις, δύναμις πόλις, δύναμις καὶ πόλις pej. lib. unde suspectum est

Popp. Goell. utrumque nomen. πόλις N. (non δύναμις καὶ πόλις) με<sup>λη</sup> N. πολυάνω<sup>ς</sup> N.T. ὑπὸ J. vulg. ante Bauer. ἀπὸ N.T. (V?) F.H. omn. Be. A. προσόκων pr. N. (i add. m.r.).

§ 4. οἱ δὲ T. τῶν hab. (non om.) N. τῶν om. V. aliq. pej. lib. γῆν N.

been this; that the Athenians being grown great, to the terror of the Lacedæmonians, did impose upon them the necessity of a war; but the causes that went abroad in speech were these, &c." (Of a war with Spain, Vol. III. p. 516. Ed. London, 1730.)

XXIV. προσοικοῦσι δ' αὐτὴν: So Aristot. Polit. I. 8 = 3, 4 ὅσα λίμνας καὶ ἑλὴ καὶ ποταμοὺς ἢ θάλατταν τοιαύτην προσοικοῦσιν. In spite of Hermann's subtle note καρδίαν προσήμενος Æsch. Ag. 834 may be right. See on 26, 5.

§ 2. Epidamnus colonised 625 B.C. Clinton. Κορ. γένος... "a Corinthian by race, one of the Heraclids (τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν vi. 3, 2), sent for from the mother country (ἀνωθεν so κατακ.) precisely (δη) according to the olden usage." The

rule does not appear to have been always observed, e.g. Thucles colonised Naxos and Leontini, and the colony of Catana appointed its own οἰκιστὴς, vi. 3, 3.

§ 3. Join ἀπὸ πολέμου with ἐφθάρησαν "in consequence of a war with the bordering barbarian races they became crippled." See 2, 4. Others join it with στασιάσαντες, but it seems their intestine strife gave occasion to the attack of the barbarians.

§ 4. I do not believe ἀπελθόντες can = ἐπανελθόντες, nor do I want ἐπελθόντες conj. of Haase *Luc. Thuc.* p. 60, 61. οἱ ἀπελθόντες simply means "the exiles" (as οἱ κατελθόντες = the restored exiles) and is in antithesis to τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει, as in § 5 οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει ὄντες τοὺς φεύγοντας.



πόλει ὄντες Ἐπιδάμνιοι ἐπειδὴ ἐπιέζοντο, πέμπουσιν ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν πρέσβεις ὡς μητρόπολιν οὔσαν, δεόμενοι μὴ σφᾶς περιορᾶν φθειρομένους, ἀλλὰ τοὺς τε φεύγοντας ξυναλλάξαι 6 σφίσι καὶ τὸν τῶν βαρβάρων πόλεμον καταλῦσαι. ταῦτα 7 δὲ ἰκέται καθεζόμενοι ἐς τὸ Ἡραῖον ἐδέοντο. οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι τὴν ἰκετείαν οὐκ ἐδέξαντο, ἀλλ' ἀπράκτους ἀπέπεμψαν.

XXV. γνόντες δὲ οἱ Ἐπιδάμνιοι οὐδεμίαν σφίσιν ἀπὸ Κερκύρας τιμωρίαν οὔσαν, ἐν ἀπόρῳ εἶχοντο θέσθαι τὸ παρὸν, καὶ πέμψαντες ἐς Δελφοὺς τὸν θεὸν ἐπήρουντο εἰ παραδοίεν Κορινθίοις τὴν πόλιν ὡς οἰκισταῖς, καὶ τιμωρίαν 2 τινὰ πειρῶντο ἀπ' αὐτῶν ποιεῖσθαι. ὁ δ' αὐτοῖς ἀνείλε παρα- 3 δοῦναι καὶ ἡγεμόνας ποιεῖσθαι. ἐλθόντες δὲ οἱ Ἐπιδάμνιοι ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον κατὰ τὸ μαντεῖον παρέδωσαν τὴν ἀποικίαν, τὸν τε οἰκιστὴν ἀποδεικνύντες σφῶν ἐκ Κορίνθου ὄντα καὶ τὸ χρηστήριον δηλοῦντες, ἐδέοντό τε μὴ σφᾶς περιορᾶν 4 διαφθειρομένους, ἀλλ' ἐπαμύναι. Κορίνθιοι δὲ κατὰ τε τὸ

§ 5. *eis N.V. πέμπουσι πρὸς T. μρόπολιν N.T. μὴ σφας T.A.J. συναλλάξαι vulg. ξυναλλάξαι N.V. omni(?) Be. (de F.H. tac. Bauer.) ξυναλλάξαι T. τῶν βαρβάρων om. pr. N. add. N. marg. m.r. καταλῦσαι N.*

§ 6. *eis N.V. ἡραιον F. (Bekk. teste nam tac. Bauer.) Poppo.—templū Junonis marg. T. (vid. III. 42, 1).*

§ 7. *ἀλλὰ N.T.V.F.H.*

XXV. *οὐδέ, μίαν T. eis N. ἐπηρώτων A.J. vulg. ἐπήρουντο N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. πειρῶντ' A.J. Br. vulg. ante Ba.*

§ 2. *ὁ δ' N.T.A.J. καὶ (ante ἡγεμόνας) om. pr. N. add. suprascr. m. ead.*

§ 3. *οἰκιστὴν N. (lit. sup. κ). ἀποδεικνύντες (sic) T. (m. ead.). μὴ σφας T.A.J. ἐπαμύναι (sic) T. (m. ead.).*

§ 4. *τε (post κατὰ) om. N.V. καθά τε J. οὐχ' ἦσσαν T. ὁμοία N.T.A.J. vulg. Poppo. τῇ ἐτ παρσκεινὴ hic N. προενοίκῃσιν corr. N. (en m.r.).*

§ 6. *καθεζόμενοι ἐς or ἐν, as ὑπῆναι ἐς or ἐν, with a distinction hardly perceptible, but the former more graphic.*

XXV. *ei παραδοίεν: παραδόμεν in orat. recta. Plat. Protag. p. 322 c ἐρωτᾷ οὖν Ἑρμοῦς Δία τίνα οὖν τρόπον δόλῃ δίκην καὶ αἰδῶ ἀνθρώποις. Immediately emerging into orat. recta, he goes on πότερα... κελμῶ... θῶ... νεῖμω; Th. usually retains the conjunctive, as VII. 1, 1 ἐβουλεύοντο... ἐτ'... διακινδυνεύσασιν... ἐτ'... ἐλθῶσι.*

§ 4. *κατὰ τε... αἶμα δὲ καὶ: τε... καί, οὐτε... τε, so often contain a climax that it is not surprising that δὲ should occasionally appear in the second clause.*

"Partly on the score of right,... but also from hatred." So II, 2, VI. 83, 1. Examples from Plato are given by Stallb. on II. Republ. p. 367 D, III. 388 E, 394 C. So Aristot. I. Rhet. 1, 12 διὰ τε τὸ εἶναι... ἐτι δὲ—οὔτε γὰρ κ.τ.λ. So long as we are trammelled by translating γὰρ for, this and similar passages must be considered elliptical, and Editors one after another adopt the Scholiast's repetition of παρημέλουν, "for they did so as they neither presented &c.," but if γὰρ were to Th. the same as our "for" to ourselves, why not ἐδίδωσαν and περιεφρόνουν? Everything seems to favour the supposi-

δίκαιον ὑπεδέξαντο τὴν τιμωρίαν, νομίζοντες οὐχ ἦσσαν  
 ἑαυτῶν εἶναι τὴν ἀποικίαν ἢ Κερκυραίω, ἅμα δὲ καὶ μίσει  
 τῶν Κερκυραίων, ὅτι αὐτῶν παρημέλουν ὄντες ἀποικοὶ οὔτε  
 γὰρ ἐν πανηγύρεσι ταῖς κοιναῖς διδόντες γέρα τὰ νομιζόμενα  
 οὔτε Κορινθίῳ ἀνδρὶ προκαταρχόμενοι τῶν ἱερῶν, ὥσπερ  
 αἱ ἄλλαι ἀποικίαι, περιφρονούντες δὲ αὐτοὺς καὶ χρημάτων  
 δυνάμει ὄντες κατ' ἐκείνων τὸν χρόνον ὅμοια τοῖς Ἑλλήνων  
 πλουσιωτάτοις καὶ τῇ ἐς πόλεμον παρασκευῇ δυνατώτεροι,  
 ναυτικῷ δὲ καὶ πολὺ προέχειν ἔστιν ὅτε ἐπαυρόμενοι, καὶ

tion that "for" is a secondary sense of γάρ, *nam*. The latter nearly has an equivalent in the German *nämlich*, the former not unfrequently reminds one of the German *gar*. Its usage in replies, *ἄλλω γάρ, οὐ γάρ, &c.*, in interrogatives (as in Latin *quisnam, nam quis*), in *ἀλλὰ γάρ, ἀλλὰ... γάρ*, after parenthesis, all such usages seem to indicate that it originally meant "truly, verily." It is noteworthy that in the A. S. Version of the Gospels, where Wicliffe's and the Authorised Versions give *for, sothlice* (*soothly*) finds place occasionally in lieu of *fortham, fortham the* (*for that, for the reason that, propterea quod*), of which by our tendency to leave out *relatives* *for* is the corruption, as *because* = *because that* *cp. after, before* (*postquam, priusquam*). Starting from this point of view and considering γάρ = *soothly*, the ellipse vanishes as should the colon which reluctantly I retain. Aristotle furnishes a passage exceedingly like ours, Nic. Eth. III. 13 = II. 4 *περὶ δὲ τὰς ἰδίας τῶν ἡδονῶν πολλοὶ καὶ πολλαχῶς ἀμαρτάνουσι· τῶν γὰρ φιλοτιούτων λεγόμενων ἡ τῷ χαίρειν οὐκ μὴ δεῖ, ἡ τῷ μάλλον, ἡ ὥς οἱ πολλοί, ἡ μὴ ὥς δεῖ*. Our prejudices naturally look for *οἱ γὰρ φιλοτιοῦνται λέγονται*, or we resort to ellipse; but if γάρ be simply an affirmative particle (*verily, soothly, yea, of course*), the participles are true. I venture now to explain also VII. 28, 3 (quoted by others) *τὸ γὰρ αὐτοῦς...* "He would have disbelieved it if he heard it, of course that men besieged...should not even then evacuate Sicily &c." I have no wish that a note should swell into a dissertation, so I stint myself to two

more quotations Arist. N. E. III. 5 = 3, 13 *δυνατὰ δέ, αἱ δὲ ἡμῶν γένοιτ' ἂν τὰ γὰρ διὰ τῶν φλῶν δι' ἡμῶν πως ἔστιν*, and V. 10 = 8, 3 *τὸ δὲ ἀγνοοῦμενον ἢ μὴ ἀγνοοῦμενον μὲν μὴ ἐπ' αὐτῷ δ' ἂν, ἢ βίη, ἀκούσων· πολλὰ γὰρ καὶ τῶν φύσει ὑπαρχόντων εἰδότες καὶ πράττοντες καὶ πάσχομεν, ὧν οὐθὲν οὐθ' ἐκούσιον οὐτ' ἀκούσιον ἔστιν, οἷον τὸ γῆρᾶν ἢ ἀποθνήσκειν*, leaving them to the reader's meditation.—*οὐτε Κ. ἀνδρὶ* ... "nor in compliment to a Corinthian commencing the initiatory parts of the sacrifice of victims," i. e. not gracing a Corinthian by assigning to him this duty. This seems the simplest explanation of these obscure words. Th. takes strange liberties with the *dative* especially at the beginning of a clause.—*ὄντες ὅμοια* seems quite justified by III. 14, 1 *ἴσα καὶ ἰκέται ἔσμεν. — ναυτικῷ... ἐπαυρόμενοι*: "boasting of their *very* (καὶ) decided superiority in naval force." Such seems the meaning, but the government of *προέχειν* is a problem to solve. Certainly not "elated by;" this would have been *τῷ προέχειν*. Perhaps "lifting themselves up that they were (displaying that they were)," or "lifting up their voice that they were" (full expr. *ἐπαυρόμενος λόγους* Dem. de Coron. p. 302 § 222). The origin of *jactō* = *boast* requires I think research. We have *jactare voces*, we have also *jactare se*. In many points trying to be a teacher, I wish to show also that I am an anxiously inquisitive learner, and I am thankful here to record that I have learnt very much during my life from converse with intelligent pupils. If the analogy of such idioms as τῶν ἡλίων καὶ σελήνης καὶ ἀστρά (Plat. Phædo,



κατὰ τὴν τῶν Φαιάκων προενοίκησιν τῆς Κερκύρας κλέος  
 5 ἔχοντων τὰ περὶ τὰς ναῦς. ἥ καὶ μᾶλλον ἐξηρτύοντο τὸ  
 ναυτικὸν καὶ ἦσαν οὐκ ἀδύνατοι· τριῆρεις γὰρ εἴκοσι καὶ  
 ἑκατὸν ὑπῆρχον αὐτοῖς ὅτε ἤρχοντο πολεμῆιν.

XXVI. πάντων οὖν τούτων ἐγκλήματα ἔχοντες οἱ  
 Κορίνθιοι ἔπεμπον ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον ἄσμενοι τὴν ὠφέλειαν,  
 οἰκήτορά τε τὸν βουλόμενον ἵεναι κελεύοντες καὶ Ἀμπρα-  
 2 κιωτῶν καὶ Λευκαδίων καὶ ἑαυτῶν φρουρούς. ἐπορεύθησαν  
 δὲ πεζῇ ἐς Ἀπολλωνίαν, Κορινθίων οὖσαν ἀποικίαν, δέει  
 τῶν Κερκυραίων μὴ κωλύνται ὑπ' αὐτῶν κατὰ θάλασσαν  
 3 περαιούμενοι. Κερκυραῖοι δὲ ἐπειδὴ ἦσθοντο τοὺς τε οἰκή-  
 τορας καὶ φρουροὺς ἤκοντας ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον τὴν τε ἀποι-  
 κίαν Κορινθίους δεδομένην, ἐχαλέπαινον· καὶ πλεύσαντες  
 εὐθύς πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι ναυσὶ, καὶ ὕστερον ἑτέρῳ στόλῳ,  
 τοὺς τε φεύγοντας ἐκέλευον κατ' ἐπήρειαν δέχεσθαι αὐτοὺς

§ 5. εἴκοσι H. et 26, 3.

XXVI. ὠφέλιαν Bekk. Poppo. ὠφέλειαν N.T. fort. omn. libri. A.J. Utramque  
 formam usurpant Attici, ut ἀσθαδεῖα, ἀσθαδία. Vid. ad 28, 4. ἀμπραβιωτῶν T. su-  
 praser. m. r.

§ 2. κωλύονται T. θάλατταν A.J. vulg. θάλασσαν N.T.V.F.H. pl. lib.

§ 3. ἐπεὶ N. (de V. tac. Ad.) ἦσθοντο vulg. ἦσθοντο (hic) T.F.H. pl. lib. A.J.

p. 111 c), where τὸν does, if I may so  
 say, service for itself and τὴν τῶ, could  
 allow τῇ to do service for τῷ in con-  
 nection with προέχειν,—of which how-  
 ever I am not yet persuaded—I would  
 gladly alter the pointing ναυτικῷ δὲ καὶ  
 πολλὰ προέχειν, ἔστιν ὅτε ἐπαίρομενοι καὶ  
 κατὰ..., and translate “more powerful  
 in their preparation for war and by their  
 decided superiority in naval force, some-  
 times elated also in consequence of (in  
 accordance with) &c.

XXVI. Three examples in this chap-  
 ter are noticeable of the *panoramic*  
*imperfect* (blended often in Th. with the  
*present*); ἐπεμπον (οὖν): “so they were  
 sending”—ἐκέλευον (§ 3): “they were  
 bidding”—ἐδέοντο: “they were begging.”  
 The colloquial style in picturesque nar-  
 rative had not become obsolete, as we  
 observe also in ἀλλὰ (§ 4) “well then,”  
 found frequently in Plato, e.g. Theæt. p.

164 π ἀλλὰ δὴ αὐτοὶ κινδυνεύομεν...  
 (“well then, we ourselves will ven-  
 ture...”), and amusingly finishing a  
 series of the particle repeated, ἀλλ’  
 ἐκκυκλήσομαι (Arist. Ach. 409).

§ 2. Ἀπολλωνίαν: Strab. vii. p. 316  
 κτίσμα Κορινθίων καὶ Κερκυραίων. Scymn.  
 Ch. 440 Κορυραίων τε καὶ Κορινθίων  
 κτίσις. Steph. B. Ἀπολλωνία: πρώτη (he  
 enumerates 25 cities bearing this name)  
 πόλις Ἰλλυρίας, ἣν φέκον Ἰλλύριοι κατ’  
 Ἐπίδαμνον ὕστερον διακοσίων Κορινθίων  
 ἀποικία εἰς αὐτὴν ἐστάλη, ἥς ἡγήτο Γύλαξ,  
 δὲ Γυλακίαν ὠνόμασε. Herod. ix. 92—94  
 speaks of the ἱρὰ ἡλίον πρόβατα which  
 were carefully tended there. The in-  
 habitants claimed Apollo himself as  
 οἰκιστής, as appears from an epigram  
 preserved by Pausan. Eliaca v. 22, 2.  
 See more in Müller, Coreya p. 18.  
 Leake’s North. Greece, Vol. i. p. 371 foll.

§ 3. κατ’ ἐπήρειαν: this word of uncer-

(ἦλθον γὰρ ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν οἱ τῶν Ἐπιδαμνίων φυγάδες, τάφους τε ἀποδεικνύντες καὶ ξυγγένειαν, ἣν προῖσχύμενοι ἐδέοντο σφᾶς κατάγειν) τοὺς τε φρουροὺς οὓς Κορίνθιοι ἔπεμψαν καὶ τοὺς οἰκήτορας ἀποπέμπειν. οἱ δὲ Ἐπιδάμνιοι οὐδὲν αὐτῶν ὑπήκουσαν. ἀλλὰ στρατεύουσιν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς οἱ Κερκυραῖοι τεσσαράκοντα ναυσὶ μετὰ τῶν φυγάδων ὡς κατὰ-  
5 ξοντες, καὶ τοὺς Ἰλλυριοὺς προσλαβόντες. προσκαθεζόμενοι δὲ τὴν πόλιν προείπον, Ἐπιδαμνίων τε τὸν βουλόμενον καὶ τοὺς ξένους ἀπαθεῖς ἀπιέναι, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὡς πολεμίοις χρή-  
6 σασθαι. ὡς δ' οὐκ ἐπείθοντο, οἱ μὲν Κερκυραῖοι (ἔστι δ' ἰσθμὸς τὸ χωρίον) ἐπολιόρκουν τὴν πόλιν.

XXVII. Κορίνθιοι δ', ὡς αὐτοῖς ἐκ τῆς Ἐπιδάμνον ἦλθον ἄγγελοι ὅτι πολιορκοῦνται, παρεσκευάζοντο στρατιάν, καὶ ἅμα ἀποικίαν ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον ἐκήρυσσον, ἐπὶ τῇ ἴσῃ καὶ ὁμοίᾳ τὸν βουλόμενον ἰέναι· εἰ δέ τις τὸ παραντίκα μὲν μὴ ἐθέλοι ξυμπλεῖν, μετέχειν δὲ βούλεται τῆς ἀποικίας, πεν-

ῆσθοντο N.V. (teste Ad.). ἐλκοῦν H. κατεπήρειαν T. τάφους τὲ N.T. ἐδέοντό τε pr. N. ἐδέοντο τε corr. N. (lit. supr. alt. o). ἐδέοντό τε T.V.F.H. Paris. 1736, 1734, al. Notabilis varietas. οὓς οἱ Κορίνθιοι A.J. vulg. οὓς Κορ. T. (οὓς op. corr. fuit fort; ol m. ead.). οὓς marg. T. m. ead. ol om. N.V.F.H. pl. Be. τοὺς N. (lit. supr. ov).

§ 4. Pro ol δὲ... ἀλλὰ στρ. nonnulli Codd. ὡς δὲ ol... στρ. Vide ne interpretantium sit. Pro ἐπ' αὐτοὺς miram varietatem præbent alig. codd. inter al. F. (teste Bekk. nam tac. Bauer.) εἰντοὺς. ναυσὶ τεσσαράκοντα A.J. vulg. τεσσ. ναυσὶ N.T.V.F.H. pl. lib.

§ 5. τῇ πόλει vulg. T. A.J. τὴν πόλιν N.V.F.H. ἰέναι H. sed ἀπιέναι corr. m. r. χρήσασθαι vulg. Br. sed χρήσασθαι N.T. omn. (?) Codd. A.J.

§ 6. ἔστι δὲ N.T.V. ἐπολιόρκουν A.J.

XXVII. δὲ T. στρατεῖαν N.T.V. Vid. ad 9, 3. εἰς N.V. τοπαρντίκα N. A.J.

tain etymology is admirably defined by Aristot. Rhet. II. 2, 4 ἔστι γὰρ ὁ ἐπηρεασμὸς ἐμποδισμὸς ταῖς βουλήσεσιν, οὐχ ἵνα τι αὐτῷ ἀλλ' ἵνα μὴ ἐκείνῳ. Demosth. calls the vexatious annoyance given him by Midias (p. 522 § 25 and elsewhere) by this name. Had Midias been a rival choragus he might have been actuated by motives of self-interest, but not being such his conduct simply showed spiteful malice.

§ 5. Though 61, 3 Πύδναν may belong to ἐπολιόρκεσαν, and there is the same ambiguity in Herodot. II. 157 Ἀζώνων προσκατῆμενος ἐπολιόρκεε, and Dem. de Rhod. Lib. p. 193 § 9 τὴν δὲ προσκαθεζόμενος καὶ βοηθήσας ἡλευθέρωσε,

yet analogy of other verbs compounded with πρὸς fully justifies the accusative. See above 24, 1. Matth. Gr. 402 b. Obs.—I have left χρήσασθαι, somewhat reluctantly, for I believe that copyists are not to be trusted in futures and aorists, frequently giving impossible forms of either. "They threatened to treat them as enemies."

§ 6. The peninsula according to Strabo was called Dyrrachium which became the Latin name of the town, p. 316=486.

XXVII. ἐθέλοι...βούλεται. See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 26. Plato Gorg. 508 D εἰμὶ ἐπὶ τῷ βουλομένῳ ὥσπερ οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοῦ ἐθέλοντος seem hardly to

2 τήκοντα δραχμὰς καταθέντα Κορινθίας μένειν. ἦσαν δὲ καὶ  
 3 οἱ πλείοντες πολλοὶ καὶ οἱ τὰργύριον καταβάλλοντες. ἐδεήθη-  
 σαν δὲ καὶ τῶν Μεγαρέων ναυσὶ σφᾶς ξυμπροπέμψειν, εἰ  
 ἄρα κωλύοντο ὑπὸ Κερκυραίων πλεῖν· οἱ δὲ παρεσκευά-  
 ζοντο αὐτοῖς ὁκτῶ ναυσὶ ξυμπλεῖν, καὶ Παλῆς Κεφαλλήνων  
 4 τέσσαρσι. καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίων ἐδεήθησαν, οἱ παρέσχον πέντε,  
 Ἐρμιονῆς δὲ μίαν καὶ Τροιζήνιοι δύο, Λευκάδιοι δὲ δέκα καὶ  
 5 Ἀμπρακιῶται ὁκτῶ. Θηβαίους δὲ χρήματα ἤτησαν καὶ  
 6 Φλιασίους, Ἡλείους δὲ ναῦς τε κενὰς καὶ χρήματα. αὐτῶν  
 δὲ Κορινθίων νῆες παρεσκευάζοντο τριάκοντα, καὶ τρισχίλιοι  
 ὀπλίται.

XXVIII. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐπύθοντο οἱ Κερκυραῖοι τὴν παρα-  
 σκευὴν, ἐλθόντες εἰς Κόρινθον μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Σι-  
 κυωνίων πρέσβων, οὓς παρέλαβον, ἐκέλευον Κορινθίους τοὺς  
 ἐν Ἐπιδάμνῳ φρουροὺς τε καὶ οἰκήτορας ἀπάγειν, ὥς οὐ  
 2 μετὸν αὐτοῖς Ἐπιδάμνου. εἰ δέ τι ἀντιποιοῦνται, δίκας ἤθελον

vulg. τὸ παραντίκα T.V. (test. Ad.). ἐθέλει vulg. ἐθέλοι N.T.V.F.H. pler. omn. A.J.

κορινθίας (non κορινθίους) N. κορινθίους T. (m. ead.).

§ 2. τὸ ἀργύριον vulg. A.J. τὰργύριον (sic) N. τὰργύριον T.V.F.H. al.

§ 3. ξυμπροπέμψαι vulg. A.J. ξυμπροπέμψειν N.V.F.H. al. ξυμπροπέμπειν T. (suprascr. m. r.). παλῆς N.T. παλῆεις H. corr. m. r. permixtis in unum παλῆς et

παλῆς. παλῆς F. r. m. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). παλῆς vulg. A.J. κεφαλλήνων N. (su-  
 prasc. m. r.). κεφαλλήνων T.F. (teste Br.) H.

§ 4. ἐρμιονεῖς N.T. ἐρμιονεῖς (sic) V. (teste Ad.). ἐρμιονῆς vulg. A.J.

§ 5. ἤτησαν hic N. ἡλείους τε vulg. A.J. ἡλείους δὲ N.T.V.F.H. al.

§ 6. ὀπλίται T.

XXVIII. ἐπεὶ δὴ pr. N. ἐπειδὴ corr. N. ἐπύθοντο corr. N. (vid. fuisse ἐπει-  
 θοντο). εἰς vulg. A.J. εἰς N.T.V.F.H. σικωνίων pr. N. σικωνίων corr. (m. r.). πρε-  
 σβων T. τοὺς οἰκήτορας V. οἰκήτορας N. οὐ μετὸν corr. N. (m. r. omn. litt.). ἐπι-  
 δάμνου corr. N. (lit. supr. add. voc. v corr. Fuerat ἐπιδάμνος aut ἐπιδάμων).

§ 2. εἰ δέ τι (non εἰ δ' ἐτι) N. εἰ (sic) T. εἰ δ' ἐτι A.J. πελοποννήσῳ N.

recognize a distinction. Mark the *opt.* and *indic.* in *or. obl.*

§ 3. The future infinitive after verbs of *desire* in Thucydides will be noticed more fully hereafter. At present I refer to VIII. 2, 1, where the old reading ἀπαλλάξασθαι is inadmissible, such aorist form being limited to the sense of *barter*.

XXVIII. § 2. δίκας δοῦναι, "To submit the quarrel to a fair discussion; to

offer satisfaction by negotiation" Arnold. This expression is not to be confounded with δίκην δοῦναι, which is always used of the defendant. For in Aristot. Rhet. II. 23, 12 I suspect that there is a sudden change of subject *εἰ ταῖς μὲν σεμναῖς θεαῖς ἱκανῶς εἶχεν ἐν Ἀρείῳ πάγῳ δοῦναι δίκην, Μιζίδημιδῃ δ' οὐ*. "If the Eumenides were satisfied that Orestes should be tried, &c."—παρὰ πόλεσιν αἰς i.e. παρ' αἰς, as I, 3.

δοῦναι ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ παρὰ πόλεσιν αἷς ἂν ἀμφοτέροι  
 συμβῶσιν ὁποτέρων δ' ἂν δικασθῇ εἶναι τὴν ἀποικίαν,  
 3 τούτους κρατεῖν. ἤθελον δὲ καὶ τῷ ἐν Δελφοῖς ματεῖν ἐπι-  
 4 τρέψαι. πόλεμον δὲ οὐκ εἶων ποιεῖν εἰ δὲ μὴ, καὶ αὐτοὶ  
 ἀναγκασθῆσθαι ἔφασαν, ἐκείνων βιαζομένων, φίλους ποι-  
 εῖσθαι οὓς οὐ βούλονται ἐτέρους τῶν νῦν ὄντων μᾶλλον  
 5 ὠφελείας ἔνεκα. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι ἀπεκρίναντο αὐτοῖς, ἦν τὰς  
 τε ναῦς καὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους ἀπὸ Ἐπιδάμνου ἀπάγῳσι, βου-  
 λεύσεσθαι πρότερον δ' οὐ καλῶς ἔχειν τοὺς μὲν πολιορκεῖ-  
 6 σθαι αὐτοὺς δὲ δικάζεσθαι. Κερκυραῖοι δὲ ἀντέλεγον, ἦν  
 καὶ ἐκεῖνοι τοὺς ἐν Ἐπιδάμνῳ ἀπαγάγῳσι, ποιήσῃν ταῦτα·  
 ἐτοῖμοι δὲ εἶναι καὶ ὥστε ἀμφοτέρους μένειν κατὰ χώραν,  
 σπονδὰς δὲ ποιήσασθαι ἕως ἂν ἡ δίκη γένηται.

XXIX. Κορίνθιοι δὲ οὐδὲν τούτων ὑπήκουον, ἀλλ'  
 ἐπειδὴ πλήρεις αὐτοῖς ἦσαν αἱ νῆες καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι παρή-  
 σαν, προπέμψαντες κήρυκα πρότερον πόλεμον προερούντα  
 Κερκυραίοις, ἄραντες ἐβδομήκοντα ναυσὶ καὶ πέντε δισχι-  
 λίοις τε ὀπλίταις ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὴν Ἐπιδάμνον Κερκυραίοις  
 ἐναντία πολεμήσοντες· ἐστρατήγει δὲ τῶν μὲν νεῶν Ἀριστεύς

§ 4. ποιεῖν corr. N. (m. r. lit. plur. litt. cap.). ὠφελείας hic et alibi scribo; ὠφε-  
 λίας Br. et Poppo. Utraque forma utuntur Tragici. ὠφέλεια Soph. El. 944. Agatho  
 ap. Arist. Theom. 183 (in iambis). ὠφέλεια Eur. Androm. 539 (in anapaestsis). Equi-  
 dem a Codd. standum censeo.

§ 5. ἦν τε τὰς N.Y. ἀπαγάγῳσι vulg. A.J. sequiores libri. ἀπάγῳσι N.T.V.F.H.  
 βουλεύσεσθαι A.J. δὲ οὐ vulg. δ' οὐ N.T.V.F.H. εἰαυτοὺς vulg. A. αὐτοὺς N.T.V.F.  
 H.J.

§ 6. δ' ἀντέλεγον T. ἀπάγῳσι vulg. antè Bauer. A.J. ἀπαγάγῳσι N.T.V. (?) F.H.  
 ἐτοῖμοι N.T.A.J. vulg. ἐτοῖμοι ut solet Br. σπονδὰς δὲ. particulam hab. omn. libri.  
 Vid. ad Dem. de F. L. § 124.

§ 4. οὓς οὐ βούλονται: Madv. Gr. Synt. p. 239 n. 2, says "οὐ aus der oratio recta behalten." I hardly understand this. If the Coreyceans spoke indefinitely μὴ would have been the proper word in either oratio, *recta* or *obliqua*. I rather think that this was a definite threat that they would attach themselves to the Athenians.

§ 6. Notice τοὺς ἐν Ἐπιδάμνῳ ἀπαγάγῳσι, and above § 1, τοὺς ἐν Ἐ. ἀπάγειν, instead of the more idiomatic τοὺς ἐξ Ἐπιδάμνου. Examples of either are not

unfrequent. If ἀπάγῳσι (§ 5) and ἀπαγάγῳσι proceed from Th. hand, the slight distinction may be this; "if they are inclined to withdraw... if they withdraw."—ὥστε. I refer to Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 124, *Ann. Crit.*

XXIX. ἐβδ. καὶ πέντε for the more usual πέντε καὶ ἐβδ. A striking love of change is observable in Dem. Pantæn. p. 967 § 4 πέντε καὶ ἑκατὸν μῶας... τετταράκοντα καὶ πέντε μῶαι... πέντε καὶ τετταράκοντα μῶας.

ὁ Πελλίχου καὶ Καλλικράτης ὁ Καλλίου καὶ Τιμάνωρ ὁ Τιμάνθους, τοῦ δὲ πεζοῦ Ἀρχέτιμος τε ὁ Εὐρυντίμου καὶ  
 1 Ἰσαρχίδας ὁ Ἰσάρχου. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγένοντο ἐν Ἀκτίῳ τῆς  
 Ἀνακτορίας γῆς, οὗ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνός ἐστιν, ἐπὶ τῷ  
 στόματι τοῦ Ἀμπρακικοῦ κόλπου, οἱ Κερκυραῖοι κήρυκά τε  
 προέπεμψαν αὐτοῖς ἐν ἀκατίῳ ἀπεροῦντα μὴ πλεῖν ἐπὶ σφᾶς,  
 καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἅμα ἐπλήρουν, ζεύξαντές τε τὰς παλαιὰς ὥστε  
 3 πλωτῆρους εἶναι καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἐπισκευάσαντες. ὥς δὲ ὁ  
 κήρυξ τε ἀπήγγειλεν οὐδὲν εἰρηναῖον παρὰ τῶν Κορινθίων  
 καὶ αἱ νῆες αὐτοῖς ἐπεπλήρωντο οὔσαι ὀγδοήκοντα (τεσσα-  
 ράκοντα γὰρ Ἐπίδαμνον ἐπολιόρκουν), ἀνταναγόμενοι καὶ  
 παραταξάμενοι ἐνανμάχησαν καὶ ἐνίκησαν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι  
 παρὰ πολὺ καὶ ναῦς πεντεκαίδεκα διέφθειραν τῶν Κορινθίων.  
 4 τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ αὐτοῖς ξυνέβη καὶ τοὺς τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον  
 πολιορκούντας παραστήσασθαι ὁμολογία ὥστε τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ-  
 λυδας ἀποδόσθαι, Κορινθίους δὲ δῆσαντας ἔχειν ἕως ἂν ἄλλο  
 τι δόξῃ.

XXX. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ναυμαχίαν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι τροπαῖον  
 στήσαντες ἐπὶ τῇ Λευκίμμῃ τῆς Κερκύρας ἀκρωτηρίῳ τοὺς  
 μὲν ἄλλους οὓς ἔλαβον αἰχμαλώτους ἀπέκτειναν, Κορινθίους  
 2 δὲ δῆσαντες εἶχον. ὕστερον δὲ, ἐπειδὴ οἱ Κορίνθιοι καὶ οἱ

XXIX. πελλίκου vulg. πελλίχου N.T.V.F.H. al. A.J. Vid. Koen. ad Greg. Cor. p. 290—292 de hoc Dorico ὑποκορισμῷ. καλλίου N. ἀλλίου V. Ἰσαρχίδης N.V.

§ 2. ἐπειδὴ δ' A.J. Br. ἐγένοντο corr. N. (o m. ead.). ἱερὸν ἀπόλλωνός T. ἀπόλλωνος | ἐστίν N. ἐστι T. ἀκτίῳ N.T.V.F. [m. r. ἀκατίῳ teste Ba. tac. Br.] H. al. A.J. error manifestus. ἐπὶ σφας T. A.J. πλοῖτους T. J. πλωτῆρους N. A. Vid. ad 7, 1.

§ 3. κήρυξ τὲ N. κήρυξ τὲ T. κήρυξ τε A.J. κήρυξ τε Br. εἰρυναῖον (sic) J. ἐπολιόρκουν T. ἀνταναγόμενοι vulg. ἀνταναγόμενοι N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. A.J. παραπολὺ T. A.J. παρὰ πολὺ N.F.H.

§ 4. τῇ αὐτῇ δὲ T. A. ἀλλό τι T. A.J.

XXX. τροπαῖον N. τροπαῖον T. λευκίμμη vulg. A.J. Bekk. λευκίμμη T. λευκίμμη N.F.H. Strabo Ptolem. λευκίμμη vel λευκίμμη. Hodie Aléfkimo. Leake, N.G. I. 94. ἀκρωτηρίῳ N.

§ 2. ὕστερον δὲ om. pr. N. add. N. marg. (m. ead.). ἐπεὶ δὲ pr. N. ἐπειδὴ corr.

§ 2. ζεύξαντες: I cannot help (with Poppo) suspecting that such as render this "undergirding" have confused ζυγνύναι with ζωννύναι. Surely the Scholiast has given the right interpretation ζυγώματα αὐταῖς ἐνθέντες.

§ 4. παρ. ὁμολ. "to reduce them to

surrender on a capitulation." In Dem. Andr. p. 597 § 15 οὐ πρότερον τῷ πολέμῳ παρέστησαν is (not "did not previously yield to the war" but) "were not previously reduced by the war."

XXX. δῆσαντες εἶχον: in this idiom, as far as I have observed in Greek prose

ξύμμαχοι ἡσσημένοι ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου,  
τῆς θαλάσσης ἀπάσης ἐκράτουν τῆς κατ' ἐκείνα τὰ χωρία  
οἱ Κερκυραῖοι, καὶ πλεύσαντες ἐς Λευκάδα τὴν Κορινθίαν  
ἀποικίαν τῆς γῆς ἔτεμον, καὶ Κυλλήνην τὸ Ἠλείων ἐπί-  
νειον ἐνέπρησαν, ὅτι ναῦς καὶ χρήματα παρέσχον Κοριν-  
3 θίοις. τοῦ τε χρόνου τὸν πλείστον μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν  
ἐκράτουν τῆς θαλάσσης, καὶ τοὺς τῶν Κορινθίων ξυμμάχους  
ἐπιπλέοντες ἔφθειρον, μέχρι οὗ Κορίνθιοι περιόντι τῷ θέρει  
πέμψαντες ναῦς καὶ στρατιὰν, ἐπεὶ σφῶν οἱ ξύμμαχοι  
ἐπόνουν, ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο ἐπὶ Ἀκτίῳ καὶ περὶ τὸ Χειμέριον  
τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος, φυλακῆς ἕνεκα τῆς τε Λευκάδος καὶ τῶν  
4 ἄλλων πόλεων ὅσαι σφίσι φίλαι ἦσαν. ἀντεστρατοπε-

(m. ead.). κυλλήνην corr. N. (pr. N.). κυλλήνων T. ἡλλείων T. ἐπήνειον T. τοῖς Κορινθίοις vulg. J. τοῖς om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. A.

§ 3. τὸ πλείστον T. ἐκράτουν vulg. A.J. ἐκράτουν N.T.V.F.H. al. ἐφθειραν A.J. seq. Codd. μέχρις N.T. fort. omn. A.J. vulg. vid. Lob. Phryn. p. 14. οὐν (pro οὐ) T. περιόντι omn. ut vid. præter F. qui περιόντι (teste Bekk. nam tac. Bau.). Sive περιόντι i.q. περιόντι (vid. Dobr. ad Vesp. 1020. Schneidewin. ad Hyper. Lycophr. 23, 7) de qua re ampliandum censeo (nam in Dem. Mid. p. 582 § 211 ἃ δὲ νῦν περιόντ' αὐτὸν ὑβρίζεν ἐπαίρει, licet ἃ περιόντα interpretari τὴν περιουσίαν ἦ), sive περιόντι rescribendum, de sententia vix dubitandum est. Vid. not. στρατείαν T. σύμμαχοι N.V. ἐστρατοπαιδεύοντο et § 4 ἀντεστρατοπαιδεύοντο T. ἕνεκα τε τῆς T.

writers, εἶχον is not a simple copulative, as our *have* (*had*) undoubtedly is, any more than *habeo te excusatum* is identical with *excusavi te*. ἔδησαν=they put them under arrest; *δησ.* εἶχον=they kept them in arrest. So near however is this to the idea of a *perfect*, that *ἔχει περὶνας* Soph. Aj. 22, and *κτείναντες ἔχουσιν* (for *κτείναντες* reading of most Mss. has no possible meaning) Eur. Troad. 1122, I admit go far to justify Madv. Synt. § 179 "fast blos als eine Umschreibung des Perfectums," (he has before said "meist jedoch bei den Dichtern").

§ 3. Scholiast δὲ δ' Θουκυλίδης τὸν πλείστον ἄρσενικῶς. So 2, 2, 5, 1.—I have retained *περιόντι* (= *περιόντι*) in deference to comic fragments (for in Ar. Vesp. 1025 *περῶν* is an undoubted restoration) and our Mss. The sense is "at (on) the coming round of summer," i.e. in the succeeding summer. The parallel *περιόντι* (or *περιόντι*) τῷ ἐναντιῷ Xen. Hell. III. 2, 25 is clearly explanative of Th. For the *temporal dative* cp. *ἡλ' ἵ' ἐπερχομένῳ* Ar. Nub. 311. Dr Scott of Westminster (App. to Grote's History

Vol. VIII), has dealt successfully with the passage. Siege of Epidamnus B.C. 435. Corinthians set about preparing a new fleet and are so employed during 434. In 433 no overt act of hostility on the part of either Corinth or Coreyra. At the winter of this year they retire respectively home. Meanwhile the embassies to Athens.—*σφῶν...σφίσι*. The reflexive pronoun states their feelings on the subject. "When *they found their allies* were in distress," "the states which *they felt* were still friendly to them." The ductility of the Greek *indicative* in *orat. obliq.* is well known. The more reserved Latins cannot always escape this license. Passages quoted in Madv. Lat. Gr. § 490 c. Obs. 3, bear out this remark. Ernesti and other purists might easily alter Cicer. Rosc. Am. 2, 6 qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, into stimulet ac pungat, but they could not be so successful in dealing with Horace (Ep. II. 1, 83) patres nil rectum, nisi quod placuit sibi, ducunt. Meanwhile let us admit that such passages are less carefully written.



δεύοντο δὲ καὶ οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ἐπὶ τῇ Λευκίμμῃ ναυσί τε καὶ πεζῷ. ἐπέπλεόν τε οὐδέτεροι ἀλλήλοις, ἀλλὰ τὸ θέρος τοῦτο ἀντικαθεζόμενοι χειμῶνος ἤδη ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου ἐκότεροι.

XXXI. τὸν δ' ἐνιαυτὸν πάντα τὸν μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν καὶ τὸν ὕστερον οἱ Κορίνθιοι ὀργῇ φέροντες τὸν πρὸς Κερκυραίους πόλεμον ἐναυπηγοῦντο καὶ παρεσκευάζοντο τὰ κράτιστα νεῶν στόλον, ἕκ τε αὐτῆς Πελοποννήσου ἀγείροντες καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἐρέτας, μισθῷ πείθοντες. πυνθανόμενοι δὲ οἱ Κερκυραῖοι τὴν παρασκευὴν αὐτῶν ἐφοβούντο, καὶ (ᾗσαν γὰρ οὐδενὸς Ἑλλήνων ἔνσπονδοι, οὐδὲ ἐσεγράψαντο ἑαυτοὺς οὔτε ἐς τὰς Ἀθηναίων σπονδὰς οὔτε ἐς τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων) ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ἐλθούσιν ὡς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ξυμμάχους γενέσθαι καὶ ὠφέλειάν τινα πειράσθαι ἀπ' αὐτῶν εὐρίσκεσθαι. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι πυνθόμενοι ταῦτα ἦλθον καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας πρεσβευόμενοι, ὅπως μὴ σφίσι πρὸς τῷ Κερκυραίων ναυτικῷ τὸ Ἀττικὸν προσγενόμενον ἐμπόδιον γένηται θέσθαι τὸν πόλεμον ἢ βούλονται. καταστάσης δὲ

§ 4. καὶ (ante οἱ Κ.) om. T. τῇ λευκίμμῃ (sic) T. (m. ead. op.). λευκίμμη vulg. A.J. Bekk. λευκίμμη N. (de V. et hic et § 1 tac. Ad.) F. H. al. τε (post ναοί) om. N. ἀντικαθεζόμενοι (sic) J.

XXXI. τὸν δὲ V. τὸν (post πάντα) om. T. πρὸ N.T. τακράτιστα N.A.J. vulg. τὰ κράτιστα V. —ἐκ (sic) N. (inc. versio.). πελοποννήσου hic N.

§ 2. οὐδὲ N. ἐπεγράψαντο vulg. A.J. ἐσεγράψαντο N. (non ἐνεγράψαντο) T.V. F.H. al. eis (ante τὰς ἀθ.) N.V. ἐς (ante τὰς λ.) N. ἔδοξεν corr. N. (ev. lit. 4 litt. cap.). ὠφέλειαν N.T.

§ 3. eis N.V. πρεσβευόμενοι T. πρεσβευσόμενοι cet. odd. edd. vid. not. πρὸ N. τῷ κερκυραίων ναυτικῷ F. (teste Bekk.). κερκυραῖω F. (teste Bau.) H. καὶ τὸ αὐτῶν vulg. A.J. καὶ om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἀττικὸν N.T.V.F.H. al.

XXXI. ὀργῇ φέροντες hardly I think = ὀργιζόμενοι. Th. seems to be his own expositor using elsewhere *προθύμως φέρειν τὸν πόλεμον*, τὰ τοῦ πολέμου, e.g. viii. 36, 1.

§ 2. ἐσεγρ. ἑαυτοῖς: not, as the old interpreters take it, *se adscripserant*, but, as Poppo rightly, *se inscribendos curaverant*. The same usage of γράφεσθαι in the expression *πρόσδοον γράφεσθαι*, *ἀπογράφεσθαι*, "to petition for leave of access" to the βουλή, *ἐκκλησία*, "to get leave of access passed." See Hemsterh. ad Lucian. Prom. 6. T. 1. p. 33.

§ 3. Of the usual distinction between *πρεσβεῖν* "I go as ambassador," (Arist. Ach. 610, Vesp. 1271, the orators, *passim*) and *πρεσβεύομαι* "I send an embassy," (Ar. Ach. 133, Plat. iii. Legg. p. 698 D), there appears no vestige in Th. who uses *πρεσβεῖν* only in the sense of "to be older." v. 39, 2 ἦλθον *πρεσβευόμενοι*, which, as many other passages e.g. Ar. V. above *πρεσβεύων φηγο*, justifies the reading of T. recommended by others, and approving itself to common sense.

§ 4. The arbitrary rule which Th. (after

ἐκκλησίας ἐς ἀντιλογίαν ἦλθον, καὶ οἱ μὲν Κερκυραῖοι ἐλεξαν τοιάδε.

- XXXII. “ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς μήτε εὐερ-  
 “γεσίας μεγάλης μήτε ξυμμαχίας προϋφειλομένης ἦκοντας  
 “παρὰ τοὺς πέλας ἐπικουρίας, ὥσπερ καὶ ἡμεῖς νῦν, δεησο-  
 “μένους, ἀναδιδάξαι πρῶτον, μάλιστα μὲν ὡς καὶ ξύμφορα  
 “δέονται, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅτι γε οὐκ ἐπιζήμια, ἔπειτα δὲ ὡς καὶ τὴν  
 “χάριν βέβαιον ἔξουσιν· εἰ δὲ τούτων μηδὲν σαφὲς κα-  
 2 “ταστήσουσι, μὴ ὀργίζεσθαι ἦν ἀτυχῶσι. Κερκυραῖοι δὲ  
 “μετὰ τῆς ξυμμαχίας τῆς αἰτήσεως καὶ ταῦτα πιστεύοντες  
 3 “ἔχυρὰ ὑμῶν παρέξεσθαι ἀπέστειλαν ἡμᾶς. τετύχηκε δὲ τὸ  
 “αὐτὸ ἐπιτήδευμα πρὸς τε ὑμᾶς ἐς τὴν χρεῖαν ἡμῶν ἄλογον  
 4 “καὶ ἐς τὰ ἡμέτερα αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἀξύμφορον. ξύμ-  
 “μαχοὶ τε γὰρ οὐδενός πω ἐν τῷ πρὸ τοῦ ἐκούσιοι γενόμενοι

δημηγορία

δημηγορία κερκυραίων πρὸς

XXXII. α<sup>7</sup> N. marg. ἀθηναίους πρώτη T. marg. (litt. miniis.). προφει-  
 λομένης seq. Codd. A. Poppo. προφειλομένης N. pler. op. J. vulg. Bekk. προφει-  
 λομένης T. δτι γε N. (lit. supr. vel mend. cod.). δτι.τε F (test. Bekk. tac. Bau.).

§ 2. πιστεύοντες corr. N. (ov. lit. pl. litt. cap. fuit πιστεύσαντες). ἡμῶν N.V.  
 ἀπέστειλλαν T.

§ 3. πρὸς hic N. ἡμᾶς T. ἡμέτερα αὐτῶν vulg. A.J.

§ 4. τε om. T. πρὸ τοῦ pr. N. προτοῦ corr. m.r. πρὸ τοῦ T.V.H. προτοῦ vulg.  
 A. J. χρόνῳ (post πρὸ τοῦ) add. vulg. A.J. om. N.T.V. (add. marg. m.r.) F.H. al.

Herodotus) has imposed upon himself of making τᾶδε, τοιάδε, τοσαῦτα, refer to what follows; ταῦτα, τοιαῦτα, τοσαῦτα, to what precedes; is occasionally violated, see vi. 2, ult. 6, 1, and many instances in vii. 57, 58, but only twice, before or after speeches, iv. 58, 2, vii. 78, 1.

XXXII. δέομαι ordinarily takes genitive of what one asks, as ἐπικουρίας above, and of him whom one asks a favour (both genitives of thing and person united below § 5). δέομαι τι, τοῦτο (below § 4) &c., no more justify δέομαι τι πρᾶγμα &c., than “id te accuso” would “eam rem te accuso.” So τυγχάνει: ordinary teaching of lexicons is apt to mislead here. (Arnold has rightly explained ἐδόντο Βοιωτῶν v. 36, 2. See further on that passage.) In fact ξυμ. δέονται=ξύμφορον δέσιν δέονται. Arist. Rhet. II. 6, 24 ὡν δέονται τινε

χρεῖαν is analogous to passages noted on 5, 2. “First to clearly explain, if possible, that they make a request which is also expedient (to those whom they petition), if not, at least not detrimental, secondly that the gratitude which they feel shall be abiding.” I think Arnold’s criticism of these words hypercritical. Aristotle’s rule (Rhetor. III. 5, 1) is far more violated by Dem. Pantæn. p. 979 § 46.

§ 3. τετύχηκε is to be joined with ἡμῶν, “our policy has lit upon us, has befallen us,” or in our idiom, “it has befallen us that our policy.” This remnant of the Epic and poetic (χαίροις ἀν εἰ σοι χαρὰ τυγχάνει τᾶδε Soph. El. 1457), nearly=ξυμβέβηκε, is not I think to be confounded with τυγχάνω=τυχά-  
 νω ὦν.

“νῦν ἄλλων τοῦτο δεησόμενοι ἤκομεν, καὶ ἅμα ἐς τὸν παρ-  
 “όντα πόλεμον Κορινθίων ἔρημοι δι’ αὐτὸ καθέσταμεν, καὶ  
 “περιέστηκεν ἡ δοκοῦσα ἡμῶν πρότερον σωφροσύνη, τὸ μὴ  
 “ἐν ἀλλοτρίᾳ ξυμμαχίᾳ τῇ τοῦ πέλας γνώμῃ ξυγκινδυνεύειν,  
 5 “νῦν ἀβουλία καὶ ἀσθένεια φαινομένη. τὴν μὲν οὖν γενο-  
 “μένην ναυμαχίαν αὐτοὶ κατὰ μόνας ἀπεωσάμεθα Κορινθί-  
 “ους· ἐπειδὴ δὲ μείζονι παρασκευῇ ἀπὸ Πελοποννησίου καὶ  
 “τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς ὥρμηται, καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀδύνατοι  
 “ὀρώμεν ὄντες τῇ οἰκείᾳ μόνον δυνάμει περιγενέσθαι, καὶ  
 “ἅμα μέγας ὁ κίνδυνος εἰ ἐσόμεθα ὑπ’ αὐτοῖς, ἀνάγκη καὶ  
 “ὑμῶν καὶ ἄλλου παντὸς ἐπικουρίας δεῖσθαι, καὶ ξυγγνώμῃ  
 “εἰ μὴ μετὰ κακίας δόξης δὲ μᾶλλον ἁμαρτία τῇ πρότερον  
 “ἀπραγμοσύνῃ ἐναντία τολμῶμεν.”

XXXIII. “γενήσεται δὲ ὑμῖν πειθομένοις καλὴ ἡ  
 “ξυντυχία κατὰ πολλὰ τῆς ἡμετέρας χρείας; πρῶτον μὲν ὅτι  
 “ἀδικουμένοις καὶ οὐχ ἑτέροις βλάπτουσι τὴν ἐπικουρίαν  
 “ποιήσεσθε, ἔπειτα περὶ τῶν μεγίστων κινδυνεύοντας δεξά-

καὶ νῦν T. τούτων T. eis N.V. ἐρήμοι Bekk. δι’ αὐτῶν (inducto aoc. supr. ω) T. (m. ead.). κατέστημεν vulg. καθέστημεν seq. codd. A.J. κατέσταμεν F. (test. Bau. tac. Br.). καθέσταμεν N.T. V.H. al. ἡ— (sic) N. infr. μείζονι— (sic) N. utrobique in fine versiculi. Post γνώμῃ lit. (fort. puncti) N. ξυγκινδυνεύειν N.T. Edd. Port. Huds. ἀσθένεια καὶ ἀβουλία T.

§ 5. καταμόνας T. vulg. A.J. ἀπεωσάμενοι T. γρ. ἀπεωσάμεθα marg. m. ead. συγγνώμῃ N.V.

XXXIII. ὑμῖν corr. N. (v. m. ead.) ποιήσεσθε T. (m. ead.) ποιήσεσθε (ποιή fin. vers. ησεσθε inc. vers.) pr. N. ποιήσεσθε corr. N. μετὰ N.T.V.F.H. μετ’ vulg. κατά-

§ 4. ἡ δοκοῦσα ἡμῶν...Madv. Synt. § 9 b Anm. not. compares this with Isocr. Plat. 8 = 298 b. τὰς ἰδίας ἡμῶν ἐκάστων πόλεις, but there ἡμῶν belongs to ἰδίας. Here ἡ δ... = ἡ ἐδόκει ἡμῶν σωφρ.—I do not think φαινομένη = φαίνεσθαι, or eis τὸ φαίνεσθαι, though later imitators may seem to countenance the idea. No copula is required with περιέστηκεν cp. vii. 70, 6, φυλακὴν...ἐπιβουλήν...περιεστάναι, cp. also ὑπέστης δέκτωρ Æsch. Eum. 204. χορηγὸς ὑπέστην Dem. Mid. p. 536 § 68 πρατήρα ὑποστήναι Pant. p. 983 § 57 διάδοχον ὑποστάντα Plat. Phileb. 19 a. φαινομένη is simply an epithet as λεγόμενον τι ἐρέω Pind. Pyth. v. 101 λεγόμενον ἐρέω (a current saying, κοινὸν ἔπος Pyth. ii. 2) Nem. iii. 52 λεγόμενον δὲ τοῦτο

προτέρων ἔπος ἔχω, Plat. Rep. ii. § 66 b ὡς ὁ τῶν πολλῶν τε καὶ ἀκρῶν λεγόμενος λόγος (else ὑπὸ would have been added). Add οὐ δίκαιαν οὐδὲ γιγνομένην χάριν Dem. Nausim. p. 992 § 25 which Schæfer rightly explains προσήκουσαν. Translate, “and what we before thought discretion on our part.....has contrariwise turned out (come round to be) a manifold lack of counsel and weakness.

§ 5. εἰ μὴ μετὰ...“if we venture on a course contrary to our former unmeddled policy, a policy not linked with baseness but founded rather on error of judgement.” See on 6, 3.

XXXIII. A manifold advantage will befall you in acceding to our request; aiding not the wrong-doers but the

“μενοι ὡς ἂν μάλιστα μετὰ ἀειμνήστου μαρτυρίου τὴν χάριν  
 “καταθήσθε, ναυτικόν τε κεκτήμεθα πλὴν τοῦ παρ’ ὑμῖν  
 2 “πλείστον. καὶ σκέψασθε τίς εὐπραξία σπανιωτέρα ἢ τίς  
 “τοῖς πολεμίους λυπηροτέρα, εἰ ἦν ὑμεῖς ἂν πρὸ πολλῶν  
 “χρημάτων καὶ χάριτος ἐτιμήσασθε δύναμιν ὑμῖν προσγενέ-  
 “σθαι, αὕτη πάρεστιν αὐτεπάγγελτος ἄνευ κινδύνων καὶ  
 “δαπάνης διδοῦσα ἑαυτὴν, καὶ προσέτι φέρουσα ἐς μὲν τοὺς  
 “πολλοὺς ἀρετὴν, οἷς δ’ ἐπαμυνεῖτε χάριν, ὑμῖν δ’ αὐτοῖς  
 “ἰσχύν· ἃ ἐν τῷ παντὶ χρόνῳ ὀλίγοις δὴ ἅμα πάντα ξυνέβη,  
 “καὶ ὀλίγοι ξυμμαχίας δεόμενοι οἷς ἐπικαλοῦνται ἀσφάλειαν  
 “καὶ κόσμον οὐχ ἦσσαν διδόντες ἢ ληψόμενοι παραγί-  
 3 “γνονται. τὸν δὲ πόλεμον, δι’ ὃν περ χρήσιμοι ἂν εἴμεν,  
 “εἴ τις ὑμῶν μὴ οἶται ἔσεσθαι, γνώμης ἀμαρτάνει καὶ οὐκ  
 “αἰσθάνεται τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους φόβῳ τῷ ὑμετέρῳ πολε-  
 “μῳ σείοντας, καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους δυναμένους παρ’ αὐτοῖς  
 “καὶ ὑμῖν ἐχθροὺς ὄντας καὶ προκαταλαμβάνοντας ἡμᾶς νῦν  
 “ἐς τὴν ὑμετέραν ἐπιχείρησιν, ἵνα μὴ τῷ κοινῷ ἔχθῃ κατ’

θησθε vel καταθήσθε omn. ut vid codd. καταθήσθε pr. N. κατάθησθε corr. N. (lit. supr. η. acc. add. m. r.) κατάθησθε T. καταθήσθε F.H. certatim conj. καταθείσθε. Vid. not.

§ 2. σπανιωτέρα corr. N. (σπανι m. r.) ἢ τίς T. τίς...ἢ τίς A.J. λυπηροτέρα, εἰ corr. N. (lit. inter a et ei—punct. add. m. r. Fuisse vid. λυπηροτέρα ἢ εἰ), ἡμεῖς T. κινδύνου vulg. A.J. κινδύνων N.T.V.F.H. al. οἷς δὲ vulg. A.J. οἷς δ’ N.T.V.F.H. παντὶ vulg. παρόντι N.V.F.H. al. A.J. Notanda varietas, sed παντὶ sensus postulat. οὐχ’ ἦσσαν T. vid. ad 21, 1. παραγίνονται NT. al. vulg. παραγίγνονται A.J.

§ 3. διόπερ F. (teste Bekk.) διόπερ F. (“sed. m. r. em. δι’ ὃν περ Ba.”) διόπερ al. Be. οὐ (pro μὴ) V. om. N. sed οὐ suprasor. m. r. παρ’ αὐτοῖς vulg. ante Bau. A.J.

wronged; receiving men in imminent jeopardy whose abiding gratitude you will secure; we possess also a navy inferior only to your own. The sense of the words is clear, the construction of the second clause obscure. The alteration of καταθείσθε certainly simplifies the passage, and η and εἰ are very interchangeable in MSS., but I believe δεξάμενοι follows as if the first clause had been worded ἐξετε ὑμεῖς...ἐστυχίαν (cp. the oft recurring ἐδόκει δὲ αὐτῷ... λαβών) “In the second place you will have an advantage by having received us in our greatest peril, to the end that you (if you receive us) may bestow the obligation with the most certain and never

forgotten evidence.” For ὡς ἂν with conjunctive cf. vi. 91, 4. (Madv. Gr. Synt. § 122, p. 123, n. 1. “bei ὡς und δπως bewirkt ἂν keine merkbare Veränderung der Bedeutung,” to which remark I at present demur). καλῇ unites “advantage,” and “honour.”

§ 2. The variant λυπηροτέρα ἢ εἰ is far less oratorical than the text. “What good fortune is more rare (than this)... if ...”—ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς: “in the eyes of the many.” φόγος ἐς Ἑλλήνας μέγας Eur. Bacch. 769, “a mighty reproach (to us Thebans) in the eyes of Greece,” vi. 31, 4.—ἀρετὴν, as others have said, “reputation for valour.”

§ 3. φόβῳ τῷ ὑμετέρῳ, “fear of you,”

- 4 "αὐτῶν μετ' ἀλλήλων στῶμεν, μηδὲ δυοῖν φθάσαι ἁμάρτων  
 "σιν, ἢ κακῶσαι ἡμᾶς ἢ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς βεβαιώσασθαι. ἡμέ-  
 "τερον δ' αὖ ἔργον προτερῆσαι, τῶν μὲν διδόντων ὑμῶν δὲ  
 "δεξαμένων τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, καὶ προεπιβουλευέναι αὐτοῖς μάλ-  
 "λον ἢ ἀντεπιβουλεύειν."

- XXXIV. "ἦν δὲ λέγωσιν ὡς οὐ δίκαιον τοὺς σφετέρους  
 "ἀποίκους ὑμᾶς δέχεσθαι, μαθέτωσαν ὡς πᾶσα ἀποικία εὖ  
 "μὲν πάσχουσα τιμᾷ τὴν μητρόπολιν, ἀδικουμένη δὲ ἀλ-  
 "2 "λοτριούται· οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ τῷ δούλοι ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῷ ὁμοιοι τοῖς  
 "λειπομένοις εἶναι ἐκπέμπονται. ὡς δὲ ἡδίκουν, σαφές ἐστι·  
 "3 "προκληθέντες γὰρ περὶ Ἐπιδάμνου ἐς κρίσιν πολέμῳ μάλ-  
 "3 "λον ἢ τῷ ἴσῳ ἐβουλήθησαν τὰ ἐγκλήματα μετελθεῖν. καὶ  
 "ὑμῶν ἔστω τὶ τεκμήριον ἃ πρὸς ἡμᾶς τοὺς ξυγγενεῖς δρῶσιν,

ἐπιχειρήσιν (sic) corr. T. (in m. ead. fuit ἐπιχειρήσειν. αὐτῶν corr. N. τῶν fuit αὐτοῦς)  
 αὐτοῦς T. F. μὴ δὲ N. T. F. A. J. δυεῖν vulg. δυοῖν N. T. F. al. A. J.

§ 4. ὑμέτερον vulg. A. J. ἡμέτερον N. T. V. F. H. δέ γ' αὖ vulg. A. J. δ' αὖ N. T. V. F. H.  
 al. Vid. quae nos ad Dem. F. Leg. § 243 An. Crit. δέ γ' αὖ hab. Plat. codd. Theæt.  
 p. 171 B. Phæd. p. 106 B. Phileb. p. 32 A. τῶν μὲν T. αὐτοῖς om. N. V.

XXXIV. μαθέτωσαν omn. ut vid. codd. quod retinenti ignoscat mihi velim  
 Cobet. (Vid. Nov. Lect. p. 327, 328, alibi.) VIII. 18 bis ἔστωσαν. Eurip. Ion. 1131  
 ἔστωσαν, Iph. T. 1480 ἔστωσαν, ubi Elmsleius "uterque locus suspiciosus est."  
 Itaque in Ion. ἔστωσαν leg. susp. Speciosa sane conjectura si quam desideras.  
 ἔστωσαν libri omn. Plat. Rep. I. 354 A. Sophist. 231 A. Quam mutabile sit  
 Græcitatibus ingenium docet idem, quum formam ἔστων ter, si recte memini, (Cf.  
 ἔστων = ἔσσαν, ἰόντων Æschyl. Eumen. 33) δντων Leg. IX. 879 B. semel præbeat. Sed  
 in loco Iphig. quod dicit Elmsl. facile reponi eis σὴν ἰόντων, corruptor potius eis σὴν  
 ἔστων quam ἔσσαν eis σὴν vix dubium est quin interpolatoris fuerit. Fateor ta-  
 men quæ Matthiæ. ad h. l. protulit, præter locum Thucydideum, ἀπροσδιόνσα  
 esse. Quicquid enim e veteribus legibus citant librarii hodie constat esse spurium.  
 μρόπολιν N. T. οὐδὲ γὰρ N. Y. ὁμοῖοι Bekk. ὁμοῖοι N. T. A. J. vulg.

§ 2. eis N. T. V. F. (teste Bau. tac. Br.) ἡβουλήθησαν vulg. A. J. ἐβουλήθησαν  
 N. T. V. F. H. al.

§ 3. τί N. T. J. vulg. τί A. om. V. πρ N. ὑμᾶς T. συγγενεῖς T. ἀπάταις T. τὲ  
 N. T. παράγεσθε F. (Br. "ex emend. παράγεσθαι" Ba.) δεομένους corr. N. (is fort. m.

as ὑμετέραν ἐπιχειρήσιν, "attempt on  
 you," below.—μηδὲ δυοῖν...See on Dem.  
 de Fals. Leg. § 166, "and may not fail  
 in anticipating us in two things (may  
 get the start in one), fail either in mal-  
 treating us, or confirming their own  
 power." I once thought κακῶσαι, βεβαιώ-  
 σασθαι, depended on φθάσαι, (see further  
 on III. 82, 14, ὁ φθάσας θαρσῆσαι). I  
 think now these infinitives are expe-  
 getic of φθάσαι. The reasoning is this:  
 if by the Athenians' non-acceptance of  
 the offer of the Coreyreans, Corinth  
 shall reduce Coreyra to a state of de-

pendence, one of two things will fol-  
 low; either Coreyra will be treated by  
 Corinth as Helots were (rv. 80, 2) by  
 Sparta, in modern times Poland is by  
 Russia, South American States by  
 it is feared, North American, (κακῶσαι ἡμᾶς,  
 not "you and us," but "us Coreyreans"),  
 or, by adopting a more generous confi-  
 ding (our modern paternal) policy, Cor-  
 inth will strengthen herself (by incorpo-  
 rating our navy with her own, 36, 3).

XXXIV. μαθέτωσαν: We should say  
 "We assure them that." Of the extrava-  
 gant usage of this and similar imperatives

“ὥστε ἀπάτη τε μὴ παράγεσθαι ὑπ’ αὐτῶν, δεομένοις τε ἐκ  
“τοῦ εὐθέος μὴ ὑπουργεῖν” ὁ γὰρ ἐλαχίστας τὰς μεταμελείας  
“ἐκ τοῦ χαρίζεσθαι τοῖς ἐναντίοις λαμβάνων ἀσφαλέστατος  
“ἂν διατελοίη.

- XXXV. “λύσετε δὲ οὐδὲ τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων σπονδὰς  
2 “δεχόμενοι ἡμᾶς μηδετέρων ὄντας ξυμμάχους. εἴρηται γὰρ  
“ἐν αὐταῖς, τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων ἥτις μηδαμοῦ ξυμμαχεῖ.  
3 “ἐξεῖναι παρ’ ὁποτέρους ἂν ἀρέσκηται ἐλθεῖν. καὶ δεινὸν εἰ  
“τοῖσδε μὲν ἀπὸ τε τῶν ἐνσπόνδων ἔσται πληροῦν τὰς ναῦς  
“καὶ προσέτι καὶ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος, καὶ οὐχ ἡκιστα  
“ἀπὸ τῶν ὑμετέρων ὑπηκόων, ἡμᾶς δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς προκειμένης  
“τε ξυμμαχίας εἴρξουσιν καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ἄλλοθεν ποθεν ὠφελείας,  
“εἴτα ἐν ἀδικήματι θήσονται πεισθέντων ὑμῶν ἃ δεόμεθα.  
4 “πολὺ δὲ ἐν πλείονι αἰτία ἡμεῖς μὴ πείσαντες ὑμᾶς ἔξομεν”

ead.) τὲ Ν. τε Τ. εὐθέως Ν. γῶν' i. e. γνώμη Ν. marg. cf. 20, 5. ἀσφαλέστατος corr. Ν. (os m. r. fuit op. ἀσφαλέστατα).

XXXV. μηδετέρων pr. Τ. sed pr. acc. m. ead. calamo transverso induxit.

§ 3. τε (post ἀπὸ) et καὶ (post προσέτι) om. Ν. V. οὐχ ἡκιστα Τ. Η. Α. J. οὐχ ἡκιστα Ν. ἡμᾶς corr. Ν. (ἡ m. r.) τὲ Ν. om. Τ. εἴρξουσιν Ν. Τ. Α. J. vulg.

(ἴσθι, γῶνθι, ἴστω, κ.τ.λ.), let one example suffice from Herod. iv. 76, εἰ ὦν ταύτης ἦν τῆς οἰκίης ὁ Ἀνάχαρσις, ἴστω ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀδελφεοῦ ἀποθανών.

§ 2. ἐκπέμπονται i. e. οἱ ἄποικοι, a usage which hardly requires illustration cf. vi. 80, 1, ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου παρεσομένης ὠφελείας, οἱ (not ξύμμαχοι contained, in ὠφελείας, which is too far fetched, but Πελοποννήσιοι) τῶνδε κρείσσους εἰσὶ τὸ παράπαν τὰ πολέμα. A similar usage is noticed by Porson on Hecub. 22, πατρὺς αἰστία... αὐτὸς τε.—πολέμῳ κ.τ.λ. “they preferred to prosecute their claims by war rather than fair arbitration.”

§ 3. ἐκ τοῦ εὐθέος: not here “at once not to aid them,” but “if they ask you in a straightforward way,” in contrast to ἀπάτῃ cf. iii. 43, 1, τὰγαθὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐθέος λεγόμενα... ἀπάτῃ προσάγεσθαι τὸ πλῆθος.—διατελοῖν without ὦν as vi. 89, 2. Xenoph. Memor. i. 6, 2, ἀνυπόδητος τε καὶ ἀχίτων (ἀχίτων ὦν without cause Cobet. Nov. Lect. v. 690) διατελεῖς. Isæ. de Ciron. Herod. p. 74 St. = 228 n. ἀναμφισβήτητοι τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον διετελέ-

σαμεν. Kriiger adds Xen. Hell. vi. 3, 10.

XXXV. “And you will not break the peace with the Lacedæmonians either,” in our forcible, if somewhat homely, language. ii. 11, 7 οὐδ’ ἐπὶ ἀδύνατον ἀμύνεσθαι οὕτω πόλιν ἐρχόμεθα, “not so powerless either (as some would tell you)” iv. 84, 2 ἦν δὲ οὐδὲ ἀδύνατος ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιος εἰπεῖν, “he was not an unable speaker either for a Lacedæmonian.” So 38, 2 οὐδ’ αὐτοί.

§ 3. ἐν ἀδικήματι θήσονται: ἐν ἀδικήματος μέρει would be more idiomatic, while in Latin *in beneficio ponere* is more frequent than *in beneficii loco ponere*. But as Cicer. ii. Verr. iii. 48, 114, 115 varies “hoc in beneficii loco petitum est,” “in summo beneficio impetratum est,” so Plat. Rep. i. 348 π ἐν ἀρετῆς καὶ σοφίας τλήθης μέρει τὴν ἀδικίαν, but 349 Α ἐν ἀρετῇ αὐτὸ καὶ σοφία ἐτόλμησας θείναι. See my remarks on Hyperid. Lycophr. Journ. Phil. Vol. iv. p. 321 where I have attempted a defence of ἐν ἀδικήματι εἶναι against Cobet’s onslaught.

“ἡμᾶς μὲν γὰρ κινδυνεύοντας καὶ οὐκ ἐχθροὺς ὄντας ἀπώ-  
 “σεσθε, τῶνδε δὲ οὐχ ὅπως κωλυταὶ ἐχθρῶν ὄντων καὶ ἐπιόν-  
 “των γενήσεσθε, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ὑμετέρας ἀρχῆς δύναμιν  
 “προσλαβεῖν περιόψεσθε ἣν οὐ δίκαιον, ἀλλ’ ἡ κακέινων  
 “κωλύειν τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ὑμετέρας μισθοφόρους, ἡ καὶ ἡμῶν  
 “πέμπειν καθ’ ὃ τι ἂν πεισθῇτε ὠφέλειαν, μάλιστα δὲ ἀπὸ  
 5 “τοῦ προφανοῦς δεξαμένους βοηθεῖν. πολλὰ δὲ, ὥσπερ ἐν  
 “ἀρχῇ ὑπέιπομεν, τὰ ξυμφέροντα ἀποδείκνυμεν, καὶ μέγιστον  
 “ὅτι οἱ τε αὐτοὶ πολέμοιοι ἡμῶν ἦσαν, ὅπερ σαφειστάτη πίστις,  
 “καὶ οὗτοι οὐκ ἀσθενεῖς ἀλλ’ ἱκανοὶ τοὺς μεταστάντας βλά-  
 “ψαι· καὶ ναυτικῆς καὶ οὐκ ἡπειρώτιδος τῆς ξυμμαχίας διδο-  
 “μένης, οὐχ ὁμοία ἢ ἀλλοτρίωσις, ἀλλὰ μάλιστα μὲν, εἰ  
 “δύνασθε, μηδένα ἄλλον ἑᾶν κεκτηῖσθαι ναῦς, εἰ δὲ μή, ὅστις  
 “ἐχυρώτατος, τοῦτον φίλον ἔχειν.”

XXXVI. “καὶ ὅτω τάδε ξυμφέροντα μὲν δοκεῖ λέ-  
 “γεσθαι, φοβεῖται δὲ μὴ δι’ αὐτὰ πειθόμενος τὰς σπονδὰς

§ 4. ἡμᾶς (sic) N. μὲν om. N.V. ἀπώσασθε T. οὐχ’ ὅπως T. τῶν δὲ δὲ pr. N. (lit. supr. pr. e) καὶ ἐπιόντων om. N.V. καθὼ N.V. καθότι T.

§ 5. οἱ pr. M. οἷτε corr. N. (add. acc. suprascr. τε m. r.) τε οἱ H. οἱ pr. F. τε οἱ corr. F. (“m. r. τε post ὅτι suprascr.” Ba. “οἷτε οἱ corr.” Br. ὑμῶν corr. N. (v. m. r.) ὑμῶν vulg. sed ἡμῶν T.F.H. al. A.J. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἱκανοὶ T. post ναυτικῆς, καὶ om. T. οὐχ’

ὁμοία T. ἀλλοτρίωσις T. δύνασθε T. (m. ead. suprascr.) δύνασθε F. (“suprascr. δύνασθε” Ba. tac. Br.) ἐχυρώτατος A.J. ἐχυρότατος T.

XXXVI. δὲ corr. N. (de m. ead.) λύσει N.V.F. (“sed η. manu rec. superscr.” Ba. tac. Bekk.). Potuit ita dicere Th. Vid. App. A. edit. meæ Dem. de Fals. Leg. αὐτοῦ N.V.F.H.A.J. edd. rec. præter Bekk. αὐτοῦ an αὐτοῦ hab. T. p.l. Bekkero obsequor. φοβήσαν F. (teste Bekk. Tac. Ba.) τὸ δε (sic) N. τὸ πλέον hic N.T. τοπλέον A.J.

§ 5. “Many are the advantages which we prove to you, as we prefaced at the outset, and mainly that the same are (*were as we said*) our enemies.” Note this use of the imperfect familiar to readers of Plato and Aristotle. A passage exactly similar is supplied by Plato Theæt. p. 156 A ἀρχὴ δέ, ἐξ ἧς καὶ ἂ νῦν πᾶσι ἐλέγγομεν πάντα ἡρτῆται, ἥδε αὐτῶν, ὥς τὸ πᾶν κίνησις ἦν.—ὅπερ, ἥπερ, ἄπερ (see on 7) πίστις are equally correct. Plat. Phædr. 245 C τὸ τοῦτο πηγὴ καὶ ἀρχὴ γενέσεως, ψυχῆς οὐσίαν τε καὶ λόγον τοῦτον. In Latin the almost invariable rule is to accommodate the gender of the demonstrative or relative pronoun to that of the predicate, even in *persons*.

See Mayor on Cicero. II. Philipp. § 54, Pompeium quod decus ac lumen fuit. —Whether εἶν, ἔχειν, are *quasi-imperatives*, I will endeavour to determine on v. 9, 4.

XXXVI. “And if any one conceives that what we say is expedient, yet is afraid that if he be induced by it he shall break the truce (of Euboea), let him know that the cautious apprehension of danger (*which will lead him to accept our offer*) when backed by strength will be more formidable to his enemies, whereas his overweening confidence if he accept not the offer, not backed by strength, will be less formidable to meet his adversaries when

- “λύση, γνώτω τὸ μὲν δεδιὸς αὐτοῦ ἰσχὺν ἔχον τοὺς ἐναν-  
 “τίους μᾶλλον φοβῆσον, τὸ δὲ θαρσύνῃ μὴ δεξαμένου ἀσθε-  
 “νὲς ὃν πρὸς ἰσχύοντας τοὺς ἐχθροὺς ἀδεέστερον ἐσόμενον,  
 “καὶ ἅμα οὐ περὶ τῆς Κερκύρας νῦν τὸ πλεόν ἢ καὶ τῶν  
 “Ἀθηνῶν βουλευόμενος, καὶ οὐ τὰ κράτιστα αὐταῖς προ-  
 “νοῶν ὅταν ἐς τὸν μέλλοντα καὶ ὅσον οὐ παρόντα πόλεμον  
 “τὸ αὐτίκα περισκοπῶν ἐνδοιάξῃ χωρίον προσλαβεῖν ὃ μετὰ  
 2 “μεγίστων καιρῶν οἰκείουταί τε καὶ πολεμοῦται. τῆς τε γὰρ  
 “Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας καλῶς παράπλου κείται, ὥστε μήτε

αὐταῖς corr. N. (aῖς m.r. Fort. αὐτοὺς pr. m.) αὐτοὺς F. (teste Bekk. Tac. Ba.) eis T.  
 ὅσον ὅπως A.J. ὁπωρόντα (sic) F. (teste Bekk. ὅσον οὐ teste Ba. ὅσονοῦ vulg. τοαυτίκα  
 T.A.J. οἰκείουται τε N.T.V.F.H.A.J. vulg. αἰκείουται.

§ 2. τῆς—κείται om. N. hab. marg. m.r. εἶσαι corr. N. (acc. fuit εἶσαι), πρ

strong.” It seems to me an utter mis-  
 conception of the passage to refer τὸ  
 δεδιὸς to φοβέται. As long as the fear  
 (of violating the peace of Euboea) lasted,  
 the offer would not be accepted. How  
 could *such* fear then be backed by  
 strength? An acceptor of the strength  
 (their proffered alliance) would first  
 have dismissed *this* fear. Let us ex-  
 amine δεδιὸς what is its usage in Th. II.  
 II, 6, *χρὴ δὲ εἶναι ἐν τῇ πολέμῳ τῇ μὲν  
 γνώμῃ θαρσαλέους στρατεύειν, τῷ δὲ  
 ἔργῳ δεδιότας παρασκευάζεσθαι.* He  
 has before said τὸ ἔλασσαν πλῆθος δεδιὸς  
 ἀμεινον ἡμύνετο τοὺς πλέονας διὰ τὸ κα-  
 ταφρονοῦντας ἀπαρασκευάτους γενέσθαι  
 Cf. III, 83, 2, τῷ γὰρ δεδιέναι τὸ τε  
 αὐτῶν ἐνδεές...οἱ δὲ καταφρονοῦντες καὶ  
 προαισθέσθαι. In both instances we are  
 reminded of the hare and the tortoise in  
 the fable; the former should have shown  
 more of τὸ δεδιὸς and less of τὸ θαρσύν.  
 Does any passage in Th. where δεδιέναι  
 occurs suggest the meaning *timidity*,  
*cowardly fear*? Is not the inherent no-  
 tion “apprehensive of evil” in contrast  
 to “secure” in the Latin sense and the  
 use of our version of the Bible and  
 our early writers, and was Prodicus,  
 in spite of his hairsplitting definitions,  
 wide of the mark in preferring δέος to  
 φόβος as the word denoting the idea of  
 προσδοκία κακοῦ, (Plat. Protag. 358 D),  
 though Protagoras and Hippias, who  
 held them synonyms, are supported by

Aristot. Nic. Ethic. III, 9=6, 1, and  
 Thuc. IV, 84, 2, διὰ τοῦ καρποῦ τὸ δέος  
 compared with περὶ τοῦ καρποῦ φόβος?  
 Could δέος hold place in such sentences  
 as *ὅσον φιλεῖ φόβοι καὶ δέματα ἐγγίγνεσ-  
 θαι* VII, 80, 3? The same antithesis  
 which we have here we find also in  
 VI, 36, 2 *οἱ γὰρ δεδιότες ἰδίᾳ* (appre-  
 hend punishment for their own evil  
 deeds) *βούλονται τὴν πόλιν ἐς ἐκπληξιν  
 καθιστάναι, ὅπως τῷ κοινῷ φόβῳ* (fear of  
 invasion) *τὸ σφέτερον* (δέος or δεδιὸς  
 repeated from δεδιότες) *ἐπηλυγίζωνται.*  
 What they fear is shown in ch. 38, the  
 fear of consequences which the con-  
 sciousness of their *κακοῦργοι λόγοι* or  
*ἔργα* leads them to expect. Our com-  
 mon fear is the *ἐκπληξιν*, the startling  
 alarm into which they plunge us to di-  
 vert attention from their wicked words  
 and deeds. Cp. the insinuation against  
 Pericles Arist. Pax 605, *fol.* repeated  
 in the case of the younger Pitt when he  
 declared war on revolutionary France.  
 —*ἀδεέστερον*, “less formidable,” as VI.  
 87, 4. So *ἀβλαβής*, *unharming* and *un-  
 harmed*. Cp. our words *pitiiful*, *pitiiless*.  
 —*τὰ κράτιστα αὐταῖς* are to be joined,  
 else αὐτῶν.—*ὃ μετὰ*... “which is with  
 most momentous consequences made  
 either friend or foe.” A similar expres-  
 sion VI, 83, 1, *πρὸς ἕκαστα δὲ δεῖ ἢ  
 ἐχθρόν ἢ φίλον μετὰ καιροῦ γίγνεσθαι.*  
 For *τε καὶ* (καὶ καὶ, τε τε) see on II, 42, 3.  
 § 2. *καλῶς κείται* with *genitive* after



“ἐκείθεν ναυτικὸν ἔασαι Πελοποννησίοις ἐπελθεῖν τό τε ἐν-  
 “θένδε πρὸς τὰ κεῖ παραπέμψαι, καὶ ἐς τὰ ἄλλα ξυμφορώ-  
 3 “τατόν ἐστι. βραχυτάτῳ δ’ ἂν κεφαλαίῳ, τοῖς τε ξύμπασι  
 “καὶ καθ’ ἕκαστον, τῷδ’ ἂν μὴ προέσθαι ἡμᾶς μάθοιτε, τρία  
 “μὲν ὄντα λόγον ἄξια τοῖς Ἑλλησι ναυτικά, τὸ παρ’ ὑμῖν καὶ  
 “τὸ ἡμέτερον καὶ τὸ Κορινθίων· τούτων δ’ εἰ περιόψεσθε τὰ  
 “δύο ἐς ταυτὸν ἐλθεῖν καὶ Κορίνθιοι ἡμᾶς προκαταλήψονται,  
 “Κερκυραίοις τε καὶ Πελοποννησίοις ἅμα ναυμαχήσετε, δε-  
 “ξάμενοι δὲ ἡμᾶς ἔξετε πρὸς αὐτοὺς πλείοσι ναυσὶ ταῖς  
 “ἡμετέραις ἀγωνίζεσθαι.”

4 “Τοιαῦτα μὲν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι εἶπον· οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι μετ’  
 αὐτοῖς τοιάδε·

XXXVII. “ἈΝΑΓΚΑΙΟΝ Κερκυραίων τῶνδε οὐ μόνον  
 “περὶ τοῦ δέξασθαι σφᾶς τὸν λόγον ποιησαμένων, ἀλλ’ ὥς  
 “καὶ ἡμεῖς τε ἀδικούμεν καὶ αὐτοὶ οὐκ εἰκότως πολεμοῦνται,  
 “μνησθέντας πρῶτον καὶ ἡμᾶς περὶ ἀμφοτέρων οὕτω καὶ ἐπὶ  
 “τὸν ἄλλον λόγον ἰέναι, ἵνα τήν τε ἀφ’ ἡμῶν ἀξίωσιν ἀσφα-  
 “λέστερον προειδῆτε καὶ τὴν τῶνδε χρεῖαν μὴ ἀλογίστως  
 2 “ἀπόψησθε. φασὶ δὲ ξυμμαχίαν διὰ τὸ σῶφρον οὐδενός πω

N. τᾶλλα vulg. A.J. τὰ ἄλλα N.T.V.F.H. Reposui. ξυμπερότατον N. ξυμπερώτατον F.  
 ξυμπερώτατον H. (“sed manus rec. τῷ ε supersc. ο” Ba.).

§ 3. τῷδε T. τῷδ’ corr. N. (ὡ m.r. Fuit τῷδ’) μάθητε N.V. μάθατε T. (m. ead.  
 necne p. 1.) μένοντα T. καὶ τῶν κ. N.T.V.F.H. τὸ αὐτό vulg. A.J. ταυτὸν N.T.V.F.H.

κερκυραῖοις τε N.T. πρ N. ὑμετέρας J. vulg. Br. ἡμετέρας N.V.T.F.H.A. Cum Popp.  
 reposui.

δημηγορία

XXXVII. β<sup>3</sup> N. marg. δημηγορία κορινθίων πρ ἀθηναίους πρώτη litt. min. T.  
 τῶν δὲ N. ἡμεῖς τε N. τε hic T. οὕτως pr. N. κ seq. ω ut s inducendum significetur.  
 τήν τε ἀφ’ ἡμῶν corr. N. (τε αφ m. ead.) τήν τε ἀφ’ ἡμῶν V. Reposui. τήν ἀφ’ ἡμῶν τε  
 T.A.J. cett. libri et edd.

analogy of καλῶς ἔχειν. So Eur. Alc.  
 291, καλῶς ἦκον βίον, Herod. εὐ ἦκειν βίον,  
 χρημάτων, κ.τ.λ. Plat. iv. Republ. 421, ο  
 δπως ἐκάστοις τοῖς ἔθνεσιν ἡ φύσις ἀπο-  
 δίδωσι τοῦ μεταλαμβάνειν εὐδαιμονίας. So  
 Th. III. 92, 5 καλῶς καθίστασθαι.

§ 3. “You may learn by this not to  
 give us up, you may learn that....” The  
 two idioms are combined, μαρθάνω with  
 infinitive and with participle. A less  
 graphic mode of writing might be τρία  
 μὲν γὰρ ἐστὶ...but certainly not so ora-  
 torical. It seems indifferent whether

we read ταῖς ἡμ. or ταῖς ὑμ. The one  
 “with your ships increased in number,”  
 or “with a larger navy even ours.”

XXXVII. ἀλλ’ ὥς καί...If the text is  
 incorrupt I am forced to own that this  
 = ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς. Not wishing to admit  
 such *trajectum*, I think καὶ is to be re-  
 jected, arising from a confusion of s and  
 s’. See *ann. crit.* 2, 6.—ἀξίωσιν, “claim  
 what we have a right to expect”)(*χρεῖαν*  
 “want, petition.”

§ 2. διὰ τὸ σῶφρον: ironical retort  
 on ἡ δοκοῦσα ἡμῶν πρότερον σωφροσύνη

“δέξασθαι· τὸ δ’ ἐπὶ κακουργίᾳ καὶ οὐκ ἀρετῇ ἐπετηδευσαν,  
 “ξύμμαχόν τε οὐδέν· βουλόμενοι πρὸς τὰδικήματα οὐδὲ  
 3 “μάρτυρα ἔχειν, οὔτε παρακαλοῦντες αἰσχύνεσθαι. καὶ ἡ  
 “πόλις αὐτῶν ἅμα, αὐτάρκη θέσιν κειμένη, παρέχει αὐτοὺς  
 “δικαστὰς ὧν βλάπτουσί τινα μᾶλλον ἢ κατὰ ξυνθήκας γί-  
 “γνεσθαι, διὰ τὸ ἥκιστα ἐπὶ τοὺς πέλας ἐκπλέοντας μάλιστα  
 4 “τοὺς ἄλλους ἀνάγκη καταίροντας δέχεσθαι. κὰν τούτῳ τὸ  
 “εὐπρεπὲς ἄσπονδον οὐχ ἵνα μὴ ξυναδικήσωσιν ἑτέροις προ-  
 “βέβληνται, ἀλλ’ ὅπως κατὰ μόνας ἀδικῶσι, καὶ ὅπως ἐν  
 “ᾧ μὲν ἂν κρατῶσι βιάζονται, οὗ δ’ ἂν λάθωσι πλέον ἔχω-  
 5 “σιν, ἣν δέ πού τι προσλάβωσιν ἀναισχυντῶσι. καίτοι εἰ  
 “ἦσαν ἄνδρες ὥσπερ φασὶν ἀγαθοί, ὅσῳ ἀληπτότεροι ἦσαν  
 “τοῖς πέλας, τοσῶδε φανερωτέραν ἐξῆν αὐτοῖς τὴν ἀρετὴν  
 “διδούσι καὶ δεχομένοις τὰ δίκαια δεικνύναι.

XXXVIII. “ἀλλ’ οὔτε πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους οὔτε ἐς ἡμᾶς  
 “τοιοῖδε εἰσὶν, ἄποικοι δὲ ὄντες ἀφεστᾶσι τε διὰ παντὸς καὶ  
 “νῦν πολεμοῦσι, λέγοντες ὡς οὐκ ἐπὶ τῷ κακῶς πάσχειν.

§ 2. πρὸς hic N. τὰδικήματα (sic) N. τὰ ἀδικήματα T. ἐσχύνεσθαι (sic) T.

§ 3. παρέχειν T. τινα N. T. V. F. H. omn. Be. τινας vulg. A. J. γίνεσθαι N. V.

§ 4. κὰν τούτῳ corr. N. (κὰν m. ead. Vid. fuisse καὶ, sed τούτῳ diserte) ξυναδική-  
 σωσιν N. T. V. F. H. ξυναδικῶσιν vulg. A. J. καταμόνας N. A. J. vulg. κατὰ μόνας pr. T.  
 καταμόνας corr. T. inducto pr. acc.) κρατηθῶσι F. (teste Ba. tac. Bekk.) βιάζονται corr.  
 N. (ω m. r. fuit βιάζονται) βιάζονται T. F. H. J. οὐδ’ (quid suprascripserit m. r. N. non  
 intelligi; videtur esse”) ἔχουσιν corr. N. (ω m. r. fuit ἔχουσιν T. F. H. ἣν δέ  
 πον τι N. (sed pr. τι) ἣν δέ πον τι T. vulg. A. J. ἀναισχυντῶσι corr. N. (ω m. r. fuit  
 ἀναισχυνοῦσι) ἀναισχυνοῦσι T. F. H.

XXXVIII. πρ N. ἐς N. εἰς V. (coll. Ad. Ed. 1. Vol. II. p. 427. tac. Ed. III.),  
 τοιοῖδε εἰσιν N. ἄποικοι δ’ A. J. Bekk. ἀφεστᾶσι τε corr. N. (lit. supr. i fuit ἀφεστᾶσι  
 τε) ἀφεστᾶσι τε T. διαπαντ N. διαπαντός T. vulg. A. J. πάσχειν om. T.

32, 5. One is here tempted to write  
 σώφρον δὴ, the strokes of N approaching  
 so near to ΔΙ and η and ι being so often  
 interchanged.

§ 3. αὐτάρκη θέσιν κειμένη “owing  
 to their independent position:” a clear  
 cognate accusative, κειμένη being the ac-  
 knowledged (i.e. in purely classical Greek;  
 Menander was living in days of deca-  
 dence, and wrote τῷ μὲν τὸ σώμα διατε-  
 θεϊμένῳ κακῶς Fr. Inc. LXV. Meinek.)  
 passive perfect of τίθεμαι, τεθειμένη the  
 middle. So if a bill be passed, ὁ τιθεὶς  
 νόμον, τέθεικε: ἡ τιθεμένη πόλις, τέθεται:

ὁ τιθέμενος (pass.) νόμος, κείται. So a  
 father τέθεται ὄνομα παιδί, but παιδί κεῖ-  
 ται ὄνομα.—ἡ κατὰ... “than that judges  
 should be appointed by covenant.”

§ 4. “They have enshielded them-  
 selves under this specious neutrality.”  
 Porpo compares v. 68, διὰ τὸ ἀνθρώπειον  
 κομπῶδες, and vi. 34, 4 διὰ τὸ ξύνηθες  
 ἡσυχον. Add vi. 55, 3 διὰ τὸ πρότερον  
 ξύνηθες... φοβερὸν... ἀκριβές, and else-  
 where.—ἀναισχυντῶσι, brazen it out in  
 the absence of witnesses. See § 2.

XXXVIII. πρὸς...ἐς: I wish at pre-  
 sent merely to point to the two preposi-

- 2 "ἐκπεμφθείησαν. ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐδ' αὐτοὶ φάμεν ἐπὶ τῷ ὑπὸ  
 "τούτων ὑβρίζεσθαι κατοικίσαι, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῷ ἡγεμόνες τε  
 3 "εἶναι καὶ τὰ εἰκότα θαυμάζεσθαι. αἱ γοῦν ἄλλαι ἀποικίαι  
 "τιμῶσιν ἡμᾶς, καὶ μάλιστα ὑπὸ ἀποίκων στεργόμεθα· καὶ  
 "δῆλον ὅτι εἰ τοῖς πλέοσιν ἀρέσκοντές ἐσμεν, τοῖσδ' ἂν  
 "μόνοις οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἀπαρέσκοιμεν, οὐδ' ἐπιστρατεύομεν ἐκ-  
 4 "πρεπῶς μὴ καὶ διαφερόντως τὶ ἀδικούμενοι. καλὸν δ' ἦν, εἰ  
 "καὶ ἡμαρτάνομεν, τοῖσδε μὲν εἶξαι τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ ὀργῇ, ἡμῖν  
 "δὲ αἰσχρὸν βιάσασθαι τὴν τούτων μετριότητα· ὑβρεῖ δὲ  
 "καὶ ἐξουσίᾳ πλούτου πολλὰ ἐς ἡμᾶς ἄλλα τε ἡμαρτήκασι  
 "καὶ Ἐπίδαμνον ἡμετέραν οὔσαν κακουμένην μὲν οὐ προσ-  
 "εποιοῦντο, ἐλθόντων δὲ ἡμῶν ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ ἐλόντες βί-  
 "ῃχοι.

XXXIX. "καὶ φασὶ δὴ δίκη πρότερον ἐθελῆσαι  
 "κρίνεσθαι, ἦν γε οὐ τὸν προὔχοντα καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἀσφαλούς

§ 2. αὐτοὶ φάμεν N.T. vulg. A.J. ἡγεμόνες τὲ N.T. § T. Vid. ad 2, 6.

§ 3. ἀποικίαι (sic) T. καὶ (ante τιμῶσιν) add T. pro εἰ, ἐν T. inter εἰ et τοῖς lit. 1, literæ N. πλέοσιν N. πλέουσιν V. ἀρέσκοντες ἐσμεν N.T. vulg. A.J. ἐπιστρατεύομεν N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. ἐπιστρατεύομεν vulg. A.J. Lectio ita non temere repudianda, si et ἀν a præced. repetitur, et εὐπρεπῶς legitur. Sed ἐπιστρατεύομεν N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. εὐπρεπῶς vulg. A.J. ἐκπρεπῶς N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. τὶ N.T. vulg. A.J. Revocavi.

§ 4. εἶξαι (ut vid.) T. ἄλλα τὲ N.T.A.J.

XXXIX. δὴ om. N.V. Facile excidit ante ΔΙ. προὔχοντα N. λέγειν τι N.T.A.J. vulg. τηρεῖν (post δεῖ) A.J. vulg. sed om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν T. ἐς N. εἰς V. ἴσον T. τὰ ἔργα A.J. vulg. τὰ τε ἔργα N.T.V.F.H. al.

tions. It will I hope hereafter be shewn that they are frequently in Th. nearly identical.

§ 3. It may be questioned whether ὑπὸ ἀποίκων στεργόμεθα is to be rendered "we are loved by," or "they acquiesce in us." I leave this to the reader.—But I am sure that ἐκπρεπῶς here and ἐκπρεπέστερον, III. 55, 3 are erroneously considered synonyms of ἀπρεπῶς, ἀπρεπέστερον. In both passages the ordinary meaning "conspicuously, remarkably," is quite in keeping. I am aware of the varied use of prepositions in composition, but one must endeavour to limit this within due bounds. Translate: "nor do we make war upon you in a remarkable degree, if we are not also in a singular degree wronged by you."

§ 4. καλὸν δ' ἦν... An anaecoluthon not

very strange. Strictly logical grammar would have required ἡμῖν δὲ μὴ βιάσασθαι. Cp. VII. 13, 2 τῶν ναυτῶν τῶν μὲν...οἱ δὲ θεράποντες, but there I think the ναῦται embrace in our author's view themselves and the serving-men. Cp. VII. 36, 4 αὐτοὶ γὰρ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν τὸ μὲν οὐ δώσω διεκπλεῖν, τὸ δὲ τὴν στενοχωρίαν κωλύσειν ὥστε μὴ περιπλεῖν which is much more difficult to digest.

XXXIX. ἦν...προκαλούμενον. It admits of doubt whether this sentence is parallel to III. 68, 2 αὐθις τὸ αὐτὸ ἕνα ἕκαστον παραγαγόντες καὶ ἐρωτώντες, where at any rate the first accusative belongs to the remoter participle, cp. IV. 72, 4, in Latin Plaut. Aul. II. 3, 3 = 268 vascula intus pure propra atque elue (where Wagner ought not to have suggested properans elue) Ter. Adelph. V.

“προκαλούμενον λέγειν τι δοκεῖν δεῖ, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἐς ἴσον τὰ  
 “τε ἔργα ὁμοίως καὶ τοὺς λόγους πρὶν διαγωνίζεσθαι κα-  
 2 “θιστάντα. οὗτοι δ’ οὐ πρὶν πολιορκεῖν τὸ χωρίον, ἀλλ’  
 “ἐπειδὴ ἡγήσαντο ἡμᾶς οὐ περιόψεσθαι, τότε καὶ τὸ εὐ-  
 3 “πρεπὲς τῆς δίκης παρέσχοντο. καὶ δεῦρο ἤκουσιν οὐ  
 “τᾷκεῖ μόνον αὐτοὶ ἁμαρτόντες, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑμᾶς νῦν ἀξι-  
 “οῦντες οὐ ξυμμαχεῖν ἀλλὰ ξυναδικεῖν καὶ διαφόρους ὄντας  
 4 “ἡμῶν δέχεσθαι σφᾶς· οὓς χρῆν, ὅτε ἀσφαλέστατοι ἦσαν,  
 “τότε προσιέναι, καὶ μὴ ἐν ᾧ ἡμεῖς μὲν ἡδίκημεθα οὗτοι  
 “δὲ κινδυνεύουσι, μηδ’ ἐν ᾧ ὑμεῖς τῆς τε δυνάμεως αὐτῶν  
 “τότε οὐ μεταλαβόντες τῆς ὠφελείας νῦν μεταδώσετε, καὶ  
 “τῶν ἁμαρτημάτων ἀπογενόμενοι τῆς ἀφ’ ἡμῶν αἰτίας τὸ  
 “ἴσον ἔχετε, πάλαι δὲ κοινώσαντας τὴν δύναμιν κοινὰ καὶ  
 “τὰ ἀποβαίνοντα ἔχειν.

XL. “ὥς μὲν οὖν αὐτοὶ τε μετὰ προσηκόντων ἐγκλη-  
 “μάτων ἐρχόμεθα καὶ οἶδε βίαιοι καὶ πλεονέκται εἰσι, δε-

§ 3. τᾷκεῖ A.J. τ’ἀκέ (sic) T.

§ 4. ἐχρῆν N.V. κινδυνεύουσιν F.H. μὴδ’ T. μετεωρίσθαι pro μεταδώσετε T. (m. ead. supraser.) ἀπογενόμενοι T. (m. ead.) ἴσον T. κοινωρήσαντας V.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) corr. N. (vñ supraser. m.r.) sequitur vulg. ἐγκλημάτων δὲ μόνων ἀμετόχους (vel ἀμετόχως) οὕτω τῶν μετὰ τὰς πράξεις τούτων μὴ κοινωνεῖν Hab. A.J. vulg. om. N.T.V.F.H. al. Nihil addunt verba ad sententiam loci et μόνων ἀμετόχους nihil significat. Puto aliquem ad marginem adscripsisse similem γνώμην aliunde invec- tam. Uberrima hæc causa interpolationis. Plaut. Trin. 368, Lucret. v. 1006. Idem credo accidisse Soph. Phil. 671—673. Versiculi ipsi sane boni, sed prorsus si quid video ἀπροσδιόνυτοι. Idem credo de Soph. Ajac. 841, 842 ubi nollem a Dindorf. quattuor relegatos. Duo sunt spurii, ex Æschylo ut videntur profecti, τῶν enim plane Æschylum sapit. εἰσπαρῶς ἐμὲ i.q. in pedestri et comico sermone dicitur περιπαρῶς ἐμὲ, et in Œdip. Tyr. 1505 μὴ νιν εἰσιδῆς fortasse reponendum est.

XL. τε om. N.V. Varietatem insignem præbent A.J. vulg. μετὰ προσηκόν- των τῶν τοῦ δικαίου κεφαλαίων ἐς ὑμᾶς ἐρχόμεθα. Quod hodie legitur μετὰ πρ.

7, 19=917 tu illas abi et traduce, or προδύοντα=ἐκ τοῦ προδύοντος so that the article belongs only to the second participle. I think the former view is more correct for it is hardly possible to dis- unite τὸν from προδύοντα immediately following. We find an example of this in N. T. St Mark i. 7 “the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose,” the more noticeable as there is nothing in the original to provoke such rendering. τηρεῖν seems to have been foisted in by one who did not see that προκαλεῖσθαι takes accusa-

tive (see instances in Matth. Gk. Gr. § 419 h), and so joined it with λέγειν τι. “But surely as to this he who has the vantage ground and challenges it from a safe position ought not to be thought to speak to the point.”—τὰ τε ἔργα... “equally his actions as his words,” τε less frequently used in such sentences. Soph. however has examples Œdip. Col. 936 τῷ νῷ θ’ ὁμοίως κἀπὸ τῆς γλώσσης λέγω. Electr. 907 καὶ νῦν θ’ ὁμοίως καὶ τότε’ ἐξεπίσταμαι. See more on III. 43, 2.

XL. ἐρχόμεθα “we come with” not as Poppe says for ἤκομεν. I should trans-

- “δήλωται ὡς δ’ οὐκ ἂν δικαίως αὐτοὺς δέχοισθε, χρή  
 2 “μαθεῖν. εἰ γὰρ εἴρηται ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς ἐξείναι παρ’  
 “ὀποτέρους τις τῶν ἀγράφων πόλεων βούλεται ἐλθεῖν, οὐ  
 “τοῖς ἐπὶ βλάβῃ ἑτέρων ἰοῦσιν ἢ ξυνηθήκη ἐστίν, ἀλλ’  
 “ὅστις μὴ ἄλλον ἀποστερῶν ἑαυτὸν ἀσφαλείας δεῖται, καὶ  
 “ὅστις μὴ τοῖς δεξαμένοις, εἰ σωφρονούσι, πόλεμον ἀντ’  
 “εἰρήνης ποιήσῃ· ὁ νῦν ὑμεῖς μὴ πειθόμενοι ἡμῖν πάθοιτε·  
 3 “ἂν. οὐ γὰρ τοῖσδε μόνον ἐπίκουροι ἂν γένοισθε, ἀλλὰ  
 “καὶ ἡμῖν ἀντὶ ἐνσπόνδων πολέμιοι· ἀνάγκη γάρ, εἰ ἴτε  
 4 “μετ’ αὐτῶν, καὶ ἀμύνεσθαι μὴ ἄνευ ὑμῶν τούτους. καίτοι  
 “δίκαιοί γ’ ἐστὲ μάλιστα μὲν ἐκποδῶν στῆναι ἀμφοτέροις,  
 “εἰ δὲ μὴ, τὸνναντίον ἐπὶ τούτους μεθ’ ἡμῶν ἰέναι (Κοριν-  
 “θίοις μὲν γε ἐνσπονδοὶ ἐστε, Κερκυραίοις δὲ οὐδὲ δι’  
 “ἀνακωχῆς πώποτ’ ἐγένεσθε), καὶ τὸν νόμον μὴ καθιστάναι  
 5 “ᾧστε τοὺς ἑτέρων ἀφίσταμένους δέχεσθαι. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἡμεῖς  
 “Σαμίων ἀποστάντων ψῆφον προσεθέμεθα ἐναντίαν ὑμῖν,

ἐγκλημάτων ἐρ. hab. N.T.V.F.H. al. ὡς δὲ A.J. vulg. ὡς δ’ N.T.V.H.F. μαθεῖν χρή A.J. vulg. χρή μαθεῖν N.T.V.F.H. quod reposui.

§ 2. τις N.T.A.J. vulg. ἄλλον A.J. vulg. ἄλλον N.T.V.F.H. al. ἑαυτὸν ἀποστερῶν A.J. vulg. αὐτὸν ἀποστερῶν T. ἀποστερῶν ἑαυτὸν N.V.F.H. quod reposui. Post ei litura i literæ N. fort. fuit eis. ἀντὶ N.T.V. πυθόμενοι T.

§ 3. ἀμύνεσθαι corr. N. (ai m. ead.) ἀμύνεσθε J. ὑμῶν corr. N. (v. m. ead.).

§ 4. ἐνσπονδοὶ ἐστὲ N.T. οὐ N.V. δὲ excedit ante ΔΙ. Excedit διὰ post δὲ Plat. Theætet. 192 A δὲ ὡδε διαλέγεσθαι περὶ αὐτῶν ἐξ ἀρχῆς διοριζομένους. Quid sibi velit vulg. λέγεσθαι alii viderint, me quidem latet. ἀνακωχὴν T. πώποτε N.T.F.

(tac. Br.) H. καθιστάναι T. (suprascr. m. ead.).

§ 5. ὑμῖν corr. N. (v. m. ead.) αὐτὸν τινὰ pr. N. αὐτὸν τινα corr. N. (vid. ead. m.).

late χω λόγος διέρχεται Soph. Œd. Col. 574, “and then my speech draws to a close.”

§ 2. μὴ...ἀποστερῶν “When he is not withdrawing himself from another who has a due claim on him.” See on 69, 1. — καὶ ὅστις μὴ... There is a confusion of thought amounting almost to a bull. “And one who will not create war instead of peace for those who receive him, if they act with discretion,” for they will prevent his producing such result by not receiving him. Cp. Eur. Heracl. 263, to Demophon’s question οὐκ οὐν ἐγὼ τῶν ἐνθάδ’ εἰμὶ κύριος; Copreus

answers βλάπτων γ’ ἐκείνους μηδὲν, ἢν σὺ σωφρονῆς (which you will not do if you have discretion). Μὴ ἄνευ ὑμῶν refers to the object, not the subject. See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 333. Add to passages cited there Eur. Heracl. 249 ὅπως σέ τις | σὺν παισὶ (=σέ τε καὶ παῖδας) βωμοῦ τοῦδ’ ἀποσπάσει βίβλιν.

§ 4. οὐδὲ δι’ α. “not even in an armistice”—you have had no dealings with them whatever.

§ 5. Whether διχα ἐψηφισμένων is simply “divided on the question” or “were equally divided” (so that the vote of Corinth determined the point)

“ τῶν ἄλλων Πελοποννησίων δίχα ἐψηφισμένων εἰ χρῆ αὐ-  
 “ τοῖς ἀμύνειν, φανερώς δὲ ἀντείπομεν τοὺς προσήκοντας  
 6 “ ξυμμάχους αὐτόν τινα κολάζειν. εἰ γὰρ τοὺς κακόν τι  
 “ δρῶντας δεχόμενοι τιμωρήσεται, φανείται καὶ ἃ τῶν ὑμε-  
 “ τέρων οὐκ ἐλάσσω ἡμῖν πρόσσεισι, καὶ τὸν νόμον ἐφ’  
 “ ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον ἢ ἐφ’ ἡμῖν θήσεται.

XLI. “ δικαιώματα μὲν οὖν τάδε πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἔχομεν  
 “ ἱκανὰ κατὰ τοὺς Ἑλλήνων νόμους, παραίνεσιν δὲ καὶ  
 “ ἀξίωσιν χάριτος τοιάνδε, ἣν οὐκ ἐχθροὶ ὄντες ὥστε βλά-  
 “ πτειν, οὐδ’ αὖ φίλοι ὥστ’ ἐπιχρῆσθαι, ἀντιδοθῆναι ἡμῖν ἐν  
 2 “ τῷ παρόντι φαμέν χρῆναι. νεῶν γὰρ μακρῶν σπανί-  
 “ σαντές ποτε πρὸς τὸν Αἰγινήτων ὑπὲρ τὰ Μηδικὰ πόλε-  
 “ μον παρὰ Κορινθίων εἵκοσι ναῦς ἐλάβετε· καὶ ἡ εὐεργε-  
 “ σία αὕτη τε καὶ ἡ ἐς Σαμίους, τὸ δι’ ἡμᾶς Πελοποννη-  
 “ σίους αὐτοῖς μὴ βοηθήσαι, παρέσχεν ὑμῖν Αἰγινήτων μὲν  
 “ ἐπικράτησιν Σαμίων δὲ κόλασιν, καὶ ἐν καιροῖς τοιούτοις  
 “ ἐγένετο οἷς μάλιστα ἄνθρωποι ἐπ’ ἐχθροὺς τοὺς σφετέρους  
 3 “ ἴοντες τῶν πάντων ἀπερίοπτοί εἰσι παρὰ τὸ νικᾶν. φίλον  
 “ τε γὰρ ἡγούνται τὸν ὑπουργοῦντα, ἣν καὶ πρότερον ἐχ-

§ 6. φανείτε T.A.J. φανείται corr. N. (ai m.r.) “In Cass. (H.) aliquid abrasum erat post τ, sed spatium minus erat quam quod duas literas capere posset.” Ba.

XLI. τοὺς τῶν N.T.V. ὥστε N.T.V.F. (tac. Br.) H. (δοτε opinor in Duk. Edit. typographo imputandum et fraudi fuisse Bauero).

§ 2. σπανίσαντες ποτὲ N. πρ N. εἵκοσιν H. αὕτη τὲ N.T. ἢ ante ἐς om. T. τὸ δ’ ἡμᾶς (sic) T. πελοποννησίοις T. (supraser. m. ead.) ὑμῖν corr. N. (v. m. ead.) ὑμῖν μὲν αἰγινήτων μὲν T. τοῦτοις T. ἀπάντων A.J. vulg. πάντων N.T.V.F.H. al. ἀπερίοπτοι εἰσι N.T.J. φίλον τὲ N. φιλονεικίας N.

as δίχα τέμνειν “to bisect,” and κεράλαι μεγάλην δίχα πρίσσαντες iv. 100, 2, I shall not determine.

XLI. τάδε “above-mentioned.” Cp. 43, 4. See on 31, 4.—ἐπιχρῆσθαι: the preposition denotes mutual, reciprocal, as in ἐφοδος, ἐπιμίξια, ἐπιγαμία.

§ 2. ἐπικράτησιν seems too strong a word if we credit Herod. vi. 87—93. Hostilities went on with varied success till the approach of the invading Persians, then both agreed to postpone hostilities, vii. 145. War was resumed

many years after the Persian invasion which ended in the submission of the Æginetans. See 105—109. Certainly Corinth did not aid the Athenians in these renewed hostilities.—παρὰ τὸ νικᾶν: παρά, and more frequently its Latin representative propter, have the sense of owing to, but I think not (as διὰ unquestionably has) that of for the sake of. The reader may choose between “except,” or “in comparison of.” I prefer the latter.

§ 3. ἢν...ῆ: not si sit but si fuerit.

“θρὸς ἧ, πολέμιόν τε τὸν ἀντιστάντα, ἣν καὶ τύχῃ φίλος  
 “ὦν, ἐπεὶ καὶ τὰ οἰκεῖα χεῖρον τίθενται φιλονεικίας ἔνεκα  
 “τῆς αὐτίκα.

XLII. “ὦν ἐνθυμηθέντες καὶ νεώτερός τις παρὰ πρεσ-  
 “βυτέρου αὐτὰ μαθὼν ἀξιούτω τοῖς ὁμοίοις ἡμᾶς ἀμύνεσθαι,  
 “καὶ μὴ νομίση δίκαια μὲν τάδε λέγεσθαι, ξύμφορα δὲ εἰ  
 2 “πολεμήσει, ἄλλα εἶναι. τό τε γὰρ ξυμφέρον ἐν ᾧ ἂν τις  
 “ἐλάχιστα ἁμαρτάνῃ μάλιστα ἔπεται, καὶ τὸ μέλλον τοῦ  
 “πολέμου, ᾧ φοβούμεντες ὑμᾶς Κερκυραῖοι κελεύουσιν ἀδι-  
 “κῆν, ἐν ἀφανεί ἔτι κεῖται, καὶ οὐκ ἄξιον ἐπαρθέντας αὐτῷ  
 “φανερὰν ἔχθραν ἤδη καὶ οὐ μέλλουσιν πρὸς Κορινθίους  
 “κτῆσασθαι, τῆς δὲ ὑπαρχούσης πρότερον διὰ Μεγαρέας  
 “ὑποψίας σῶφρον ὑφελεῖν μᾶλλον ἢ γὰρ τελευταία χάρις  
 “καιρὸν ἔχουσα, κἂν ἐλάσσων ἧ, δύναται μείζον ἐγκλημα  
 3 “λύσαι. μὴδ’ ὅτι ναυτικοῦ ξυμμαχίαν μεγάλην διδόασι,  
 “τούτῳ ἐφέλκεσθε τὸ γὰρ μὴ ἀδικεῖν τοὺς ὁμοίους ἐχυρω-  
 “τέρα δύναμις ἢ τῷ αὐτίκα φανερωῖ ἐπαρθέντας διὰ κινδύ-  
 “νων τὸ πλεόν ἔχειν.

XLIII. “ἡμεῖς δὲ περιπεπτωκότες οἷς ἐν τῇ Λακε-  
 “δαίμονι αὐτοὶ προείπομεν, τοὺς σφετέρους ξυμμάχους αὐ-

XLII. πρεσβυτέρων T. πρεσβυτέρου corr. N. (ou m. ead.) ἀξιούτω corr. N. (acc. et u. m. ead.).

§ 2. ἁμαρτάνει T.A.J. vulg. ἁμαρτάνῃ N.V.F.H. al. ἔχραν T. τελευταία T. λύσαι N.

§ 3. μὴδ’ N.T.A.J. ἐφέλκεσθε corr. N. (e ult. m.r.) δύμης (sic) A.

Cp. Eur. Sthenob. Fr. III. = 91 κἂν ἀμυν-  
 σος ἧ τὸ πρὶν, also the oracle πάλαι ποτ’  
 ἦσαν δίκαιοι Μελήσιοι parodied by Arist.  
 Vesp. 1060 ὦ πάλαι ποτ’ ὄντες ἡμεῖς δλ-  
 κίμοι μὲν ἐν χοροῖς, 1063 πρὶν ποτ’ ἦν πρὶν  
 ταῦτα... The Latin language is in this  
 case clearer; while ἦμεν equally is era-  
 mus or fuimus, fuimus Troes, fuit Ilion,  
 are perspicuous.

XLII. ἀμύνεσθαι “requite,” as IV. 63,  
 1, elsewhere. Cp. Arist. Rhetor. II. 23,  
 8 ὅβριον γὰρ ἔφη εἶναι τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι ἀμύ-  
 νασθαι ὁμοίως εὖ παθόντα ὥσπερ καὶ κακῶς.

§ 2. The suspicion which Athens  
 was under owing to her dealings with  
 Megara may refer to the revolt of Me-

gara to Athens from Corinth, and ten  
 years’ submission to Athenian supre-  
 macy, see ch. 103, 115. It may also  
 embrace a reference to the exclusion of  
 the Megarians from Attic ports and  
 markets if this measure of Pericles had  
 been passed before the rupture between  
 Corinth and Coreyra, which is Mr Grote’s  
 opinion Chapter XLVIII. Vol. VI. p. 102.  
 I believe however we have no means of  
 fixing the precise time of the introduc-  
 tion of the measure.

XLIII. “We having fallen into the  
 position which we ourselves formerly  
 spoke of in Lacedemon, the chastise-  
 ment which each one has of his own

- “τόν τινα κολάζειν, νῦν παρ’ ὑμῶν τὸ αὐτὸ ἀξιούμεν κομί-  
 “ζεσθαι, καὶ μὴ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ ψήφῳ ὠφεληθέντας τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ  
 2 “ἡμᾶς βλάψαι. τὸ δ’ ἴσον ἀνταπόδοτε, γνόντες τοῦτον  
 “ἐκείνων εἶναι τὸν καιρὸν ἐν ᾧ ὁ τε ὑπουργῶν φίλος μά-  
 3 “λιστα καὶ ὁ ἀντιστὰς ἐχθρός. καὶ Κερκυραίους τοῦσδε  
 “μῆτε ξυμμάχους δέχεσθε βία ἡμῶν, μῆτε ἀμύνετε αὐτοῖς  
 4 “ἀδικοῦσι. καὶ τάδε ποιοῦντες τὰ προσήκοντά τε δράσετε  
 “καὶ τὰ ἄριστα βουλευέσεσθε ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς.” Τοιαῦτα δὲ  
 καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι εἶπον.

XLIII. αὐτ’ τινα (i. e. αὐτὸν τινα) N. αὐτῶν τινα F. (“sed man. rec. correxit αὐτόν.” Ba. tac. Br.) μὴ om. H. τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ (sic) A. τὸ δ’ ἴσον hic T. A. J. τὸ δ’ ἴσον

vulg. γνόντες corr. N. (6 m. ead. necne p. l.) ἐχθρ N.

§ 3. κερκυραίους τε vulg. A. J. τε om. T. κερκυραίους δὲ N. V. F. H. pro τοῦσδε, τάδε T. δέχεσθε vulg. A. J. δέχεσθε N. V. F. (teste Ba. δεχεσθαι teste Br.) H. pl. Be.

δέχεσθαι T. (m. ead. vid.) ἀμύνετε vulg. A. J. ἀμύνετε N. T. (de V. tac. Ad.) F. H. (“et supr. ε rec. man. ε.” Ba.).

§ 4. τε om. N. V. ἐν ὑμῖν sequiores libri. A. J. καὶ om. T.

allies (see 40, 5) claim as a right to receive the same treatment now from you, and that you should not after obtaining the benefit of our vote by yours impede our designs.” For σφετέρους see vi. 16, 5. It is immaterial whether δέξω μὴ, or the more idiomatic οὐκ δέξω, is used in such sentence. See on 3, 2.

§ 2. How far prose writers keep up the distinction between the *participle* and *infinitive* after verbs of *knowledge* (see on μάθοιτε 36, 3) is a point perhaps not yet determined. Examples of poets’ violation of the rule are given by Elmsl. on Eur. Med. 580, 1 and might be multiplied. His are confined to οἶδα, ἐπίσταμαι. γινώσκω differs from the others, in that it signifies not only to *know* *a fact*, *know that*, e. g. Eur. Hecub. 1140 γνόντες δ’ Ἀχαιοὶ ἴδοντα Πριαμίδων τινά, Th. (with a slight confusion, *στι* with the verb being more usual) iv. 37, 1 γνοὺς...*στι*... διαφθαρησμένους, or *know how to*, e. g. Soph. Aj. 677 ἡμεῖς δὲ πῶς οὐ γνωσόμεσθα σωφρονεῖν; but also to *decide*. γινώσκω τοῦτο *δν*, “I know that this is,” γινώσκω τοῦτο *εἶναι* “I decide, adjudge, that this is.” The notion of this verb being “I make up my mind that,” “I determine that,” may account

for the blending of the *infinitive* and the *participle*, see Xen. Hell. iv. 8, 31 ἐγνώσαν ἐπιμελητέον *εἶναι*, 38 γνοὺς *μὴ εἶναι* ἐλπίδα, though “determining that” in the former means “deciding that” in the latter “knowing that.” So in Latin *certum est*; Tac. ii. Hist. 18 *certum erat* Spurrinæ (“Sp. had made up his mind *that*”) *nequum venisse* Cæcinam, et *coercere* (“had made up his mind *to*”) *intra munimenta* militem. So I consider here “having determined that” a fair translation, believing that Th. meant “showing by your vote that” rather than “knowing that.” Xenophon (but he frequently departs from his country’s usage) has Hell. ii. 2, 2 εἰδὼς *δτι*... *ξεσθαι*, which I hardly dare with Cobet (Nov. Lect. p. 443) call “turpem soloeicisum,” remembering Antiph. i. p. 114 St. = 619 R. *διομόσασθαι ὑπὲρ τῆς μητρὸς εἰ εἰδέναι μὴ πεποικέναι ταῦτα* (Cobet “*emenda μὴ πεποικέναι*”) Nov. Lect. p. 360) Lys. Theomn. 117 St. = 355 R. *πάντας εἰδέναι ἡγοῦμαι δτι ἐγὼ μὲν ὀρθῶς λέγω, τοῦτον δὲ οὕτω σκαῖον εἶναι*. Dem. Eubul. p. 1314 § 49 τοῦ συνεδότης αὐτῷ *τἀληθὴ λέγειν*. In Plat. Gorg. 453 *ἄ ἐγὼ γὰρ εἰ ἴσθ’ δτι, ὡς ἐμάντον πείθω*...



XLIV. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἀκούσαντες ἀμφοτέρων, γενομένης καὶ δις ἐκκλησίας, τῇ μὲν προτέρα οὐχ ἦσσαν τῶν Κορινθίων ἀπεδέξαντο τοὺς λόγους, ἐν δὲ τῇ ὑστεραία μετέγνωσαν Κερκυραίοις ξυμμαχίαν μὲν μὴ ποιήσασθαι ὥστε τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἐχθροὺς καὶ φίλους νομίζειν (εἰ γὰρ ἐπὶ Κόρινθον ἐκέλευον σφίσιν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ξυμπλεῖν, ἐλύοντ' αὖν αὐτοῖς αἱ πρὸς Πελοποννησίους σπονδαί), ἐπιμαχίαν δ' ἐποιήσαντο τῇ ἀλλήλων βοηθεῖν, εἰάν τις ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν ἦ<sup>1</sup> ἢ Ἀθήνας ἢ τοὺς τούτων ξυμμάχους. ἐδόκει γὰρ ὁ πρὸς Πελοποννησίους πόλεμος καὶ ὥς ἔσεσθαι αὐτοῖς, καὶ τὴν Κέρκυραν ἐβούλοντο μὴ προέσθαι Κορινθίοις ναυτικὸν ἔχουσιν τοσοῦτον, ξυγκρούειν δὲ ὅτι μάλιστα αὐτοὺς ἀλλήλοις, ἵνα ἀσθενεστέροις οὔσιν, ἦν τι δέη, Κορινθίοις τε καὶ<sup>3</sup> τοῖς ἄλλοις ναυτικὸν ἔχουσιν ἐς πόλεμον καθιστῶνται. ἅμα δὲ τῆς τε Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας καλῶς ἐφαίνετο αὐτοῖς ἡ νῆσος ἐν παραπλήφῃ κείσθαι.

XLV. τοιαύτη μὲν γνώμη οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς Κερκυραίους προσεδέξαντο, καὶ τῶν Κορινθίων ἀπελθόντων οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον δέκα ναῦς αὐτοῖς ἀπέστειλαν βοηθοῦς· ἐστρατήγει δὲ αὐτῶν Λακεδαιμόνιος τε ὁ Κίμωνος καὶ Διότιμος ὁ<sup>2</sup> Στρομβίχου καὶ Πρωτέας ὁ Ἐπικλέους. προεῖπον δὲ αὐτοῖς

XLIV. οὐχ ἦσσαν hic T. συμμαχίαν N. (de V. tac. Ad.) F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) μὲν ξυμμαχίαν T. μὴ om. pr. N. suprascr. m.r. κερκυραῖοι corr. N. (κερκυρ m.r.) οἱ, ante πρὸς, T. πρ N. δ' ἐποιήσαντο N.T.V.F.H. quod reposui, δὲ vulg. A.J. omn. edd.

§ 2. πρ N. καὶ ὥς (sic) N. τοῖς κορινθίοις vulg. A.J. τοῖς om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. ὅτι μάλιστα N. ὅτι μάλιστα V. vulg. ὅτι μάλιστα T. A.J. ἢ N. κορινθίοις τε N. τε hic T. τοῖς ἄλλοις τοῖς conj. Bekk. sequitur Popp. Fort. post οἱς aut ὅσοι aut of excidit.

§ 3. Ἰταλίας corr. N. (spir. m.r.)

XLV. κίμωνος vulg. A. κίμωνος N.T.V.F.H. al. J. Οστρομβίχου (sic) A. Ὀστρομβίχου (sic) V. ὁ στρομβίχου N.T.

καὶ ἐμὲ εἶναι τούτων ἕνα, and 517 E παντὶ τῷ μὴ εἰδότει ὅτι ἐστι... διὰ τὸ εἰδέναι ὃ τι χρηστὸν... τὰς δ' ἄλλας πάσας ταύτας ἀγνοεῖν· διὸ δὴ καὶ ταύτας μὲν δουλοπρεπεῖς εἶναι, there is room for doubt whether in the former εἶναι belongs to ἴσθαι or to ἐμάντων πείθω, and in the latter belongs to εἰδέναι or διὰ τὸ is to be carried on to δουλοπρεπεῖς εἶναι.

XLIV. τῇ ὑστεραία may mean "on

the following day" (ἡμέρᾳ) or "on the assembly held on the following day;" see on Dem. de F. Leg. § 14 § 16.

§ 2. καὶ ὥς=καὶ οὕτως (οὐδ' ὥς=οὐδ' οὕτως) will recur not unfrequently.—τοῖς ἄλλοις τοῖς Bekker's conjecture I have not adopted, though I believe the text requires alteration, for ὅσοι (or of) taking ἔχουσιν as verb, or transposition of ἄλλοις τοῖς, may be as probable.

μὴ ναυμαχεῖν Κορινθίοις, ἣν μὴ ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν πλέωσι καὶ μέλλωσιν ἀποβαίνειν, ἣ ἐς τῶν ἐκείνων τι χωρίων οὕτω δὲ  
3 κωλύειν κατὰ δύναμιν. προεῖπον δὲ ταῦτα τοῦ μὴ λύειν  
4 ἔνεκα τὰς σπονδάς. αἱ μὲν δὴ νῆες ἀφικνούνται ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν.

XLVI. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι, ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς παρεσκεύαστο, ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὴν Κέρκυραν ναυσὶ πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατόν.  
2 ἦσαν δὲ Ἡλείων μὲν δέκα, Μεγαρέων δὲ δώδεκα καὶ Λευκαδίων δέκα, Ἀμπρακιωτῶν δὲ ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ Ἀνακτορίων μία, αὐτῶν δὲ Κορινθίων ἐνενήκοντα· στρατηγοὶ δὲ τούτων ἦσαν μὲν καὶ κατὰ πόλεις ἐκάστων, Κορινθίων δὲ  
3 Ξενοκλείδης ὁ Εὐθυκλέους πέμπτος αὐτός. ἐπειδὴ δὲ προσέμιξαν τῇ κατὰ Κέρκυραν ἡπείρῳ ἀπὸ Λευκάδος πλέοντες,  
4 ὁρμίζονται ἐς Χειμέριον τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος γῆς. ἔστι δὲ λιμὴν, καὶ πόλις ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ κεῖται ἀπο θαλάσσης ἐν τῇ  
5 Ἐλαιάτιδι τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος Ἐφύρῃ. ἐξίησι δὲ παρ' αὐτὴν Ἀχερουσία λίμνη ἐς θάλασσαν διὰ δὲ τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος Ἀχέρων ποταμὸς ῥέων ἐσβάλλει ἐς αὐτήν, ἀφ' οὗ καὶ τὴν  
6 ἐπωνυμίαν ἔχει. ρεῖ δὲ καὶ Θύαμις ποταμός, ὀρίζων τὴν

§ 2. μέλλουσιν T. 3 Be. τι N.T. χωρίον vulg. A.J. χωρίων N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.) F. corr. (teste Ba. χωρίον teste Br.) H. pl. Be.

XLVI. § 2. ἦσαν δὲ N.T. ἦσαν δὴ V. ἀμπρακιωτῶν T. (m. ead. suprascr.) εἴκοσι H. ἐνενήκοντα N. vulg. A.J. ἐνενήκοντα T.H. de F. Ba. et Be. tac. αὐτ N. αὐτοῖς T.

§ 3. ἐπεί N.V. εἰς N.V. γῆς (sic) N.

§ 4. ἀπὸ N. Bekk. ἀπο F. (teste Ba.) H. corr. T. A.J. pl. edd. Poppo. cf. 7, 1.

ἐλαιάτιδι N. (suprascr. m. r.) Ἐλεάτιδι V. ἐφύρῃ A.J.

§ 5. ἐξεῖσι N.T. omn. ut vid. meliores libri. ἐξίησι sequ. quidam, A.J. Quod ut unice verum reposui. ἐξίησι primo in ἐξίησι deinde in ἐξεῖσι corruptum. Neque ἐξεῖσι pro eo quod oportuit esse ἐξέρχεται dici potuit neque memini quenquam usurpare ἐξέρχομαι de flumine aut lacu evolvente se in mare. τὴν θάλασσαν vulg. A.J. τὴν om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. ἐς αὐτὸν T. ἔσχεν T.

§ 6. θύαμος pr. T. θύαμις corr. T. (m. ead. neone p. 1.) ποταμ (et § 5) N. θεσπρω-

XLIV. § 2. τῶν ἐκείνων τι χωρίων (recurring 53, 5) of course (not those but) their places. Plat. Theat. p. 169 π ἐκ τοῦ ἐκείνου λόγου "from his dictum." Dem. 1. contr. Steph. p. 1114 § 42 Bekker is undoubtedly right in understanding ἐκ δὲ τούτου τρόπου to mean ἐκ δὲ τοῦ τούτου τρόπου (from this man's character) rather than others who read ἐκ

δὲ τούτου τοῦ τρόπου.

XLVI. § 4. See 7, 1. I intend always to give this accent when ἀπο means "remote from," ἀπο τρόπου, ἀπο ῥυτῆρος, κ.τ.λ.

§ 5. ἐξίησι: see Ann. Crit. ἐξήλυσιν is found in Herod. but no one has so used ἐξέρχομαι so far as my memory goes.—ἐπωνυμίαν ἔχει: see on 9, 2.

Θεσπρωτίδα καὶ Κεστρίνην, ὧν ἐντὸς ἡ ἄκρα ἀνέχει τὸ Χειμέριον. οἱ μὲν οὖν Κορίνθιοι τῆς ἡπείρου ἐνταῦθα ὀρμίζονται τε καὶ στρατόπεδον ἐποίησαντο.

XLVII. οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι ὡς ᾗσθοντο αὐτοὺς προσπλέοντας, πληρώσαντες δέκα καὶ ἑκατὸν ναῦς, ὧν ἦρχε Μεικιάδης καὶ Αἰσιμίδης καὶ Εὐρύβατος, ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο ἐν μιᾷ τῶν νήσων αἱ καλοῦνται Σύβοτα· καὶ αἱ Ἀττικαὶ δέκα παρήσαν. ἐπὶ δὲ τῇ Λευκίμμῃ αὐτοῖς τῷ ἀκρωτηρίῳ ὁ πεζὸς ἦν, καὶ Ζακυνθίων χίλιοι ὀπλῖται βοηθηκότες. ἦσαν δὲ καὶ τοῖς Κορινθίοις ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ πολλοὶ τῶν βαρβάρων παραβεβοηθηκότες· οἱ γὰρ ταύτην ἡπειρώται αἰεὶ ποτε αὐτοῖς φίλοι εἰσίν.

XLVIII. ἐπειδὴ δὲ παρεσκεύαστο τοῖς Κορινθίοις, λαβόντες τριῶν ἡμερῶν σιτία ἀνήγοντο ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν ἀπὸ τοῦ Χειμερίου νυκτός, καὶ ἅμα ἔφ πλέοντες καθορώσι τὰς τῶν Κερκυραίων ναῦς μετεώρους τε καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς πλεούσας. ὡς δὲ κατέιδον ἀλλήλους ἀντιπαρετάσσοντο, ἐπὶ μὲν τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας Κερκυραίων αἱ Ἀττικαὶ νῆες, τὸ δὲ

τίδα corr. N. (del. acc. supr. ω. corr. id.) τὴν κεστρίνην T. ἐντ N. τῆς ἡπείρου τῆς ἡπείρου T. sed alt. transverso calamo inductum.

XLVII. μεικιάδης T. μεικιάδης F.H. μεικιάδης pr. N. μεικιάδης corr. N. (m.r. εἰς) καὶ ἀττικαὶ T. J. αἱ post αἱ facile excidit aut irrepiit. Sed hic necessarius est articulus, "decem naves quae supra memoratae sunt" 45, 1.

§ 2. λευκίμνη vulg. A.J. Bekk. λευκίμβη T. λευκίμνη N.V.F. (teste Ba.) Vid. ad 30, 1, 4. ἀκρωτηρίῳ T. ζακινθίων T. (suprascr. m. ead.) ζακυνθίων corr. N. (v. man. ead. necne p. l.)

§ 3. φίλοι αὐτοῖς vulg. A.J. αὐτοῖς φίλοι N.T.V.F.H. pler. Be.

XLVIII. ὡς om. N.V. ναυμαχία vulg. A.J. ναυμαχίαν N.T.V.F.H. pler. B. νυκτ N. ἅμα πλέω (sic) T. ἅμα ἔω (sic) A.J. μετεώρους τὲ N.T. ἐπὶ σφας T. A.J. σφας pr. N. (add. acc. m.r.).

§ 2. ἀντιπαρετάσσοντο T. i Be.

XLVII. The islands *Syvota* still retain their antient name. Leake N.G. i. 103. The continental *Σύβοτα*, 54, ("the Sow-leas or Sowpastures" *Mitford*—"Swine-leas" I would suggest) are supposed by Leake (iii. 2) to be on the site of two towers belonging to Murtzo an Albanian chief. Leake has not mentioned (as far as I remember) that the islands or adjoining mainland are noted for swinebreeding.

§ 2. It has been noticed that the aid

of the Zacynthians (*Hellenes* as coming from Arcadia Pausan. viii. 24, 2) is inconsistent with οὐδενός: Ἑλλήνων ἐν-σπονδοῖ said of the Coreyceans, 31, 2. But surely jealousy of the βάρβαροι who aided the Corinthians would speedily form this new alliance of Ἕλληνες with Coreyceans.

XLVIII. § 2. τὸ δὲ ἄλλο: the words might mean "the other wing" for ἑτερος and ἄλλος are marvellously confounded in Greek. For example Plat. Theæt. p.

ἄλλο αὐτοὶ ἐπείχον τρία τέλη ποιήσαντες τῶν νεῶν, ὧν  
 3 ἦρχε τριῶν στρατηγῶν ἐκάστου εἰς. οὕτω μὲν Κερκυραῖοι  
 ἐτάξαντο, Κορινθίοις δὲ τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν κέρας αἱ Μεγαρίδες  
 νῆες εἶχον καὶ αἱ Ἀμπρακιώτιδες, κατὰ δὲ τὸ μέσον οἱ  
 ἄλλοι ξύμμαχοι ὡς ἕκαστοι· εὐώνυμον δὲ κέρας αὐτοὶ οἱ  
 Κορίνθιοι ταῖς ἄριστα τῶν νεῶν πλεούσαις κατὰ τοὺς Ἀθη-  
 ναίους καὶ τὸ δεξιὸν τῶν Κερκυραίων εἶχον.

XLIX. ξυμμίξαντες δὲ, ἐπειδὴ τὰ σημεῖα ἐκατέροις  
 ἦρθη, ἐναυμάχουν, πολλοὺς μὲν ὀπλίτας ἔχοντες ἀμφοτέροις  
 ἐπὶ τῶν καταστρωμάτων, πολλοὺς δὲ τοξότας τε καὶ ἀκον-  
 1 τιστάς, τῷ παλαιῷ τρόπῳ ἀπειρότερον ἔτι παρεσκευασμέ-  
 2 νοι. ἦν τε ἡ ναυμαχία καρτερὰ, τῇ μὲν τέχνῃ οὐχ ὁμοίως,  
 3 πεζομαχίᾳ δὲ τὸ πλεόν προσφερὲς οὔσα. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ προσ-  
 βάλλοιεν ἀλλήλοις, οὐ ῥαδίως ἀπελύνοντο ὑπὸ τε πλήθους  
 καὶ ὄχλου τῶν νεῶν, καὶ μᾶλλον τι πιστεύοντες τοῖς ἐπὶ

§ 3. μεγαρήδες T.

XLIX. τε, post τοξότας, om. N.V. τε hic T.

§ 2. ἦν τε N.T. οὐχ' ὁμοίως T. Vid. ad 21, 1. τοπλέον T. A.J. vulg. τὸ πλεόν N.V.

§ 3. τοῦ πλήθους A.J. vulg. τοῦ om. N.T.V.F.H. al. διεκπλοῖ N.T.F. A.J. δὲ οὐκ A.J. τοπλέον T.A.J. vulg. τὸ πλεόν N.V.F.H.

161 D καὶ μήτε τὸ ἄλλου πάθος ἄλλος  
 βέλτιον διακρινεῖ, μήτε τὴν δόξαν κυριώ-  
 τερος ἔσται ἐπισκέψασθαι ἕτερος τὴν ἐτέ-  
 ρου, 189, B. C. ἀλλοδοξίαν... ἄλλο αὐτῶν  
 δυνῶν... ἕτερον δὲ ἀνθ' ἑτέρου. More  
 strange 184 D διὰ δὲ τῶν ἄλλων ἐτέρων  
 αὐτῶν, and π α δι' ἐτέρας δυνάμεις  
 αἰσθάνει, ἀδύνατον εἶναι δι' ἄλλης ταύτ'  
 αἰσθῆσθαι. But here we must translate  
 "the rest," for the Coreyreans them-  
 selves formed the whole of the fleet  
 with the small exception of the ten  
 Athenian ships, forming in fact left  
 centre and considerable part of the right  
 (τρία τέλη ποιήσαντες) the Athenians  
 being posted on the extreme right.—τῶν  
 τ, ὡς is Poppo's—I admit specious—con-  
 jecture; but, in spite of the mention of  
 the three commanders 47, 1 I think  
 that Th. means simply this; "they made  
 three divisions under three commanders,  
 each under the command of one."

§ 3. The insertion or omission of the  
 article with δεξιός, εὐώνυμος, μέσος, ἡμι-

σος, most students are familiar with.  
 This passage is cited by Madvig, Gr.  
 Synt. § 8 Anm. 2, d.—κατὰ τὸ μέσον  
 "were on the centre;" but κατὰ τοὺς  
 Ἀθηναίους "posted over against." Cp.  
 III. 108, 1 τὸ κατ' Εὐρύλοχον (the division  
 of Eur.) with Εὐρύλοχος ἔσχατον εἶχε τὸ  
 εὐώνυμον κατὰ (over against, fronting)  
 Μεσσηνίους 107, 7. Still more mark-  
 worthy is οἱ δὲ Ἀμπρακιῶται καὶ οἱ κατὰ  
 (on) τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας ἐνίκων τὸ καθ' (against)  
 ἑαυτούς 108, 3.

XLIX. ἐκατέροις "on either side" not  
 "by either side," the dative as agent  
 after any part of the passive verb except  
 perfects and tenses connected with the  
 perfect being very questionable. Pas-  
 sages apparently opposed to this rule  
 will be examined elsewhere.

§ 2. προσφερής (also used by Plato)  
 one of the older Attic words common to  
 their dialect with the Ionic, but limited  
 in course of time almost exclusively to  
 the Tragedians.

τοῦ καταστρώματος ὀπλίταις ἐς τὴν νίκην, οἱ καταστάντες ἐμάχοντο ἡσυχάζουσῶν τῶν νεῶν διέκπλοι δ' οὐκ ἦσαν, ἀλλὰ θυμῷ καὶ ῥώμῃ τὸ πλεόν ἐνανμάχουν ἢ ἐπιστήμῃ.  
 4 πανταχῇ μὲν οὖν πολλὸς θόρυβος καὶαραχῶδης ἦν ἢ ναυμαχία, ἐν ᾗ αἱ Ἀττικαὶ νῆες παραγιγνόμεναι τοῖς Κερκυραίοις εἴ πῃ πιέζοντο, φόβον μὲν παρείχον τοῖς ἐναντίοις, μάχης δὲ οὐκ ἦρχον δεδιότες οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὴν πρόρρησιν  
 5 τῶν Ἀθηναίων. μάλιστα δὲ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας τῶν Κορινθίων ἐπόνει· οἱ γὰρ Κερκυραῖοι εἴκοσι ναυσὶν αὐτοὺς τρεψάμενοι καὶ καταδιώξαντες σποράδας ἐς τὴν ἡπειρον, μέχρι τοῦ στρατοπέδου πλεύσαντες αὐτῶν καὶ ἐπεκβάντες ἐνέπρησαν τε τὰς σκηναὺς ἐρήμους καὶ τὰ χρήματα διήρπασαν.  
 6 ταύτῃ μὲν οὖν οἱ Κορίνθιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἡσσῶντό τε καὶ οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ἐπεκράτουν· ἢ δὲ αὐτοὶ ἦσαν οἱ Κορίνθιοι, ἐπὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ, πολλὴ ἐνίκων, τοῖς Κερκυραίοις τῶν

§ 4. ἢ, ante ναυμαχία, om. T. στρατιῶται T. προρρησιν N.T. Porpo.

§ 5. ναοὶ T. τρεψάμενοι corr. N. (T. m.r. op.) σποράδας corr. N. (as m.r.) eis N.V. καὶ μέχρι A.J. vulg. sed καὶ om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. πλεύσαντες αὐτῶν T. (supraser. m. ead.) ἐπεκβάντες N. (supraser. m.r.) ἀπεκβάντες H. ("in marg. manu rec. γρ. ἐπεκβάντες." Ba.)

§ 6. ἡσσῶντο τὲ N. ἢ δὲ A. ἢ δὲ (sic) J.

§ 4. δεδιότες τὴν πρόρρησιν, "afraid of (transgressing) the instructions;" "veriti" I should rather translate than "metuentes." See on 36, 1. For other accusatives after δεδιέναι see on II. 88, 2. It is not certain whether grammatically αἱ νῆες or οἱ στρατηγοὶ is the subject of ἦρχον. The collocation of words is in favour of the former view. Cp. IV. 108, 4 εἰωθότες οἱ ἄνθρωποι.

§ 5. τὰς σκ. ἐρ. "their tents as undefended." χρήματα: "property," Arist. N. Eth. IV. 1 χρήματα δὲ λέγομεν πάντα ὧν ἡ ἀξία νομίσματι μετρεῖται. So used by Th. again VI. 46, 3, 4 of the plate at Eggesta.

§ 6. ἡσσῶντό τε καὶ: This is apparently an instance of what is called *te trajectum*, which I hope to wage successful war with. But had Th. written οἱ τε Κορίνθιοι, τε would have almost necessarily belonged to the immediately following καὶ. It seems there is as much antithesis between ἡσσῶντο and ἐπεκράτουν, in other words between the

verbs of the two clauses, as between the respective combatants. In § 5 Th. might have said τὰς τε σκηνὰς ἐνέπρησαν καὶ τὰ χρήματα διήρπασαν, or ἐνέπρησάν τε.....καὶ διήρπασαν τὰ χρήματα. ὑπὸ τε πλήθους καὶ ὄχλου § 3 sufficiently illustrated by Elmsl. on Eur. Heracl. 622 is far different. "Both from nature and education" is a somewhat loose but not unnatural expression for what should be either "both from...and from..." or "from both and," but would certainly not justify "The Corinthians and allies were both defeated, and the Corcyreans were worsted." In IV. 28, 4 καὶ πέλταστας οἱ ἦσαν ἐκ τε Αἰνὸς βεβηθηκότας καὶ ἀλλοθεν τοξότας τετρακοσίους the antithesis to my mind is clearly not between the kind of *light-armed*, but the spots whence they came. Cleon would take none from the city but *targeteers* who had come partly from Aenus, partly from other places (the latter being *archers*, but that a subordinate point, *light-armed* troops satisfying Cle-

εἴκοσι νεῶν ἀπὸ ἐλάσσονος πλήθους ἐκ τῆς διώξεως οὐ  
 1 παρουσῶν. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ὀρώντες τοὺς Κερκυραίους πιε-  
 ζομένους μᾶλλον ἢδη ἀπροφασίστως ἐπεκούρουν, τὸ μὲν  
 πρῶτον ἀπεχόμενοι ὥστε μὴ ἐμβάλλειν τινί· ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡ  
 τροπὴ ἐγένετο λαμπρῶς καὶ ἐνέκειντο οἱ Κορίνθιοι, τότε δὴ  
 ἔργου πᾶς εἶχετο ἢδη καὶ διεκέκριτο οὐδὲν ἔτι, ἀλλὰ ξυνέ-  
 πεσεν ἐς τοῦτο ἀνάγκης ὥστε ἐπιχειρήσαι ἀλλήλοις τοὺς  
 Κορινθίους καὶ Ἀθηναίους.

L. τῆς δὲ τροπῆς γενομένης οἱ Κορίνθιοι τὰ σκάφη  
 μὲν οὐχ εἰλκον ἀναδούμενοι τῶν νεῶν ἅς καταδύσειαν, πρὸς  
 δὲ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐτράποντο φονεύειν διεκπλέοντες μᾶλλον  
 ἢ ζωγρεῖν, τοὺς τε αὐτῶν φίλους, οὐκ αἰσθόμενοι ὅτι ἡσ-  
 2 σμητο οἱ ἐπὶ τῷ δεξιῷ κέρα, ἀγνοοῦντες ἔκτεινον. πολλῶν  
 γὰρ νεῶν οὐσῶν ἀμφοτέρων καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς θαλάσσης

§ 7. ἐπειδὴ A.J. vulg. ἐπεὶ N.T.V.F.H. pler. Be. ἐγίνετο A.J. vulg. ἐγίνετο V.

ἐγένετο N.T.F.H. pler. Be. λαμπρ (sic) T. ἤρχετο N.V. ἢδη εἶχετο T. διεκρίτο (vid. 50, 5)  
 T. ξυνέπεσον vulg. ξυνέπεσαν A.J. T.F.H. al. ξυνέπεσον pr. N. ξυνεπεσαν corr. N. (e m. r.)  
 de V. tac. Ad.

L. οὐχ εἰλκον T. ut 21, 1. πρ N. ἀπὸς N.T. τοὺς τε αὐτῶν N.T.F.H. ἡσθημένοι  
 A.J. vulg. αἰσθόμενοι N.T.F. αἰσθανόμενοι V. ἐσθόμενοι H. ἡσσαντο T. ἀγνοοῦντες T.  
 (supraser. m. ead. necne p. 1.)

§ 2. ἐπιτολὴ N.A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ πολὺ T.F.H. ἐποίουν T. ὅποιοι ut vid. omnes.

on's purpose). See (as to μὲν and δὲ)  
 note on 38, 3.

§ 7. λαμπρῶς "clearly" π. 7, 1 νίκης  
 λαμπρᾶς vii. 55, 1.

L. "They did not lash to their  
 sterns and take in tow the hulls of the  
 several ships which they had water-  
 logged." For the form ἀναδούμενοι see  
 on 6, 3.—διεκπλέοντες (not technical, as  
 διέκλαιο our *breaking the line* 49, 3 but)  
 "sailing up and down through and out  
 of the wrecks." This sense we have in  
 the substantive διέκπλον vii. 69, 4 and  
 Herod. vii. 36 διέκπλον δὲ ὑπόφανον  
 κατέλιπον τῶν πεντήκοντέρων καὶ τριχού.—  
 φονεύειν I do not join with διεκπλέοντες  
 (which I understand as a gerundive)  
 as Matth. Gr. Gr. § 532 c, but consider  
 it loosely inserted after ἐτράποντο. The  
 sentence might have been worded ἐτρά-  
 ποντο πρὸς τὸ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους φονεύειν.  
 Cp. v. 15, 1 ἐπιθυμία τῶν ἀνδρῶν κομισα-

σθαι, and consult Porson on Eur. Med.  
 1396 φίλιον χρῆζω στόματος παιδῶν προσ-  
 πτύεσθαι. Cp. also Plat. iii. Republ. 416 A  
 ἐπιχειρήσαι τοῖς προβάτοις κακοργεῖν.

§ 2. Cobet deserves all credit for the  
 correction, ὁπότεροι for ὅποιοι, which  
 ὁ μακαρίτης Donaldson adopted. The  
 proposed omission however of the words  
 ὅποιοι ἐκράτουν ἢ ἐκρατοῦντο I think un-  
 warranted. The Corinthians' ignorance  
 of their partial defeat by the Coreyreans,  
 and the fact of the contending fleets  
 consisting almost exclusively of Dorians  
 (for the few Athenian ships hardly took  
 part in the battle), and a comparison of  
 the night-battle on Epipolis vii. 44  
 (where the ignorance of the pass-word,  
 as Dorians formed a great section of the  
 Athenian army, caused great confusion  
 and disaster to the Athenians), lead me  
 to think that Th. means they were un-  
 able to form a judgement which of the

ἐπεχουσῶν, ἐπειδὴ ξυνέμιξαν ἀλλήλοις, οὐ ῥαδίως τὴν δι-  
 ἄγνωσιν ἐποιοῦντο ὁπότεροι ἐκράτουν ἢ ἐκρατοῦντο· ναυ-  
 μαχία γὰρ αὕτη Ἑλληνσι πρὸς Ἑλληνας νεῶν πλήθει με-  
 3 γίστη δὴ τῶν πρὸ ἐαυτῆς γεγένηται. ἐπειδὴ δὲ κατεδιώξαν  
 τοὺς Κερκυραίους οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐς τὴν γῆν, πρὸς τὰ νανάγια  
 καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς τοὺς σφετέρους ἐτράποντο, καὶ τῶν πλεί-  
 στων ἐκράτησαν ὥστε προσκομίσαι πρὸς τὰ Σύβοτα, οἱ  
 αὐτοῖς ὁ κατὰ γῆν στρατὸς τῶν βαρβάρων προσεβεβοη-  
 θήκει· ἔστι δὲ τὰ Σύβοτα τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος λιμὴν ἔρημος.  
 4 τοῦτο δὲ ποιήσαντες αὐθις ἀθροισθέντες ἐπέπλεον τοῖς Κερ-  
 5 κυραίοις. οἱ δὲ ταῖς πλωτμοῖς καὶ ὅσαι ἦσαν λοιπαὶ μετὰ  
 τῶν Ἀττικῶν νεῶν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀντ[ε]πέπλεον, δέισαντες μὴ  
 6 ἐς τὴν γῆν σφῶν πειρῶσιν ἀποβαίνειν. ἤδη δὲ ἦν ὁψέ  
 καὶ ἐπεπαιώνιστο αὐτοῖς ὡς ἐς ἐπίπλουν, καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι

Sed quid sibi velit me quidem latet. ὁπότεροι procul dubio loci sententia postulat;  
 "utri vincerent, utri vincerentur." Cobet. ad Hyper. Fun. Orat. p. 62 "quatuor  
 verba sciolus nescio quis interpolavit." Non assentior. Sed quod olim tentaveram  
 Plat. Theæt. p. 158 π οἷοις τούτων τῶν δοξασμάτων ἀληθῆ, ὁπότερα reponendum  
 ratus, nunc video non ad eas cogitationes solas quæ obfunduntur *vigilanti* aut  
*somniantī* (ὑπάρ ἢ ὄναρ) referri, sed ad omnes qualescunque *ægroto* aut *valenti*, *sano*

aut *insano* obversantes, ut ὁποῖα (quales cogitationes) locum obtineat. πρ N. αὐτῆς  
 vulg. Poppo. Sed ἐαυτῆς N.V.F.H.A.J. αὐτῆς ἢ αὐτῆς præbeat T. non dignosco.

§ 3. πρ N. πρ N. οὐ seq. Codd. quod per se satis placet, ut καταπεφευγῆναι ἐν  
 γῇ, βεβηκῆναι ἐν γῇ, ita βεβοηθῆναι πον, βοηθῆναι πον non item. II. 86, 1 οὐπερ omn.  
 ut vid. libri. Sed of N.T. al. A.J. γῆν (sic) N. στρατ N.

§ 5. πλωτμοῖς N. al. A.J. vulg. Poppo. πλοῖμοις Bekk. ἀντεπέπλεον A.J. vulg.  
 ἀντεπλεον N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. rec. edd. Sed *επ* facile excidit ante *επ* ut § 6 *πε* ante  
*παι*. Ego ἀντ[ε]πέπλεον reposui. Alius per me quidem reponat ἀντεπέπλεον.

§ 6. ἐπαιώνιστο H. ἐπαιώνιστο pr. N. (πε supraser. m.r.) ἐπαιώνιστο pr. F. ἐπεπαιώ-  
 νιστο m.r. ὡς ἐπίπλουν F.A.J. Vulg. ὡς ἐπὶ πλοῦν H. pr. N. ὡς ἐς ἐπίπλουν corr. N.  
 (supraser. m.r.) ὡς ἐσεπίπλουν (sic Ad.) V. ὡς ἐς ἐπίπλουν T. ἐξαπῆρης N. κατιόντες

two ("whether of the twain" S. Matthew  
 xvii. 21) were victors or vanquished.

§ 3. οὐ, which I should prefer if  
 better supported, "where were station-  
 ed the land force of the barbarians  
 which had come to their aid." κείνος δ'  
 που βέβηκεν οὐδεὶς οἶδε Soph. Trach. 40  
 is rightly rendered by Hermann *ubi sit*.  
 Still there is nothing improper "in the  
 spot to which the land force had come  
 with aid." IV. 114, 1 τοῖς μετὰ τῶν  
 Ἀθηναίων Τορωναίοις καταπεφευγῆσι (those  
 who had taken refuge with) does not

oblige one to read § 4 τοῖς παρ' Ἀθηναίους  
 καταπεφευγῆσι, though this reading has  
 some MSS. authority.

§ 5. ὅσαι ἦσαν λοιπαί, "the remainder  
 of their navy which had not been em-  
 ployed in the former sea-fight" seems a  
 satisfactory meaning, and the omission  
 of καὶ is not called for. They added  
 these to the ships before engaged which  
 were not disabled or had been repaired.

§ 6. ἤδη...καί...καί. For the second  
 καὶ cp. ἅμα καὶ κ.τ.λ. Madv. Gr. Synt.  
 § 185 b. This idiom is well known, but

ἐξαπίνης πρύμναν ἐκρούοντο κατιδόντες εἴκοσι ναῦς Ἀθηναίων προσπλευούσας· ἃς ὕστερον τῶν δέκα βοηθοὺς ἐξέπεμψαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, δέισαντες ὅπερ ἐγένετο, μὴ νικηθῶσιν οἱ Κερκυραῖοι καὶ αἱ σφέτεροι δέκα νῆες ὀλίγαι ἀμύνειν ὦσι.

LI. ταύτας οὖν προῖδόντες οἱ Κορίνθιοι καὶ ὑποτοπήσαντες ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν εἶναι οὐχ ὅσας ἑώρων ἀλλὰ πλείους, ὑπανεχώρουν. τοῖς δὲ Κερκυραίοις ἐπέπλεον γὰρ μᾶλλον ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς, οὐχ ἑωρῶντο, καὶ ἐθαύμαζον τοὺς Κορινθίους πρύμναν κρουομένους, πρὶν τινες ἰδόντες εἶπον ὅτι νῆες ἐκείναι ἐπιπλέουσι. τότε δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀνεχώρουν· ξυνεσκόταζε γὰρ ἤδη, καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἀποτρεπόμενοι τὴν

corr. N. (i fort. m. ead.) εἴκοσι N. εἴκοσιν V. κινήθωσιν H. κερκυραῖοι corr. N. (κερκυραῖοι m. ead.) ὀλίγα pr. N. ὀλίγαι corr. N. (m. ead.)

LI. προῖδόντες corr. N. (i m. ead.) προῖδόντες (sic) T. οὐχ' ὅσας T. vid. 21, 1. ὑπανεχώρουν A.J. vulg. ὑπανεχώρουν N.T.V.F.H. om. Be.

§ 2. οὐχ' ἑωρῶντο T. πρῶν (sic) T. πρὶν τινὲς vulg. πρὶν τινες N.T.A.J. edd. rece. τότε δὴ vulg. A.J. τότε δὲ N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. καὶ οἱ αὐτοὶ N. (marg. N. γρ. καὶ αὐτοὶ m.r.) T.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) ξυνεσκόταζε T. (suprascr. m. ead.) ἀποτρεπόμενοι T. A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἀποτρεπόμενοι N.T.V.F.H. Poppo.

there is sometimes obscurity where an intermediate *καὶ* presents itself in its ordinary meaning as *copulative*. "It was already late, and the psalm had been raised, *when* ..." In the idiom *ὁμοίως καὶ...καὶ...* the Latin language has the advantage, *et...ac*. I will furnish two examples. Arist. N. Eth. iv. 4, 13=7, 1 *ὁμοίως ἐν λόγοις καὶ (et) πράξει καὶ (ac) τῷ προσποιήματι*, Plat. Theæt. p. 205 D *ὁμοίως αὖτε συλλαβαὶ γινώσται καὶ (et) ῥηταὶ καὶ (ac) τὰ στοιχεῖα*.—ὀλίγαι ἀμύνειν: not precisely our "too few to aid" which would be *ἐλάσσονες ἢ ἀμύνειν*. The latter expresses disbelief, the former misgiving. "He is a young man for the office" is not the same as "he is too young a man for the office."

LI. § 2. I cannot sufficiently protest against the ordinary pointing, which puts *ἐπέπλεον...ἀφανοῦς* into a parenthesis. What then is the government of the dative? One might as well point known idioms, *quibus (cum liceret) nolent, ut (ἐξὸν ποιῶν) οὐκ ἐβούλοντο*, and so mystify what left to itself is intelligible. There are editions of Herodotus

which give τοῖσι δὲ ἐν τῇ φυλῇ ταύτῃ ἀνδράσι—οὐ γὰρ ὑπέμειναν τὰ τέκνα—ἰδρύσαντο (iv. 149) and then speak of an *anacoluthon*. So in Thuc. i. 72, 1, 115, 5, where again some editions give τῶν δὲ Σαμίων (ἦσαν γὰρ τινες οὐ...ἥπειρον) ξυνθέμενοι, viii. 30, 1. For the future I shall content myself with restoring punctuation in such passages, which will occasionally recur, simply adding here that *ἑωρῶντο* would require *ὕπὸ δὲ τῶν Κερκυραίων*. The dative depends upon *ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς*.—*νῆες ἐκείναι*: "yonder are ships sailing up." The article would be utterly out of place; *αἱ νῆες ἐκείναι*="those ships," but they had heard of none. How Poppo should halt between two opinions here I cannot conceive. He does so, for he says "ob omissum articulum *ἐκείνος* habet fortasse vim a Matth. Gr. § 471, 12 explicatam. Cf. tamen iii. 59." Punctuation will help us there too.—*ξυνεσκόταζε*. It might be pedantic to give too faithful a rendering, but it seems to deserve a remark that all this family of words *ὑει, νίφει, ξυννέφει, παυννέφει* κ.τ.λ.



3 διάλυσιν ἐποίησαντο. οὕτω μὲν ἡ ἀπαλλαγή ἐγένετο ἀλ-  
 4 λήλων, καὶ ἡ ναυμαχία ἐτελεύτα ἐς νύκτα. τοῖς Κερκυραίοις  
 οἱ δὲ στρατοπεδευομένοις ἐπὶ τῇ Λευκίμμῃ αἱ εἴκοσι νῆες  
 αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν αὐται, ὧν ἦρχε Γλαύκων τε ὁ Λεά-  
 γρου καὶ Ἀνδοκίδης ὁ Λεωγόρου, διὰ τῶν νεκρῶν καὶ ναυ-  
 αγίων προσκομισθεῖσαι κατέπλεον ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον οὐ  
 5 πολλῶ ὕστερον ἢ ὥφθησαν. οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι (ἦν γὰρ  
 νύξ) ἐφοβήθησαν μὴ πολέμια ὦσιν, ἔπειτα δὲ ἔγνωσαν  
 καὶ ὠρμίσαντο.

LII. τῇ δ' ὕστεραία ἀναγόμεναι αἱ τε Ἀττικάι τριά-  
 κοντα νῆες καὶ τῶν Κερκυραίων ὅσαι πλώϊμοι ἦσαν ἐπέ-  
 πλευσαν ἐπὶ τὸν ἐν τοῖς Συβότοις λιμένα, ἐν ᾧ οἱ Κορίνθιοι  
 1 ὥρμουν, βουλόμενοι εἰδέναι εἰ ναυμαχήσουσιν. οἱ δὲ τὰς  
 μὲν ναῦς ἄραντες ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς καὶ παραταξάμενοι μετεώ-  
 ρους ἡσύχαζον, ναυμαχίας οὐ διανοοῦμενοι ἄρχειν ἐκόντες,  
 ὀρώντες προσγεγενημένας τε ναῦς ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ἀκραιφ-

§ 4. τοῖς δὲ Κερκ. vulg. *A.J.* τοῖς κερκυραίοις δὲ *N.T.V.F.H.* al. *λευκίμμῃ* vulg. *A.J.* Bekk. *λευκίμμῃ* *N.* *λευκίμμῃ* *F.* (teste *Ba.* tac. *Br.*) *λευκίμβῃ* *T.* post *νῆες*, al om. *N.T.V.F.H.* al. *AI.* facile excidit ante *AI.* ἐκ vulg. *A.J.* ἀπὸ *N.T.V.F.H.* al. utrumque probum. *γλαύκων* τε *N.* *γλαύκων* τε *T.* *λεωγόρου* (non *λεωγόρου*) *N.* *ναυαγίων* pr. *N.* ut vid. *ναυαγίων* corr. *N.* *ναυαγίων* (sic) *F.* (teste *Br.* tac. *Ba.*) eis *N.* οὐ πολλὸν *N.V.*

§ 5. *νῦν* νύξ *T.* Vide sis progressum errati. Primo *νῦ* repetitum, tum pr. *νῦ* in *νῦν* mutatum propter sequens *ν*.

LII. τῇ δὲ vulg. *A.J.* Bekk. δ' *N.T.F.H.* Poppo. *ὕστερέα* *J.* *πλώϊμοι* *T.* Bekk. *πλώϊμοι* *N.* ol (ante *κορίνθιοι*) om. *F.* (teste *Br.* "a manu rec. additus." *Ba.*)

§ 2. ol δὲ *T.* τῆς om. *N.V.* *προσγεγενημένας* corr. *N.* (o corr. σ pr. suprascr. m.r. vid. fuisse *παραγεγενημένας*) τε *N.T.* Ἀθηναίων vulg. *A.J.* Sed *παρά* vel *ἀπὸ* non ἐκ dicendum fuit. *ἀθηνῶν* *N.T.* (de *V.* tac. *Ad.*) *F.H.* τε *N.T.*

never is *impersonal*. The God of the atmosphere *Zēd*s (not after our irreligious fashion "it rains, snows &c." which the Canticle "O all ye works of the Lord" sublimely protests against) is acknowledged. See *Arist. At.* 1501 *τί γὰρ ὁ Ζεὺς ποιεῖ; | ἀπαιδιδάξει τὰς νεφέλας ἢ ξυννέφει; Pao.* 1141 *τὸν θεὸν δ' ἐπιψακάξω* 1157. So the propriety in *Herod.* iv. 28 of *τὸ δὲ θέρος ὕων* (not *ὄον*) οὐκ ἀνέει. Similarly *Ποσειδῶν* the *ἐνοσίχθων* is the producer of earthquakes. It is an impropriety of speech to say that in iv. 52, 1 *ἔσειε* is *impersonal*, when we find καὶ τοῖς ὁ *Ποσειδῶν* οὐτὶ *Ταινάρῳ* *θεὸς | σείσας ἀπασιν ἐμβάλοι τὰς οἰκίας Arist.* *Acharn.* 510, *ἔσειεν ὁ θεός* *Xenoph.*

*Hellen.* iv. 7, 4.

§ 3. *ἐτελεύτα*: precisely our "lasted till night" i.e. continued and then ended.

§ 4. Andocides the famous orator implicated afterwards in the mutilation of the *Hermæ*-busts and the mystery-profanations. *Leogoras* probably the butt of the Comic Poets for his expensive habits.

§ 5. The variant given by *T.* (*ἦν γὰρ νῦν* νύξ) should have been *ἦδη*—καὶ ὠρμίσαντο: i.e. *ai nῆες*. The change of subject (already noticed on *Dem.* de *F.L.* § 48 § 162 and elsewhere) will hereafter be further commented upon.

LII. § 2. *ἀκραιφνοῦς* 19, 2.—*αἰχμ.* τε *περὶ φυλακῆς*: *περὶ* so almost means

νεῖς καὶ σφίσι πολλὰ τὰ ἄπορα ξυμβεβηκότα, αἰχμαλώτων  
 τε περὶ φυλακῆς οὓς ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν εἶχον, καὶ ἐπισκευὴν  
 3 οὐκ οὔσαν τῶν νεῶν ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ. τοῦ δὲ οἴκαδε πλοῦ  
 μᾶλλον διεσκόπουν ὅπῃ κομισθήσονται, δεδιότες μὴ οἱ  
 Ἀθηναῖοι νομίσαντες λελύσθαι τὰς σπονδὰς διότι ἐς χεῖρας  
 ἦλθον, οὐκ ἐῷσι σφᾶς ἀποπλεῖν.

LIII. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς ἄνδρας ἐς κελήτιον ἐμβιβά-  
 σοντας ἄνευ κηρυκείου προσπέμψαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ πεί-  
 2 ραν ποιήσασθαι. πέμψαντές τε ἔλεγον τοιαύδε “ἀδικεῖτε,  
 “ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, πολέμου ἄρχοντες καὶ σπονδὰς λύ-  
 “οντες· ἡμῖν γὰρ πολεμίους τοὺς ἡμετέρους τιμωρουμένους  
 3 “ἐμποδὼν ἴστασθε ὅπλα ἀνταιρόμενοι. εἰ δ’ ὑμῶν γνώμη  
 “ἐστὶ κωλύειν τε ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν ἢ ἄλλοσε εἴ ποι βου-  
 “λόμεθα πλεῖν, καὶ τὰς σπονδὰς λύετε, ἡμᾶς τούσδε λα-

§ 3. λελῦσθαι T.A.J. Sed λελῦκα Matho ap. Athen. xiii. p. 581 c. καταλελυ-  
 κίας τῆς Γναθανίου σχεδόν (vid. Maltb. Morell. Thesaur. p. LXIV) et λελῦμαι notissi-  
 mum est.

LIII. ἐμβιβάσαντες corr. N. (ἐμ lit. 3 litt. cap. m. r. An fuit εἰσβιβάσαντες?)  
 κηρυκείου seq. lib. Bekk. κηρυκίου N.T.A.J. Poppo. προπέμψαι T.A.J. vulg.  
 προσπέμψαι N.V.F.H. al.

§ 2: δημιουργία λακεδαιμονίων πρὸς ἀθηναίους litt. min. T. marg. ἴστασθε (sic) T.

§ 3. τὸ N.T. εἴπη F. (Ba. tac. Br.) εἰ που T. πρώτους λαβόντες vulg. A.J. λαβόντες  
 πρώτων N.T.V.F. [si recte interpretor silentium Bekkeri. tac. Ba.] H. al.

“that is to say, for example,” that there  
 is hardly here or 23, 4 an *anacoluthon*  
 even of thought. As there *σεισμών τε*  
*περί* (for instance *earthquakes*) is fol-  
 lowed by the nominative *ἦλθον τε ἐκλελ-*  
*ψεις*, partly also by reason of the paren-  
 thetical *οἱ...οἱ αὐτοὶ ἐπέσχον*, so here  
*αἰχμ. περί φυλακῆς=ὅλον αἰχμ. φυλακῆς*,  
 and so followed by *ἐπισκευὴν οὔσαν*.  
 This use of *περί* (which almost always  
 follows the word it governs) has been  
 investigated by Haas, *Lucubr. Thucyd.*  
*p. 48, 49.* I notice two in *Plato Republ.*  
*iv. 425 c τὰ ἀγοραῖα ξυμβολαίων τε περί*  
*κατ’ ἀγοράν, v. 479 B.C. τοῖς ἐν ταῖς ἐστιά-*  
*σεσιν, ἐφῆ, ἐπαμφοτερίζουσιν εἰσικε, καὶ*  
*τῷ τῶν παιδῶν ἀντίγναμι τῷ περί τοῦ*  
*εὐνούχου τῆς βολῆς περί τῆς νυκτερίδος*  
*(the riddle about the eunuch, I mean his*  
*shot at the bat).*

§ 3. I construe *πλοῦ ὅπῃ κομισθή-*  
*σονται* an idiom analogous to *καλῶς πα-*  
*ράπλουν* *κεῖται* 36, 2. I do not however

object, comparing *iv. 11, 4 φυλασσομέ-*  
*ρους τῶν νεῶν*, to join the genitive with  
*διεσκόπουν*, if it seems more simple.

LIII. *προπέμψαι* the old reading has  
 here no standing place. It has two  
 meanings; “to send beforehand,” “to  
 conduct, escort.” *προστ.* is “to send  
 to.” This signification of *πρὸς* in com-  
 pound verbs, e.g. *προαναγκάζειν* is or  
 ought to be well-known. *καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ*  
*μελέτῃ προαναγκάζοντες* “forcing them  
 also (τῇ ἄλλῃ) to a strict drill,” *vi. 72, 3.*

§ 2. *πολέμου ἄρχοντες* and § 4 *πολέμου*  
*ἄρχομεν* I leave to a note on 144, 2.

§ 3. *κωλύειν τε...καὶ λύετε*: To my  
 mind the confusion is not in Th. putting  
 the conjunctions in wrong order. It is  
 rather in the substitution of *λύετε* for  
*λύειν*. The copulatives surely connect  
 the prevention of our sailing, and your  
 violation of the peace. There is the  
 same confusion in *iv. 10, 2* where in  
 grammatical propriety *καταπροδόμεν*

- 4 "βόντες πρῶτον χρήσασθε ὡς πολεμίους." οἱ μὲν δὴ τοιαῦτα εἶπον· τῶν δὲ Κερκυραίων τὸ μὲν στρατόπεδον ὅσον ἐπήκουσεν, ἀνεβόησεν εὐθὺς λαβεῖν τε αὐτοὺς καὶ ἀποκτεῖναι, οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τοιαῦτα ἀπεκρίναντο "οὔτε ἄρχομεν πο·  
 "λέμου, ὦ ἄνδρες Πελοποννήσιοι, οὔτε τὰς σπονδὰς λύομεν,  
 "Κερκυραίοις δὲ τοῖσδε ξυμμάχοις οὔσι βοηθοὶ ἦλθομεν.  
 5 "εἰ μὲν οὖν ἄλλοσέ ποι βούλεσθε πλεῖν, οὐ κωλύομεν· εἰ  
 "δὲ ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν πλευσεῖσθε ἢ ἐς τῶν ἐκείνων τι χωρίων,  
 "οὐ περιοψόμεθα κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν."

LIV. τοιαῦτα τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀποκριναμένων οἱ μὲν Κορίνθιοι τὸν τε πλοῦν τὸν ἐπ' οἴκου παρεσκευάζοντο καὶ  
 2 τροπαῖον ἔστησαν ἐν τοῖς ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Συβότοις· οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι τὰ τε ναυάγια καὶ νεκροὺς ἀνείλυντο τὰ κατὰ σφᾶς ἐξευχεθέντα ὑπὸ τοῦ ῥοῦ καὶ ἀνέμου, ὃς γενόμενος τῆς νυκτὸς διεσκέδασεν αὐτὰ πανταχῇ, καὶ τροπαῖον ἀντέ-

§ 4. οἱ μὲν T. ἐπήκουσεν vulg. A.J. ἐπήκουσεν N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. τὲ N.T. τοιαῦτα N.V. τὰς (ante σπονδὰς) om. T.

§ 5. ἄλλοσέ πη T. εἰ δ' N.T. τί N.T.A.J. vulg. χωρίων A.J. vulg. χωρίων F. ["man. rec. corr. χωρίων." Ba. tac. Br.] χωρίων N.T.H. (de V. tac. Ad.)

LIV. τὸν post πλοῦν om. T. τὸν corr. N. (lit. plur. litt. cap. m.r.) τρόπαιον N.T.V.F.H.

§ 2. εἰ T. ἐπὶ τε T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. sed τε om. N.V.F.H. al. Poppo. cui astipulor. Μοχ τοῦ ἀνέμου N.V. διεσκέδασε πανταχῇ αὐτὰ T. εἰ T. τρόπαιον N.T.V.F. τροπαῖον hic H. ἀνέστησαν N.T.V.H. 2 Be. ἀνέστησαν F. ("Sed erasum est τ." Ba.) Sed ἀνίστασθαι τροπαῖον apud veteres Græcos ποιεῖν esse κόμματος si non pro certo est saltem dubitari potest (nam quod in Plat. Timæo p. 25 c, aliqui dant libri τρόπαια ἀνέστησε, facile post ΑΙΑ irreperere potuit AN, et feliciter Porsonus πῶς ἄρα στήσεις Eur. Phoeniss. 572 (581 Ed. Pors.) pro ἀναστήσεις reposuit refragantibus ut opinor frustra Herm. et Paleio), et si diceretur, huic loco parum convenit.

should have followed. See more upon that passage.

§ 4. The position of τὸ μὲν shows that there is no antithesis between Corcyreans and Athenians, but the latter are considered as members of the Corcyrean navy. "That part of the Corcyrean camp that was within hearing cried out...but the section which was formed by the Athenian aid..." an exact parallel of τῶν ναυῶν τῶν μὲν...οἱ δὲ θεράποντες already referred to on 38, 4.—Heindorf. on Plat. Gorg. 487 c prefers ὑπήκουσα a various reading, and Theæt. 155 π conjectures ὑπακούη. But in both passages, "overhear" is meant, not "listen." In the latter passage the initiated

would wish to shut out not only listeners, but such as might be within ear-shot.

§ 5. τῶν ἐκ. τι χ. : cp. 45, 2.

LIV. § 2. τοῦ might serve for ἀνέμου as well as ῥοῦ, but I am inclined to think that Th. simply says "and a gale which rising &c."—Whether ἀνίστασθαι, τροπαῖον, could mean in Euripides' age "to set up a trophy," or "to re-erect one" which is the opinion of Porson, the latter weakened certainly by comparison of ἀνίστασθαι τύμβον, σκηναί, (see Hermann's note on the passage of the Phoenissæ) still here obviously the sense is not "they erected," or "re-erected," but "they erected a counter-trophy," )( ἔστησαν above.

3 στησαν ἐν τοῖς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Συβότοις ὡς νενικηκότες. γνώ-  
4 μη δὲ ἑκάτεροι τοιαῦδε τὴν νίκην προσεποιήσαντο. Κο-  
ρίνθιοι μὲν κρατήσαντες τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ μέχρι νυκτὸς ὥστε  
καὶ νανάγια πλείστα καὶ νεκροὺς προσκομίσασθαι, καὶ ἄν-  
δρας ἔχοντες αἰχμαλώτους οὐκ ἐλάσσους χιλίων, ναῦς τε  
καταδύσαντες περὶ ἑβδομήκοντα, ἔστησαν τροπαῖον· Κερκυ-  
ραῖοι δὲ τριάκοντα ναῦς μάλιστα διαφθείραντες, καὶ ἐπειδὴ  
Ἀθηναῖοι ἦλθον, ἀνελόμενοι τὰ κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς νανάγια  
καὶ νεκρούς, καὶ ὅτι αὐτοῖς τῇ τε προτεραιᾷ πρῦμναν κρου-  
όμενοι ὑπεχώρησαν οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἰδόντες τὰς Ἀττικὰς ναῦς,  
καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἦλθον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ ἀντέπλεον ἐκ τῶν Συ-  
5 βότων, διὰ ταῦτα τροπαῖον ἔστησαν. οὕτω μὲν ἑκάτεροι  
νικᾶν ἡξίουں.

LV. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι ἀποπλέοντες ἐπ' οἶκου Ἀνακτό-  
ριον, ὃ ἔστω ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ Ἀμπρακικοῦ κόλπου, εἶλον  
ἀπάτη (ἦν δὲ κοινὸν Κερκυραίων καὶ ἐκείνων), καὶ καταστή-  
σαντες ἐν αὐτῷ Κορινθίους οἰκήτορας ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἶκου,  
καὶ τῶν Κερκυραίων ὀκτακοσίους μὲν οἱ ᾗσαν δούλοι ἀπέ-  
δοντο, πεντήκοντα δὲ καὶ διακοσίους δῆσαντες ἐφύλασσον

§ 3. τοιαῦδε hic N. τοιαῦδε T.

§ 4. τρόπαιον N.V.F.H. τροπαῖον hic et infra T. κερκυραῖοι (sic) J. ἀνελόμε-  
νοι... ἦλθον om. T. propter τὸ ὁμοιστέλεον. αὐτοὺς corr. N. τοὺς m.r. ὑπεχώρησαν  
corr. N. (=m. ead.) ἐπειδὴ ἦλθον vulg. add. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι N.V.F.H. omn. B.E. [οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι]  
Poppo. οὐκ ἀντέπλεον pr. N. οὐκ ἀντέπλεον corr. N. (add. v et acc. supr. a m.r.) γρ.  
κατέπλεον N. marg. m.r. οὐκ ἀντέπλεον (sic) T. sed pr. acc. transv. calamo inductum.  
οὐ κατέπλεον V.F. 2 Be. in marg. H. Singularem varietatem præb. 1 Be. οὐκ ἀντε-  
πλεορέκτον. τρόπαιον N.V.F.H.

LV. οἱ corr. N. (m. ead. op.) ἐπ' οἶκου pr. T. ἐποίκου corr. T. ἀνακτόριον... ἐπ'  
οἶκου om. T. post δῆσαντες, περὶ ἑβδομήκοντα add. T. ἐφύλαττον N.T.(?V.)F.H. (op.

§ 4. νανάγια πλ. καὶ νεκροί: in § 2  
and below τὰ is carried on from νανάγια.  
to νεκρ., but this may be parallel to σὺν  
παῖσι σὺν γυναίξιν κ.τ.λ. (cp. our *with*  
*wife and child*) where the disjoining of  
the pair would hardly allow either  
to remain *anarthrous*.—Poppo has some  
difficulty in accepting the addition of  
the best MSS. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. I hardly  
understand his note, but I think he  
would render the words "When they  
(Corc. and Ath.) advanced." I am  
satisfied to suppose Th. only means  
"after the arrival of the Ath. the

Corinthians did not sail out to meet  
them."

LV. κοινὸν with *gen.* or *dat.* See  
Madv. Gr. Synt. § 62. Cp. the usages  
of *communis*.—The addition in one of  
the Camb. MSS. of περὶ ἑβδομήκοντα  
after δῆσαντες I have not been able to  
account for. Certainly I find no help  
in Diodorus Siculus. If the Corinthians  
put in custody 250 who were freemen  
and with more assiduous care courted  
about 70 of the number, the ransom of  
800 talents for so small a number—  
a strange amount for the whole 250

καὶ ἐν θεραπείᾳ εἶχον πολλῇ, ὅπως αὐτοῖς τὴν Κέρκυραν ἀναχωρήσαντες προσποιήσειαν· ἐτύγχανον δὲ καὶ δυνάμει αὐτῶν οἱ πλείους πρῶτοι ὄντες τῆς πόλεως. Ἡ μὲν οὖν Κέρκυρα οὕτω περιγίγνεται τῷ πολέμῳ τῶν Κορινθίων, καὶ αἱ νῆες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀνεχώρησαν ἐξ αὐτῆς. αἰτία δὲ αὕτη πρώτη ἐγένετο τοῦ πολέμου τοῖς Κορινθίοις ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ὅτι σφίσιν ἐν σπονδαῖς μετὰ Κερκυραίων ἐνανμάχουν.

LVI, μετὰ ταῦτα δ' εὐθὺς καὶ τάδε ξυνέβη γενέσθαι Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Πελοποννησίοις διάφορα ἐς τὸ πολεμεῖν. τῶν γὰρ Κορινθίων πρᾶσσόντων ὅπως τιμωρήσονται αὐτούς, ὑποτοπήσαντες τὴν ἔχθραν αὐτῶν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Ποτιδαιάτας, οἱ οἰκοῦσιν ἐπὶ τῷ ἰσθμῷ τῆς Παλλήνης, Κορινθίων ἀποίκους, ἑαυτῶν δὲ ξυμμάχους φόρου ὑποτελεῖς, ἐκέλευον τὸ ἐς Παλλήνην τεῖχος καθελεῖν καὶ ὁμήρους δοῦναι, τοὺς τε ἐπιδημουργοὺς ἐκπέμπειν καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ δέχεσθαι οὓς κατὰ ἔτος ἕκαστον Κορίνθιοι ἔπεμπον, δέισαντες μὴ ἀποστῶσιν ὑπὸ τε

nam tac. Ba.) al. A.J. vulg. ante Bekk. ἐφόλασσον ut vid. sequ. libri. αὐτῶν καὶ δυνάμει N.V. οἱ πλείους αὐτῶν T. Vide ne hæc varietas glossema sapiat.

§ 2. περιγίγνεται N.V. ἀθηναίοις ἐς τοὺς κορινθίους T. σπονδαῖς corr. N. (aïs lit. fere 6 litt. cap. m.r.)

LVI. μετὰ ταῦτα T.A.J. τοῖς ἀθηναίοις vulg. A.J. sed τοῖς om. N.T.V.F.H. al.

§ 2. τιμωρήσονται N.T. ut vid. meliores libri A.J. Poppo. Dubitanter reliqui.

Vid. ad. 19, 1. τιμωρήσονται cum paucis libris Bekk. ἐχθραν T. ἰσμῷ T. (suprascr. m. ead.) παλλήνης N.F.H. παλλήνης T. ὄντας κορ. A.J. vulg. ὄντας om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. παλλήνην N.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) H. παλλήνην T. (de V. in utroque loc. tac. Ad.) τοιοῦτον A.J. vulg. τὸ λοιπὸν N.T.V.F.H. περὶ δίκου N. τοὺς ἐπὶ θράκης A.J. vulg. Bekk. τοὺς om. N.T.V.F.H. ("Sed recent. manu adscr. τοὺς." Ba.) pl. Be. ξυναποστήσουσι pr. N.H. sed ξυναποστήσουσι corr. N (m. r.) H ξυναποστήσουσι T.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) pler. Be. Placeret si ὅπως μὴ πρᾶσσεισset. συμμάχους F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.)

(see III, 70, 1)—becomes quite incredible.—[The addition may perhaps be explained by the copyist's eye having caught—δύσαντες περὶ ἐβδ. 54, 4.]

§ 2. περιγίγνεται rather a negative than a positive word, "is not defeated by, escapes from." "Thus over-lived the war." Arnold.

§ 3. Though ἐς in Th. is perpetually found where πρὸς might be expected, yet here I think it is connected with αἶτρα in the sense I have spoken of on 23, 7. Had Th. meant "between Cor. and Athen.," I hardly think ἐς would have been used.

LVI. § 2. In ἐπιδημουργοὺς what the

value of the preposition is, whether upper-magistrates, or additional magistrates, is a point I think not to be determined. δημιουργός in Attic always "a manufacturer, a producer,"—in Ionic "a confectioner," Herod. iv. 194, vii. 31, and in Menander's Δημιουργός (see Meinek. Com. Fragm. Vol. iv. p. 103)—has a distinctive meaning in Dorian states. We have δαιμουργοί V. 47, 9. May not this difference of usage of the same word in different dialects bear upon viii. 61, 2 Ἀντισθένη ἐπιβάτης ξυνεξέλαθε, and may we not confess our ignorance what the Spartan value of ἐπιβάτης was?

Περδίκκου πειθόμενοι καὶ Κορινθίων, τούς τε ἄλλους ἐπὶ Θράκης ξυναποστήσωσι ξυμμάχους.

LVII. ταῦτα δὲ περὶ τοὺς Ποτιδαίτας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προπαρεσκευάζοντο εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἐν Κερκύρα ναυμαχίαν· οἱ τε γὰρ Κορίνθιοι φανερώς ἤδη διάφοροι ἦσαν, Περδίκκας τε ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρου Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς ἐπεπολέμωτο ξύμμαχος <sup>2</sup> πρότερον καὶ φίλος ὢν. ἐπολεμώθη δὲ ὅτι Φιλίππῳ τῷ ἑαυτοῦ ἀδελφῷ καὶ Δέρδᾳ κοινῇ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐναντιουμένοις οἱ <sup>3</sup> Ἀθηναῖοι ξυμμαχίαν ἐποιήσαντο. δεδιώς τε ἔπρασσεν ἔς τε τὴν Λακεδαίμονα πέμπων ὅπως πόλεμος γένηται αὐτοῖς πρὸς Πελοποννησίους, καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους προσεποιεῖτο τῆς Ποτιδαίας ἔνεκα ἀποστάσεως· προσέφερε δὲ λόγους καὶ τοῖς ἐπὶ Θράκης Χαλκιδεῦσι καὶ Βοττιαίοις ξυναποστήναι, νομίζων, εἰ ξύμμαχα ταῦτα ἔχοι ὁμοῖα ὄντα χωρία, ῥᾶον ἂν τὸν πόλεμον <sup>4</sup> μετ' αὐτῶν ποιῆσθαι. ὦν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι αἰσθόμενοι καὶ βουλόμενοι προκαταλαμβάνειν τῶν πόλεων τὰς ἀποστάσεις (ἔτυχον γὰρ τριάκοντα ναῦς ἀποστέλλοντες καὶ χιλίους ὀπλίτας ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν αὐτοῦ, Ἀρχεστράτου τοῦ Λυκομήδους μετ' ἄλλων δέκα στρατηγούντος), ἐπιστέλλουσι τοῖς ἄρχουσι τῶν

LVII. πρὸς τοὺς Α. J. vulg. Bekk. περὶ N. (de V, tac. Ad.) F. H. Poppo. utrumque rectum ut *adversus*, circa reperiuntur in Tacito. παρὰ T. φανερώς διὰ φ. Α. J. vulg. ἤδη, post φανερώς, add. N. T. V. F. H. al. ἡδη διάφοροι primo in ἡδιαφοροι corruptum tum ἢ explosum est. περδίκκας N. V. τὲ N. T.

§ 2. δέρδᾳ hic N. πρὸ N. ἑαυτὸν T.

§ 3. πρὸ N. βοττιαίοις T. τὰ post ὄντα om. N. T. V. F. H. Facile aut excidit aut irrepsit. [τὰ] Popp. Ego omisi.

§ 4. αἰσθόμενοι eorr. T. (a m. ead.) γὰρ om. V. hab. N. δέκα aut in δύο aut δ' mutandum censeo. Vide ne in Dem. in Macart. 1054 § 10 ubi legitur καθίσκων τεττάρων τεθέντων rescribendum δυοῖν (corruptum in δ'). Aut quinque urnæ aut duæ erant. Duas esse docent quæ sequuntur ἐν τῷ Θεοδόμῳ καθίσκῳ ἢ ἐν τῷ τῆς γυναικὸς. Vid. not. ἐπιστέλλουσι om. N. sed add. N. marg. m. r. om. F. ("Sed

LVII. § 3. "He was negotiating (intriguing) partly sending to...he was also attempting to bring over, &c." προσεποιεῖτο should in logical grammar have been προσποιούμενος, see note on 58, 1. —τῆς Ποτ. ἔνεκα ἀπ. For the collocation of ἔνεκα, τῆς belonging to ἀποστάσεως, cp. Arist. Rhet. I. 15, 12, τοῦ παρὰ τὸν νόμον ἔνεκα δικάζειν. See further on VII. 21, 3.—It is really no matter whether we say ταῦτα χωρία or ταῦτα τὰ χωρία

any more than in our own tongue "these as contiguous spots," or "these spots as contiguous." I have accordingly followed the reading which seems to have more support.

§ 4. δέκα is an incredible number. Probably δύο (see Ann. Crit.) Three commanders of 30 ships and 1000 hoplites tolerably well balance five commanders of 40 ships and 2000 hoplites chapter 66, 1.

νεῶν Ποτιδαιατῶν τε ὁμήρους λαβεῖν καὶ τὸ τεῖχος καθελείν, τῶν τε πλησίον πόλεων φυλακὴν ἔχειν ὅπως μὴ ἀποστῇ-  
σονται.

LVIII. Ποτιδαιᾶται δὲ πέμψαντες μὲν καὶ παρ' Ἀθη-  
ναίους πρέσβεις, εἴ πως πείσειαν μὴ σφῶν περί νεωτερίζειν  
μηδέν, ἐλθόντες δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα μετὰ Κορωνθίων  
ἔπρασσον ὅπως ἐτοιμάσαιντο τιμωρίαν ἣν δέη, ἐπειδὴ ἔκ τε  
Ἀθηναίων ἐκ πολλοῦ πράσσοντες οὐδὲν εὗροντο ἐπιτήδειον,  
ἀλλ' αἱ νῆες αἱ ἐπὶ Μακεδονίαν καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς ὁμοίως ἔπλεον,  
καὶ τὰ τέλη τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὑπέσχετο αὐτοῖς, ἣν ἐπὶ  
Ποτίδαιαν ἴωσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβαλεῖν, τότε  
δὴ κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον ἀφίστανται μετὰ Χαλκιδέων καὶ

ab eadem manu quam cod. descripsit, ut Scholion suprascriptum." Ba.) H. ("Sed  
sup. script. recent. manu." Ba.) τὸ N. τε (hic) T. ἀποστῆσονται N.T. omn. fere  
libri. A.J. ἀποστῆσονται pauci sequi. libri. Eadem corruptio in VIII. 4. ἀπεσπῆσάνην  
si omnino diceretur valeret i.q. ἀπέσπῆσα ἑμᾶντῳ, cf. ἐνεσπῆσάνην, συνεσπῆσάνην,  
certe non i.q. ἀπέσπῆσῃ. In Homericō σπῆσάμενοι δ' ἐμάχοντο μάχην, Iliad. XVIII. 533,  
Odys. IX. 54, participium non recte vertitur consistentes: μάχην aequae ad partici-  
pium ac verbum refertur. Cf. Herod. VII. 175, 236, σπῆσονται τὸν πόλεμον.

LVIII. ποτιδαῖται (sic) N. ποτιδαιῖται T.A.J. vulg. δὲ om. T. μὴ σφῶν pr.  
N. μὴ σφῶν corr. N. (corr. pr. ace. add. alt. m. r.). ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα δὲ ἐλθόντες  
(om. καὶ) T. ἐπρασσον ut vid. omn. Vid. not. εὗροντο A.J. vulg. Poppo. ἤρουντο  
N.V.F.H. Bekker. ἤρουντο (sic) T. De augm. vid. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 140, Ellendt.  
Lex. Soph. Vol. I. p. 710. Ut Th. sibi constet εὗροντο retinui. ἐπὶ σφᾶς pr. N. ἐπὶ  
σφᾶς corr. (m. r.). ἐπὶ σφᾶς T.A.J. vulg. ὑπέσχεοντο A.J. vulg. ὑπέσχετο N.T.F.H.  
pl. omn. Be. (de V. tac. Ad.). Utrumque probum. χαλκιδέων corr. N. (= m. ead.  
nece p. l.).

LVIII. I have retained ἐπρασσον. The return from the subordinate to the primary construction in Greek is too well known to require more than a passing illustration: 57, 3, IV. 100, 1 ἄλλῳ τε τρόπῳ πειράσαντες καὶ μηχανὴν προσήγαγον (instead of προσαγαγόντες) Plat. Theæt. 144 c ἀνδρὸς...καὶ ἄλλως εὐδοκίμου καὶ...κατέλιπεν (instead of καταλιπόντος or ὅτι κατέλιπεν). Examples of this sort might be multiplied to any amount. But the present case is somewhat different. The change takes place in the middle of a sentence not at its end. Still I think it is supported by VIII. 81, 1 ἀέ τε τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης ἐχόμενος...καὶ τέλος ἐπ' ἐκκλησίας ἔπεισε τὸ πλῆθος τῶν στρατιωτῶν...καὶ ψηφισαμένων αὐτῶν Ἀλκιβιάδῃ καθοδὸν καὶ δδαιαν, πλεῖστας ὡς τὸν Τισσαφέρνην κατήγεον, where I conceive that καὶ ἔπεισε corre-

sponds to ἀέ τε ἐχόμενος, and if so καὶ πλείους would have rendered the passage less intricate.—The insertion of καὶ...καὶ for the purpose of strengthening a preceding antithesis, as of μὲν...δὲ here and IV. 108, 7 τὰ μὲν καὶ φθόνη...τὰ δὲ καὶ βουλόμενοι, cf. ἡ...ἡ 35, 4 ἡ κάκεινων...ἡ καὶ ἡμῶν, cf. εἶτε V. 65, 3 εἶτε καὶ διὰ τὸ ἐπιβόημα εἶτε καὶ αὐτῷ δόξαν, and VI. 60, 2 εἶτε δρα καὶ τὰ δυνάμηνσαι εἶτε καὶ οὐ (for εἶτε καὶ...εἶτε καὶ see Stallb. on Plat. V. Rep. 471 d) forms a distinctive feature in this most antithetical of languages. On the same principle the Greeks repeatedly give us such sentences as εἰ καὶ τις ἄλλος καὶ οὗτος εἰμι δυστυχὴς, εἰ μὴδὲ Θεοὺς ἠέκλυσεν οὐδ' Ἀλέξανδρος. A similar love of strengthened antithesis produces εἴρ' οὖν e.g. Aeschyl. Choëph. 683, 684, εὐρώ-  
τες ἀντιστρατοκεδευμένους...ἀντεκαθέζοντο

<sup>2</sup> Βοττιαίων· κοινῇ ξυνομόσαντες· καὶ Περδίκκας πείθει Χαλκιδέας τὰς ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ πόλεις ἐκλιπόντας καὶ καταβαλόντας ἀνοικίσασθαι ἐς Ὀλυνθον, μίαν τε πόλιν ταύτην ἰσχυρὰν ποιήσασθαι· τοῖς τε ἐκλιποῦσι τούτοις τῆς ἑαυτοῦ γῆς τῆς Μυγδονίας περὶ τὴν Βόλβην λίμνην ἔδωκε νέμεσθαι, ἕως ἂν <sup>3</sup> ὁ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πόλεμος ᾗ. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀνγκίζοντό τε καθαιρούντες τὰς πόλεις καὶ ἐς πόλεμον παρεσκευάζοντο.

LIX. αἱ δὲ τριάκοντα νῆες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀφικνοῦνται ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης, καὶ καταλαμβάνουσι τὴν Ποτιδαίαν καὶ <sup>2</sup> τὰλλα ἀφεστηκότα· νομίσαντες δὲ οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἀδύνατα εἶναι πρὸς τε Περδίκκαν πολεμεῖν τῇ παρούσῃ δυνάμει καὶ τὰ ξυναφεστῶτα χωρία τρέπονται ἐπὶ τὴν Μακεδονίαν, ἐφ' ὅπερ καὶ τὸ πρότερον ἐξεπέμποντο, καὶ καταστάντες ἐπολέμουν μετὰ Φιλίππου καὶ τῶν Δέρδου ἀδελφῶν ἄνωθεν στρατιᾷ ἐσβεβληκότων·

LX. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ οἱ Κορίνθιοι, τῆς Ποτιδαίας ἀφεστη-

§ 2. *περδίκας* N. *χαλκιδέας* corr. N. (i opin. m. r.). *καταβαλόντας* corr. T. (β m. ead. primo scripserat *καταλαβόντας*. ἐς om. F. ("sed a rec. manu adscriptum" Ba. tac. Br.). *δλυνθον* corr. N. (pr. o m. ead.). *μίαν τε* N. *μίαν τε* T. *ἐκλείπουσι* A.J. vulg. *ἐκλειποῦσι* (sic) H. *ἐκλιποῦσι* N.T.V.F. pl. omn. Be. *γῆς* (sic) N. *τῆς τε* μυγδ. J. vulg. *τῆς μυγδ.* A.N.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. *τῆς* om. T. Post ΓΗΣ excidit. *βολβην* vulg. sed *βόλβην* A.J.N.T.V.F.H. al. *έδωκε* (sic) T. *πρ* N.

§ 3. οἱ μὲν T.

LIX. *τὴν τε ποτιδαίαν* (sic) vulg. *τὴν τε ποτιδαίαν* A.J. sed *τε* om. N.T.V.F.H. al. *ποτιδαίαν* pr. N. *ποτιδαίαν* corr. N. (m. r. de V. tac. Ad.) (*ποτιδαίαν* F.H. teste Ba. tac. Br.). *τὰλλα* pr. N. *τὰλλα* corr. N. (m. r.) *τὰλλα* (sic) T. *τὰλλα* A.J. Bekk. Porp. *τὰλλα* vulg. quod reposui. *ἀφεστηκότες* T.

§ 2. *ἀδύνατον* T. *πρ* *περδίκαν* N. *τε* om. V. TE ante ΓΕ facile excidit. *ἐφ' ὅπερ* T. *τοπροτέρον* N.A.J. vulg. *τὸ πρότερον* T.V.F.H. *τὸ πρῶτον* sequ. libri. *δέρδα* N. (de V. tac. Ad.) H. *δέρδον* pr. F. *δέρδα* corr. *τῶν* corr. F. (teste Br. tacet Ba.). *ἐσβεβληκότων* T. suprascr. m. ead.

καὶ αὐτοὶ iv. 124, 2. In such sentences translation is impossible. In the passage on which I am writing this note one *also* (too) is all we require or even admit, "having sent to,...having *also* gone." Observe *εὔροντο* "obtained," not *εὔρον* "found." See my notes on Dem. F.L. § 19 and § 77. (In the latter I should have said more distinctly that *εὔρισκεν*=*εὔρισκεσθαι* is limited to poetic usage. The canon of Ammonius is exclusive in prose.)

§ 2. *ἀνοικίσασθαι*, "to form a settlement up the country." The language

shows the site of Olynthus to have been more inland. It was sixty stades from Potidæa (63, 2) where after leaving the isthmus the land considerably widens. Leake fixes it at Aio Mamas.

LIX. § 2. *ἐφ' ὅπερ* "the purpose for which."—*καταστάντες ἐπολέμουν*, "they took up their quarters and carried on the war." Cp. *καταστάντες ἐμάχοντο* 49, 3.—One may infer that Dêrda, who as the Scholiast on 57, 2 informs us was son of Aridaeus and cousin of Perdicas and Philip, was now dead. Pausanias (61, 2) perhaps was one of the brothers.



κνίας καὶ τῶν Ἀττικῶν νεῶν περὶ Μακεδονίαν οὐσῶν, δε-  
 διότες περὶ τῷ χωρίῳ καὶ οἰκείον τὸν κίνδυνον ἡγούμενοι  
 πέμπουσιν ἑαυτῶν τε ἐβελοντάς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Πελοπον-  
 νησιῶν μισθῷ πείσαντες, ἑξακοσίους καὶ χιλίους τοὺς πάντας  
 2 ὀπλίτας καὶ ψιλοὺς τετρακοσίους. ἐστρατήγει δὲ αὐτῶν  
 Ἀριστεὺς ὁ Ἀδαιμάντου, κατὰ φιλίαν τε αὐτοῦ οὐχ ἥκιστα  
 οἱ πλείστοι ἐκ Κορίνθου στρατιῶται ἐβελονταὶ ξυνέσποντο·  
 3 ἦν γὰρ τοῖς Ποτιδαῖαταις αἰεὶ ποτε ἐπιτήδειος. καὶ ἀφι-  
 κνούνται τεσσαρακοστῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὕστερον ἐπὶ Θράκης ἢ Ποτί-  
 δαια ἀπέστη.

LXI. ἦλθε δὲ καὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις εὐθὺς ἡ ἀγγελία  
 τῶν πόλεων ὅτι ἀφυστᾶσι· καὶ πέμπουσιν, ὡς ᾗσθοντο καὶ  
 τοὺς μετὰ Ἀριστέως ἐπιπαρόντας, δισχιλίους ἑαυτῶν ὀπλίτας  
 καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ναῦς πρὸς τὰ ἀφυστῶτα, καὶ Καλλιᾶν τὸν  
 Καλλιᾶδου πέμπτον αὐτὸν στρατηγόν, οἱ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Μα-  
 κεδονίαν πρῶτον καταλαμβάνουσι τοὺς προτέρους χιλίους  
 2 Θέρμην ἄρτι ἡρηκότας καὶ Πύδναν πολιορκούντας. προσκα-

LX. περὶ τῶν χωρίων T. duo Paris. ἑαυτῶν τὲ N.T. ἐβελοντάς T. ὀπλίτας τοὺς  
 πᾶστας T.

§ 2. φέλλαν τὲ N.T. οὐχ ἥκιστα T.H.A.J. ξυνέποντο N.T. ποτιδαῖαταις N. ποτε  
 om. N.V. ποτε bis T. alt. claudit pag. alt. inc. novam.

§ 3. ἡ corr. F. ἡ Bekk. Poppo. ἡ ut vid. pr. T. ἡ corr. T. (m. ead.). ἡ ceteri  
 Codd. Edd. Vid. Buttm. ad Dem. Mid. p. 553. § 33, c.

LXI. με corr. N. (e m. r.). πρ N. αὐτῶν A.J. vulg. ante Duker. ἡρηκότας  
 corr. N. (ἡ m. ead.). πολιορκούντας T. sed alt. acc. calamo transverso inductus.

LX. δεδιότες περὶ τῷ χ: the genitive  
 is always right after περὶ following verbs  
 of fear signifying fear *about*, which ob-  
 viously includes fear *of* and fear *for*.  
 The dative is confined to fear *for*.  
 Plato Protag. 320 A δεδιώς περὶ αὐτοῦ  
 μὴ διαφθαρεῖ, but more precisely 332 c  
 δέισας περὶ τῷ γένει ἡμῶν μὴ ἀπολοιτο  
 πᾶν. See note on VI. 34, 4.

§ 3. Many probably would incline to  
 the adoption of both ἡ and ἦ, see passages  
 cited in Buttm. Mid. n. 299. Buttm.  
 has rightly explained the usage of the  
 relative which so frequently absorbs its  
 antecedent (see examples given by  
 Elmsley in his note on Eur. Iph. i. 940  
 Mus. Crit. vi. 300, 301), appositely  
 quoting Iliad XXI. 80 ἥντις δὲ μοι ἔστιν |

ἥδε δωδεκάτῃ [τῇ ἡμέρᾳ] δτ' ἐς Ἰλιον ἐλ-  
 λήλουθα. It is such an absorption that  
 explains ἐπεὶ (ἐπειδὴ) cum (ut) when ren-  
 dered *since*, more precisely "from the  
 time when."

LXI. ἀγγ. τῶν πόλεων: Th. hardly  
 would have used this genitive without  
 περὶ, had not δτι ἀφυστᾶσι followed (VIII.  
 15, 1 ἀγγελία τῆς Χίου is I think hastily  
 dotted down and unfinished; I trace  
 many such hasty dottings in this book).  
 The accusative by anticipation which  
 follows verbs becomes genitive after sub-  
 stantives. I. 138, 2, II. 42, 5. Arist. Polit.  
 II. 10=7, 7 πάντων δὲ φανυλότατον τὸ τῆς  
 ἀκοσμίας τῶν δυνατῶν ἦν συνιστᾶσι πολ-  
 λᾶκις i. e. ἀκοσμάς ἦν οἱ δυνατοὶ συνιστᾶσι,  
 "the suspension of the office of cosmī

θεζόμενοι δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ τὴν Πύδναν ἐπολιόρκησαν μὲν, ἔπειτα δὲ ξύμβασιν ποιησάμενοι καὶ ξυμμαχίαν ἀναγκαίαν πρὸς τὸν Περδίκκαν, ὡς αὐτοὺς κατήπειγεν ἡ Ποτιδαία καὶ ὁ Ἀριστεὺς παρεληλυθώς, ἀπανίστανται ἐκ τῆς Μακεδονίας, καὶ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Βέροϊαν κάκειϋθεν ἐπὶ Στρέψαν, καὶ πειράσαντες πρῶτον τοῦ χωρίου καὶ οὐχ ἐλόντες, ἐπορεύοντο κατὰ γῆν πρὸς τὴν Ποτιδαίαν, τρισχιλίοις μὲν ὀπλίταις ἑαυτῶν, χωρὶς δὲ τῶν ξυμμάχων πολλοῖς, ἱππεύσι δ' ἐξακοσίοις Μα-

§ 1. ἀναγκαίαν om. pr. N. add. m. r. πρὸ N. περδίκαν N. ἀφικόμενοι corr. N. (κό m. r.). βέροϊαν T.A.J. vulg. βέροϊαν N.V.F.H. al. πρὸ N. ἐπιστρέψαντες omn. ἐπὶ Στρέψαν felicissime correxit Pluygersius ap. Cobet. Nov. L. p. 382. Στρέψα oppidum est cuius præter Æschin. de F.L. p. 31 St. = 212 R. (ἐλληφστός δὲ Ἀνθεμόντα καὶ Θέρμαν καὶ Στρέψαν) mentionem fecerunt Steph. Byz. et Harpocration. Vide tamen ne in -tes aliquod participium delitescat, e.g. στρατεύσαντες cf. II. 67, 1. Ἄν ἐπὶ Στ. ἐπιστρέψαντες reponendum? περσάντες T. οὐχ' ἐλόντες T. πρὸ N. ἱππεύσι δὲ A.J. vulg. Poppo. Sed δ' N.T.V.F.H. al. Reposui cum Bekk.

on the part of the nobles, which they frequently produce by cabal." (Mueller Dorians, Book IV. ch. 8, § 2 note, understood the meaning but missing the idiom proposed an unnecessary alteration.) So perhaps the genitive in such expressions as are given in Duker's note on VIII. 15, 1 is confined to poetry. Yet the genitive in Greek and Latin is marvellously elastic, and we find in Plat. Theæt. 147 c ἐν τῇ τοῦ πηλοῦ ἐρωτήσει "in the question about clay," where I once conjectured πηλοῦ περί ἐρωτήσεως.

§ 2. See on 26, 5.—The thick cloud which so long enveloped the received text is fully dispersed by the marvellous divination of Cobet's colleague. [In Donaldson's Index, Vol. II. p. 294 b I find "Στρέψα (qu. num in ἐπιστρέψαντες latest) I. 61, § 3." To point out this which else might be unnoticed I think due to the memory of my friend.] The operations then briefly and therefore obscurely noticed by Th. seem to be these. After the convention and alliance which circumstances forced upon the Ath. with Perdikkas, they prepare to evacuate Macedonia, first going to Beroea (probably to ratify the terms of the convention) thence moving round the head of the Thermaicus Sinus they attempt Strepsa, failing in this they descend and reach Gigonus, a town

between Therma and Potidæa, on the third day. If the order of the places is given by Æschines we might nearly fix the position of Strepsa, if we were certain of that of Anthemus, placed generally S. of Therma, but by Leake N.E. probably more correctly for it is always represented as Macedonian. So Strepsa might be S. of Therma. [Leake does not mention Στρέψα. May its name lurk in the peak of Strézi? Vol. III. p. 233. Kiepert's Map of European Turkey places Stretzi N. of Therma.] If N., its general position in maps, not too far N. as (in spite of κατ' ὄλεγον προϊόντες) they were wishful to reach Potidæa, and would wheel round the head of Therm. Sinus by the least circuitous route. After this restoration of the Leyden Professor several difficulties disappear. ἀφικόμενοι ἐς rather suggests a visit than a hostile movement. If they returned to the sea-coast, it seems inconceivable how Th. should have added τοῦ χωρίου without specifying what χωρίον. (I should but for this certain emendation have suggested τὸν χωρίον.) Finally we account for the short time intervening between the supposed attempt upon Beroea and the arrival at Gigonus, one of the best reasons for Mr Grote's supposing there was another Beroea. To his instance of two Methones may be added a Galepsus

κεδόνων τοῖς μετὰ Φιλίππου καὶ Πausανίου ἅμα δὲ νῆες  
 3 παρέπλεον ἑβδομήκοντα. κατ' ὀλίγον δὲ προϊόντες τριταῖοι  
 ἀφίκοντο ἐς Γίγωνα καὶ ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο.

LXII. Ποτιδαῖται δὲ καὶ οἱ μετὰ Ἀριστέως Πελο-  
 ποννήσιοι προσδεχόμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο  
 πρὸς Ὀλύνθου ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ, καὶ ἀγορὰν ἔξω τῆς πόλεως  
 2 ἐπεποίνητο. στρατηγὸν μὲν τοῦ πεζοῦ παντὸς οἱ ξύμμαχοι  
 ἤρηντο Ἀριστέα, τῆς δὲ ἵππου Περδίκκαν· ἀπέστη γὰρ  
 εὐθὺς πάλιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ξυνεμάχει τοῖς Ποτιδαῖταις,  
 3 Ἰόλαον ἀνθ' αὐτοῦ καταστήσας ἄρχοντα. ἦν δὲ ἡ γνώμη  
 τοῦ Ἀριστέως τὸ μὲν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ στρατόπεδον ἔχοντι ἐν τῷ  
 ἰσθμῷ ἐπιτηρεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἦν ἐπίωσι, Χαλκιδέας δὲ  
 καὶ τοὺς ἔξω ἰσθμοῦ ξυμμάχους καὶ τὴν παρὰ Περδίκκου  
 διακοσίαν ἵππων ἐν Ὀλύνθῳ μένειν, καὶ ὅταν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ  
 σφᾶς χωρῶσι, κατὰ νότου βοηθοῦντας ἐν μέσῳ ποιεῖν αὐτῶν  
 4 τοὺς πολεμίους. Καλλίας δ' αὖ ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς  
 καὶ οἱ ξυνάρχοντες τοὺς μὲν Μακεδόνας ἱππέας καὶ τῶν ξυμ-  
 μάχων ὀλίγους ἐπὶ Ὀλύνθου ἀποπέμπουσιν, ὅπως εἵργωσι  
 τοὺς ἐκείθεν ἐπιβοηθεῖν, αὐτοὶ δ' ἀναστήσαντες τὸ στρατό-  
 5 πεδον ἐχώρουν ἐπὶ τὴν Ποτίδαιαν. καὶ ἐπειδὴ πρὸς τῷ

LXII. ποτιδαῖται N.T.A.J. vulg. πρὸς ὀλύνθῳ A.J. vulg. Bekk. πρὸ ὀλύνθου  
 corr. F. ("prima manus scripserat πρὸς ὀλύνθῳ" Ba.). πρὸ ὀλύνθου pr. N. πρὸς  
 ὀλύνθῳ corr. N. (add σ corr. ω m. r.). πρὸ ὀλύνθῳ (sic) V. πρὸς ὀλύνθου i Be. cum  
 Porponne recepit.

§ 2. μὲν οὖν τοῦ δὴ A.J. vulg. sed οὖν et δὴ om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. περδί-  
 καν N. ξυνεμάχει (sic) T. ποτιδαῖταις N.V.

§ 3. τὸ μὲν T. (sed alt. acc. transv. cal. induct.). ἔχοντα A.J. vulg. sed ἔχοντι N.  
 T.V.F.H. al. χαλκιδέας corr. N. (i m. r.). περδίκκου N.V. δτ' αὖ F. (teste Ba.) H.  
 ἐπὶ σφας T.A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ σφας pr. N. ἐπὶ σφᾶς corr. N. κατὰ νότα N.V. (m. r.).  
 αὐτῶν N.V.F. (teste Ba.) H. Porppo. αὐτῶν A.J. αὐτῷ T.

§ 4. μακεδόνας corr. N. (add. acc. corr. as. Fuit μακεδόνων) μακεδόνων H. corr.  
 F. ἐπὶ ὀλύνθου corr. N. (ἐπὶ et alt. v m. r.). ἐπὶ ὀλύνθου T. ἐπ' ὀλύνθου V. εἵρ-  
 γωσι N.T.A.J. vulg.

§ 5. πρ N. παρεσκευασμένους N. τι παρασκ. T. TI ante II facile potest aut

between Torone and Sermyle (Herod. vii.  
 122) which certainly cannot be identified  
 with its namesake on Sinus Strymonicus.

LXII. I have accepted the reading  
 πρὸς Ὀλύνθου for the excellent reasons  
 given by Porppo "Neque ante Olynthum  
 (πρὸ Ὀλύνθου) neque apud Olynthum  
 (πρὸς Ὀλύνθῳ), verum apud Potidæam,

castra a Potidæatis et Aristeo posita  
 esse et ex adjectis verbis ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ et  
 ex iis quæ sequuntur §§ 3, 4, 5 apparet."

§ 3. ἔχοντι, as if ἔδοξε τῷ Ἀ. had pre-  
 ceded.—ἐν μέσῳ... "to place the enemy  
 between them," "themselves and the  
 Chalcidians." (Surely αὐτῶν not αὐτῶν.)  
 Cp. v. 59, 3 ἐν μέσῳ ἀπειλημένοι.

ἰσθμῷ ἐγένοντο καὶ εἶδον τοὺς ἐναντίους παρασκευαζομένους  
ὡς ἐς μάχην, ἀντικαθίσταντο καὶ αὐτοί, καὶ οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον  
6 ξυνέμισγον. καὶ αὐτὸ μὲν τοῦ Ἀριστεύς κέρας, καὶ ὅσοι  
περὶ ἐκείνους ἦσαν Κορινθίων τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων λογάδες,  
ἐτρέψαντο τὸ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς καὶ ἐπέξήλθον διώκοντες ἐπὶ  
πολὺν τὸ δὲ ἄλλο στρατόπεδον τῶν Ποτιδαιατῶν καὶ τῶν  
Πελοποννησιῶν ἡσσάτο ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἐς τὸ τεῖχος  
κατέφυγεν.

LXIII. ἐπαναχωρῶν δὲ ὁ Ἀριστεύς ἀπὸ τῆς διώξεως,  
ὡς ὁρᾷ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα ἡσσημένον, ἠπόρησε μὲν ὅπο-  
τέρωσε διακινδυνεύσει χωρήσας, ἢ ἐπὶ τῆς Ὀλύνθου ἢ ἐς  
τὴν Ποτίδαιαν, ἔδοξε δ' οὖν ξυναγαγόντι τοὺς μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ  
ὡς ἐς ἐλάχιστον χωρίον δρόμῳ βιάσασθαι ἐς τὴν Ποτίδαιαν.

irreperere aut excidere. Arist. N. Ethic. iv. 8 = 3, 25 δοκοῦσι δὲ καὶ μνημονεύειν οὗς δὲ ποιήσωσιν εὖ ὧν δ' ἂν πάθωσιν οὐ. πάσχειν (πράττειν) εὖ ὑπὸ τινος, τί τινος, dicitur, π. εὖ τινος non dicitur. Reponendum censeo ὧν δ' ἂν τι πάθωσιν. Soph. Ed. T. 1006. (Ed. C. 391, ubi inter τίς δ' ἂν τοιοῦδ' ἀνδρὸς εὖ πράξειεν ἄν; ἐπὶ τίς δ' ἂν τοιοῦδ' ὅπ' ...variant libri. Plat. Theæt. 191 A reponere sis περὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐρούμεν ὡς τι πασχόντων (nam quod dicitur 181 C ὡς κοινῇ πάσχωμεν, ἄν τι καὶ δέη, videtur τι ad utramque clausulam pertinere, ut Antiphan. Philoth. ap. Athen. xiv. 623 π = Com. Fr. Meinek. Vol. III. p. 126, δεῖ γὰρ ἡριστηκότας | πάσχειν, ἔάν τι καὶ παθεῖν ἡμᾶς δέη). Arist. Eccl. 1063 libri δέδοικα κάγω μὴ πλέον ἢ βούλομαι. Porson. e scholiast. πλέον ἤπερ cui Meinek. astipulatur. Facilius et opinor numerosius est μὴ τι πλέον, vel (vid. Cobet. N. L. p. 622) μὴ τι πλέον. In Lys. Orat. xii. § 99, p. 129 St. = 445 R. ὅμως δὲ τῆς ἐμῆς προθυμίας ἐλλείπειται. Negans sententia desideratur; itaque certatim οὐδὲν addunt ante ἐλλείπειται. Fortius est si quid video, certe facilius, quod repositum malim, ὅμως δὲ τῆς ἐμῆς τι προθυμίας ἐλλείπειται; συνέμισγον N.T.V.

§ 6. κορινθίων τὲ N.T. λογάδες corr. N. (es m. r. fuisse vid. λογάδων). ἐτρέψαντο καθ' N.T. (? V.) pl. omni. Be. ἐτρέψαντο τὸ καθ' A.J. vulg. fort. alii. libri. ἐτρέψαν τὸ καθ' H. corr. F. ("pr. m. ἐτρέψαντο καθ'" Ba.) rec. Edd. τρέπειν et τρέπεσθαι τινα satis freq. sed mediam vocem præfero. ἐπιπολὺ A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ πολὺ N.T.V.F.H. ποτιδαιατῶν καὶ πελοποννησιῶν A.J. vulg. τῶν τε ποτ. F. alii. Be. Bekk. Poppo. τῶν ποτ. N.T.V.H. τῶν πελ. N.T.V.F.H. al.

LXIII. τῆς ποτιδαίας ἀπὸ δ. F. al. ἐώρα A.J. vulg. ὁρᾷ N.T. ὁρᾷ V. F.H. pl. omni. Be. ὀπωτέρωσε corr. N. (add. e m. r.). ὀπωτέρωσε T. (suprascr. m. ead. necne p. l.). διακινδυνεύση T. 2 Be. utrumque probum. γοῦν libri (præter 3 sequ. qui οὖν). δ' οὖν recte reposuerunt rec. Edd. vid. ad 10, 7. συναγαγόντι N.T.V. ὡς εἰς ἐλ. N.T. V.A.J. ὡς ἐλ. F. pl. omni. Be. τὴν ante ποτιδ. om. T. διὰ τὴν χ. T. βαλλόμενος

§ 6. ἐτρέψαντο: though ἐτρέψαν might undoubtedly stand, as μεταπέμπειν frequently where μεταπέμπεσθαι would be more exact, yet the middle is more usual. Cp. iv. 11, 3 ὥσπερ, "driving the enemy before them." Poppo "proruentes," in my opinion wrongly.—τὸ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς, "those who fronted them." See on 48, 3.—ἡσσάτο ὑπὸ: the omission of ὑπὸ after this verb is equally

correct, as it is connected with the comparative ἥσσων.

LXIII. As it is established that after ἀπορεῖν, οὐκ ἔχειν, κ.τ.λ. the future as well as the subjunctive is found e. g. ἀπορήσαντες ὁπότεν ἔξουσιν viii. 80, 1 I follow the authority of MSS.—I think ἐς ὡς ἐλάχιστον is not found, but that the preposition invariably separates ὡς and the superlative connected with it.

καὶ παρήλθε παρὰ τὴν χηλὴν διὰ τῆς θαλάσσης βαλλόμενός τε καὶ χαλεπῶς, ὀλίγους μὲν τινὰς ἀποβαλὼν, τοὺς δὲ πλείους σῶσας. οἱ δ' ἀπὸ τῆς Ὀλύνθου τοῖς Ποτιδαιάταις βοηθοὶ (ἀπέχει δὲ ἐξήκοντα μάλιστα σταδίου καὶ ἔστι κατὰφανές) ὡς ἡ μάχη ἐγίνετο καὶ τὰ σημεῖα ἦρθη, βραχὺ μὲν τι προ- ἦλθον ὡς βοηθήσοντας, καὶ οἱ Μακεδόνες ἱππῆς ἀντιπαρε- τάξαντο ὡς κωλύσοντας· ἐπειδὴ δὲ διὰ τάχους ἡ νίκη τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐγίνετο καὶ τὰ σημεῖα κατεσπᾶσθη, πάλιν ἐ- ανεχώρουν ἐς τὸ τεῖχος καὶ οἱ Μακεδόνες παρὰ τοὺς Ἀθη- ναίους· ἱππῆς δ' οὐδετέροις παρεγένοντο. μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην τροπαῖον ἔστησαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόν- δους ἀπέδωσαν τοῖς Ποτιδαιάταις. ἀπέθανον δὲ Ποτιδαια- τῶν μὲν καὶ τῶν ξυμμαχῶν ὀλίγῳ ἐλάσσονος τριακοσίων, Ἀθηναίων δὲ αὐτῶν πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν καὶ Καλλίας ὁ στρατηγός.

LXIV. τὸ δ' ἐκ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ τεῖχος εὐθὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀποτευχίσαντες ἐφρούρουν. τὸ δ' ἐς τὴν Παλλήνην ἀτείχι- στον ἦν· οὐ γὰρ ἱκανοὶ ἐνόμιζον εἶναι ἔν τε τῷ ἰσθμῷ φρουρεῖν καὶ ἐς τὴν Παλλήνην διαβάντες τειχίζειν, δεδιότες μὴ σφίσιν οἱ Ποτιδαιᾶται καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι γιγνομένοις δίχα

τε καὶ om. pr. N. add. marg. m. r. (βαλλόμενός exo. in dextr. marg. καὶ add. ante lev. marg. lit. in βα. Fort. fuit θαλάσσης καὶ χαλεπῶς). μένοντας pr. T. μὲν τινὰς corr. T. (m. ead.). μὲν τινὰς marg. T. (m. ead.). πλείστους T.

§ 2. ἀπέχε N. T. V. F. H. pl. omn. Be. Notabilis varietas, quam credo tamen deberi transmutationi syllabarum ejusmodi exempla sint *ἔπει* (libri *εἰπέ*) Plat. Theæt. 155 c. *ἔγραφεν* (libri *ἐνέγραφε*) Ar. Vesp. 961. *διέχει* (libri *διείχε*) Xen. Hel- len. II. 1, 21. *σταδίου καὶ ἔστι* corr. N. (ous καὶ <sup>η</sup> m. ead.). *μάλιστα ἐξήκοντα* N. V. *ἐγένετο* N. A. J. vulg. *ἐγίνετο* T. F. H. al. *ἦρθαι* T. (supraser. m. ead.). *βραχὺ μέντοι* N. *ἱππεῖς* hic et inf. N. T. A. J. vulg. *ἀντεπαρετάξαντο* T. V. F. H. aliq. Be. *ἀντεπαρετάξαντο* corr. N. (alt *ε* fort. m. ead.). *ἔπει δὲ* A. J. vulg. *ἐπειδὴ* δὲ N. T. V. F. H. al. *διατάχους* A. J. οὐδ' *ἐτέροις* T.

§ 3. *τρόπαιον* N. *τροπαῖον* T. ol habet (non om.). *ἀθηναῖοι* N. τοῖς om. pr. N. supraser. m. r. *μὲν* (post *ποτιδαιατῶν*) om. pr. N. supraser. m. r. *καὶ τῶν ξυμμαχῶν* T. (supraser. m. ead. καὶ ut vid. cal. transv. induct.). *στρατῆς* N.

LXIV. § 2. *παλήνην* N. hic et alibi. *ποτιδαιᾶται* N. T. A. J. vulg. *γιγνομένοις* N. *γενομένοις* V. sequ. lib. *ἐπίθωνται* N. T. A. J. vulg. Poppo.

§ 2. *ἀπέχει* correct, as *ἔστι* shows, and the distance between the two towns must have remained the same when Th. was writing. ἦν VIII. 98, 3 admits of explanation.

LXIV. For the prep. *ἐκ* here and § 3 comp. τὰ *ἐξωθεν* below 65, 1, *ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς*, ol *αὐτόθεν*, elephantos a cornibus statuit, stare ab aliquo (*alicunde*). Lucan. iv. 708 has varied the expression *qua stetit inde*

3 ἐπιθῶνται. καὶ πυνθανόμενοι οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν Παλλήνην ἀτείχιστον οὖσαν, χρόνῳ ὕστερον πέμπουσιν ἐξακοσίους καὶ χιλίους ὀπλίτας ἐαυτῶν καὶ Φορμίωνα τὸν Ἀσωπίου στρατηγόν· ὃς ἀφικόμενος ἐς τὴν Παλλήνην καὶ ἐξ Ἀφύτιος ὁρμώμενος προσήγαγε τῇ Ποτιδαίᾳ τὸν στρατὸν κατὰ βραχὺ προῖων καὶ κείρων ἅμα τὴν γῆν· ὡς δ' οὐδεὶς ἐπέξῃει ἐς μάχην, ἀπετείχισε τὸ ἐκ τῆς Παλλήνης τείχος.  
4 καὶ οὕτως ἤδη κατὰ κράτος ἡ Ποτιδαία ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἐπολιορκεῖτο, καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης ναυσὶν ἅμα ἐφορμούσαις.

LXV. Ἀριστεὺς δὲ ἀποτευχισθείσης αὐτῆς, καὶ ἐλπίδα οὐδεμίαν ἔχων σωτηρίας ἦν μή τι ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου ἢ ἄλλο παρὰ λόγον γίγνηται, ξυνεβούλευε μὲν πλὴν πεντακοσίων ἄνεμον τηρήσασι τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐκπλεῦσαι, ὅπως ἐπὶ πλεόν ὁ σῖτος ἀντίσχη καὶ αὐτὸς ἤθελε τῶν μενόντων εἶναι· ὡς δ' οὐκ ἔπειθε, βουλόμενος τὰ ἐπὶ τούτοις παρασκευάζειν, καὶ ὅπως τὰ ἐξῶθεν ἔξει ὡς ἄριστα, ἔκπλουν ποιεῖται λαθὼν τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων. καὶ παραμένων ἐν Χαλκιδεύσει τά τε ἄλλα ξυνεπολέμει καὶ Σερμυλίων λοχήσας πρὸς τὴν πόλιν πολλοὺς διέφθειρεν, ἐς τε τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἔπρασεν ὅπῃ

§ 3. ποτιδαία (sic) T. καταβραχὺ N.A.J. κατὰ βραχὺ T. ὡς δ' N.T.V.F.H. ὡς de vulg. ἐπέξῃει hic N. ἐπέξῃει A.J.

§ 4. κατακράτος N.T.A.J. ὅ (ante ἐκ θαλάσσης) T. ἅμα ναυσὶν T. LXV. ἐλπίδα corr. N (a nisi mend. lib.). σῖτος N.T. παραλόγον N.T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. Sed παραλόγος (substantivus) satis notus est: adjectivus videtur nondum extitisse. [Condonabitur fortasse Aristoteli Polit. iv. (vii.) 1, 1 nam idem (vel Eudemus) adverbio παραλόγως utitur Nic. Eth. v. 10 = 7, 7]. Hic et vii. 71, 7 παρὰ λόγον hodie rectius scribitur. Cf. Eur. Orest. 391 ὦ παρὰ λόγον μοι σὴ φανεῖς εὐμορφία. Bacch. 940 ὅταν παρὰ λόγον σῶφρονας Βάκχας ἴδῃς ad q. l. Elmsl. qui παραλόγον edidit, fatetur ipse vulgatam scripturam licet minus numerosam, non tamen prorsus vitiosam censendam esse, collatis Iph. Aul. 1164 τίκτω δ' ἐπὶ τρισὶ et Ion. 931 τί φῆς; τίνα λόγον. Ceterum miror Kirchoffium in loco ex Oreste παραλόγον cum edidisset eundem παρὰ λόγον in Bacch. posuisse. γίγνηται N. γίγνηται V. ξυνεβούλευσε N.V. ἐπιπλέον T.A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ πλεόν N.V.H. ἀντίσχη N. ἀντισχοι T. ἀντίσχη A.J. vulg. Poppo. ἀντισχῇ Bekk. Sine dubio praesens est: cf. ad 7.

§ 2. χαλκιδεῖσι corr. N. (pr. i m. r.). ἐπολέμει A.J. vulg. ξυνεπολέμει N.V.T.F.H. pl. Be. ἐρμυλίων F.H. pl. Be. Bekk. ἐρμυλίων pr. N. σερμυλίων corr. N. (σ add. spir. del. m. r.). πρὸ N. διέφθειρε T. ἔστε corr. N. (σ m. r.). ὅπως T. ὠφέλεια Bekk. Popp. vid. ad 28, 4.

favet. Dobree's conjecture Arist. Vesp. 991 ἐνταῦθ' ἐνι (for ἐντευθεν) however simple I believe to be unnecessary.

§ 3. ἐξ Ἀφ. ὁρμώμενος "making Aphytis his headquarters." ὁρμηθεὶς would have been "setting out from." For the

form Ἀφύτιος see note on iv. 107.

LXV. ὅπως...ἐξει depends upon παρασκευάζειν, as σκοπεῖν (ἐπιμελεῖσθαι) ὅπως, below ἔπρασεν ὅπῃ γινέσεται.

§ 2. The position of Sermyle is determined by the modern name Ἐρμιλίες

3 ὠφέλεια τις γενήσεται. μετὰ δὲ τῆς Ποτιδαίας τὴν ἀποτεί-  
χισιν Φορμίων μὲν ἔχων τοὺς ἑξακοσίους καὶ χιλίους, τὴν  
Χαλκιδικὴν καὶ Βοττικὴν ἔδῃον, καὶ ἔστιν αὖ καὶ πολίσματα  
εἶλε.

LXVI. τοῖς δ' Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Πελοποννησίοις αἰτίαι  
μὲν αὗται προεγεγένητο ἐς ἀλλήλους, τοῖς μὲν Κορινθίοις ὅτι  
τὴν Ποτιδαίαν ἑαυτῶν οὖσαν ἀποικίαν καὶ ἄνδρας Κορινθίων  
τε καὶ Πελοποννησίων ἐν αὐτῇ ὄντας ἐπολιόρκουν, τοῖς δ'  
Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τοὺς Πελοποννησίους ὅτι ἑαυτῶν τε πόλιν ξυμ-  
μαχίδα καὶ φόρου ὑποτελῇ ἀπέστησαν, καὶ ἐλθόντες σφίσιν  
2 ἀπὸ τοῦ προφανοῦς ἐμάχοντο μετὰ Ποτιδαιατῶν. οὐ μέντοι  
ὁ γε πόλεμος πῶς ξυνερρώγει, ἀλλ' ἔτι ἀνακωχὴ ἦν ἰδίᾳ γὰρ  
ταῦτα οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἔπραξαν.

LXVII. πολιορκουμένης δὲ τῆς Ποτιδαίας οὐχ ἡσύχα-  
ζον, ἀνδρῶν τε σφίσιν ἐόντων καὶ ἅμα περὶ τῷ χωρίῳ δεδι-  
ότες· παρεκάλουν τε εὐθὺς ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα τοὺς ξυμμά-  
χους, καὶ κατεβῶν ἐλθόντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὅτι σπονδάς τε  
2 λελυκότες εἶεν καὶ ἀδικοῖεν τὴν Πελοπόννησον. Αἰγινῆται  
τε φανερώς μὲν οὐ πρεσβευόμενοι, δεδιότες τοὺς Ἀθηναίους,

§ 3. ἀποτελεῖσθαι T. (suprascr. fort. man. ead.). χαλκιδικὴν corr. N. (pr. i m. r.).  
LXVI. θρηναίους pr. N. ἀθηναίους corr. N. (pr. a m. r.). σῆ (i. e. σημειώσαι vid.  
ad Greg. Corinth. p. 216, 839) marg. T. notam aliquam scripturus erat librarius.  
προεγεγένητο Bekk. haud scio an casu. κορινθίων τε N.T. πελοποννησίοις T. ἐμά-  
χοντο pr. T. (o corr. m. ead. et o suprascr.)—ἀνακωχὴ Ed. Bauer. puto typographi  
errore.

LXVII. οὐχ' ἡσύχαζον T. τέ σφισιν A. τέ σφίσιν (sic) J. ἐόντων V. ἐόντων N.  
παρεκάλουν τε N.T.

§ 2. αἰγινῆται τε N.T. δὲ A.J. vulg. τε N.T.V.F.H. al. οὐχ' ἡσυχία A.J. F. corr.

or Ormylia. Leake North. Gr. Vol. III. p. 154.—ἐπρασεν ἐς: more fully expressed 57, 3.

LXVI. αἰτίαι ἐς: See on 23, 7, 55, 3. —σφίσιν of course is to be joined with ἐμάχοντο.

§ 2. ξυνερρώγει: "the general (ξυν-) war had not yet broken out," (ἰδίᾳ, that separately carried on by Corinth.

LXVII. περὶ τῷ χ. See on 60, 1.—For the present ἀδικοῖεν, see Heindorf's copious note on Plat. Protag. 310 D.

§ 2. A similar looseness of construction has been noticed on 58, 1. Some

have attempted to simplify our passage by mentally supplying to the second clause πρεσβευόμενοι. The variant κατὰ σπονδάς would be too vague an expression. Müller, who thinks the ancient compact after the battle of Plataea is referred to, is answered by Bp. Thirlwall that no guarantee was therein given for the autonomy of any of the confederate states. Besides, the treaty of Euboea would if not literally yet in spirit provide for the independence of powers connected with Peloponnesus, and, as Mr Grote well observes Vol. vi. p. 105, "the

κρύφα δὲ οὐχ ἤκιστα μετ' αὐτῶν ἐνήγον τὸν πόλεμον, λέγον-  
 3 τες οὐκ εἶναι αὐτόνομοι κατὰ τὰς σπονδὰς. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαι-  
 μόνιοι προσπαρακαλέσαντες τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ εἴ τίς τι ἄλλο  
 ἔφη ἡδικῆσθαι ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων, ξύλλογον σφῶν αὐτῶν ποιή-  
 4 σαντες τὸν εἰωθότα λέγειν ἐκέλευον. καὶ ἄλλοι τε παριόντες  
 ἐγκλήματα ἐποιοῦντο ὡς ἕκαστοι καὶ Μεγαρήs, δηλοῦντες μὲν  
 καὶ ἕτερα οὐκ ὀλίγα διάφορα, μάλιστα δὲ λιμένων τε εἰργε-  
 σθαι τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀθηναίων ἀρχῇ καὶ τῆs Ἀττικῆs ἀγορᾶs  
 5 παρὰ τὰς σπονδὰς. παρελθόντες δὲ τελευταῖοι Κορίνθιοι,  
 καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐάσαντες πρῶτον παροξύνει τοὺς Λακεδαι-  
 μονίους, ἐπέειπον τοιάδε.

LXVIII. “ΤΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΝ ὑμᾶς, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, τῆs  
 “καθ' ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς πολιτείας καὶ ὁμιλίας ἀπιστοτέρους ἐs  
 “τοὺς ἄλλους ἦν τι λέγωμεν καθίστησιν καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ σω-  
 “φροσύνην μὲν ἔχετε, ἀμαθία δὲ πλέوني πρὸς τὰ ἔξω πράγ-  
 2 “ματα χρῆσθε. πολλάκις γὰρ προαγορευόντων ἡμῶν ἃ  
 “ἐμέλλομεν ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων βλάπτεσθαι, οὐ περὶ ὧν ἐδιδάσ-

H. τὰς, ante σπονδὰς, om. N.V. ΚΑΤΑΤΑCCHONΔΑC facile in ΚΑΤΑCCHONΔΑC  
 corrumpi potuit.

§ 3. προσκαλέσαντες T. ξυμμάχων τε A.J. vulg. Bekk. τε om. T.V.F.H. ξυμμά-  
 χων καὶ N. (sed lit. inter -χων et καὶ vix cap. 2 litt.). εἴ τις τι T. ἡδικοῦσθαι T.  
 suprascr. m. ead.

§ 4. ἄλλοι τε N.T. ἄλλα τε J. ut codd. pauc. sequiores. μεγαρεῖs N.T.A.J.  
 vulg. τὲ εἰργεσθαι N.T. εἰργεσθαι A.J. vulg.

§ 5. παροξύνει N.T.A.J. vulg. καὶ ἐπέειπον T.

LXVIII. δημηγορία N. marg. δημηγορία κορινθίων πρὸ λακεδαιμονίους litt. min.

T. marg. δημηγορία κορινθίων A.J. ὑμᾶς bis corr. N. (v m. r.). πλέονι T.A.J. vulg.  
 πλέονι N.V.F.H. omn. Be. πρὸ N.

Æginetans may have pretended, that by the same rule as Athens gave up Nisæa, Pegæ, &c., she ought also to renounce Ægina.” Anyhow I hardly believe by τὰς σπονδὰς Th. could mean any other than the Thirty Years' Peace, ch. 115.

LXVIII. τὸ πιστὸν κ.τ.λ. “Your good faith in your political and social relations amongst yourselves renders you more mistrustful in respect to all the rest of us, if we say aught to the point,” i.e. as the context shows πρὸς τὰ ἔξω. The article seems fatal to Peppo's pointing, ἐs τοὺς ἄλλους ἦν τι λ. Surely the Cor-

inthians would not convey the idea that they habitually spake against all others. λέγωμεν need not refer to “we Corinthians” any more than ἐξηλοῦμεν 69, 2, or any other first person plural in the speech, except where the emphatic ἡμεῖs is added § 2 and elsewhere. Besides we have ὑμᾶς τοὺς ἄλλους 71, 5. Moreover the Greek representative of “dicere in aliquem” is rather λέγειν κατὰ τινος than ἐs τινος, and λέγειν ἐs τινος (or noun of multitude) = “to speak before, to address,” as vi. 89, 1, below 72, 4.



"κομεν ἐκάστοτε τὴν μάθησιν ἐποιεῖσθε, ἀλλὰ τῶν λεγόντων  
 "μᾶλλον ὑπενοεῖτε ὡς ἔνεκεν τῶν αὐτοῖς ἰδίᾳ διαφόρων λέ-  
 "γουσι· καὶ δι' αὐτὸ οὐ πρὶν πάσχειν, ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῷ  
 "ἔργῳ ἔσμεν, τοὺς ξυμμάχους τοῦσδε παρεκαλέσατε, ἐν οἷς  
 "προσθήκει ἡμᾶς οὐχ ἥκιστα εἰπεῖν, ὅσῳ καὶ μέγιστα ἐγκλη-  
 "ματα ἔχομεν ὑπὸ μὲν Ἀθηναίων ὑβρίζομενοι, ὑπὸ δὲ ὑμῶν  
 3 "ἀμελοῦμενοι. καὶ εἰ μὲν ἀφανεῖς που ὄντες ἡδίκουν τὴν  
 "Ἑλλάδα, διδασκαλίας αὖν ὡς οὐκ εἰδόσι προσέδει· νῦν δὲ τί  
 "δεῖ μακρηγορεῖν, ὧν τοὺς μὲν δεδουλωμένους ὁράτε, τοῖς δὲ  
 "ἐπιβουλευόντας αὐτούς, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα τοῖς ἡμετέροις ξυμ-  
 "μάχοις, καὶ ἐκ πολλοῦ προπαρεσκευασμένους, εἴ ποτε πολε-  
 4 "μήσονται; οὐ γὰρ αὖν Κέρκυραν τε ὑπολαβόντες βία ἡμῶν  
 "εἶχον καὶ Ποτίδαιαν ἐπολιόρκουν, ὧν τὸ μὲν ἐπικαιρότατον  
 "χωρίον πρὸς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἀποχρῆσθαι, ἡ δὲ ναυτικὸν αὖν  
 "μέγιστον παρέσχε Πελοποννησίους.

§ 2. ὑπενοεῖτε corr. N. (lit. supr. pr. ε vel mend. libri. εἰ corr. op. m. ead.).  
 ὡς T. (sed acc. transv. calamo induct.). ἔνεκα T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἔνεκεν N.V.F.  
 (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. al. Popp. αὐτοῖς reposui. παρέσχειν (sic) T. οὐχ ἥκιστα hic  
 et § 3 T.A.J.F.H. "Post καὶ deletas duas F." Br. (tac. Ba.).

§ 3. τοῖς δὲ N.T.F. (teste Ba.) H. cf. reposui. ἐπιβουλευόντας corr. N. (pr. v m.  
 ead.). αὐτοῖς (sic) pr. T. αὐτοῖς corr. T. (m. ead.). ἡμετέροις corr. N. (v m. r.).  
 προπαρεσκευασμένους T.V.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). προπαρεσκευασμένους N. εἰ ποτε  
 ἀρα T.A.J. vulg. ἀρα om. N.V.F. ("in marg. vero a man. rec. additum" Ba.). ποτε  
 corr. N. (o m. r.) lit. 2 litt. cap.).

§ 4. πρὸ N.T. ἐπιχρῆσθαι T. vulg. ἀποχρῆσθαι N.F.H. omn. Be. A.J. ἀπο-  
 χρῆσθε V. (teste Ad.). παρέσχεν T. τοῖς πελ. N.V. al.

§ 1. τῶν λεγ. ὑπενοεῖτε ὡς...The sub-  
 ordinate clause serves as a sort of *accu-*  
*sative* to which the genitive stands in  
 the same relation as to τοῦτο in such  
 idioms as θαυμάζω σου τοῦτο, μέμφομαι  
 σου τοῦτο. [A similar Latin idiom is  
 commented upon by Madvig. ad Cicer.  
 de Fin. iv. 13, 32, p. 528, 529, Ed. II.]  
 So is to be explained Æschyl. Agam.  
 1198, θαυμάζω δέ σου | πόντον πέραν τρα-  
 πεύοντα ἀλλόθρου· πόλιν | κυρεῖν λέγουσαν,  
 "I marvel at this in you, that you rightly  
 speak of," Antiph. de Noverc. § 5 p.  
 112 St.=606 R. θαυμάζω τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ,  
 ἦρτινα...καθέστηκε, § 28 p. 114=619 θαυμ.  
 τῆς τόλμης...τὸ διομῆσασθαι, Plat. Theæt.  
 p. 142 c ἐθαύμασα Σωκράτους, ὡς μαντι-  
 κῶς εἶπε, Berp. III. 375 κ εἶσθα γάρ που  
 τῶν γενναίων κυνῶν, ὅτι...IV. 439 β τοῦ

τοξότου οὐ καλῶς ἔχει λέγειν, ὅτι...ἐκινεῖται  
 (above 3, 5) takes a *genitive*, as Hom.  
 II. II. 26, Herod. (in Oracle) I. 47 καὶ κω-  
 φοῦ ξυνίημι, apparently on the same prin-  
 ciple as ἀκούω in the words which follow  
 καὶ οὐ φωνεῖντος ἀκούω, op. IV. 113 οὐ  
 γὰρ συνίεσαν ἀλλήλων, 114 ἐπεὶ δὲ συνήκαν  
 ἀλλήλων. — ἡμᾶς here "we Corinthi-  
 ans," see on § 1. So τοῖς ἡμετέροις § 3,  
 ἡμῶν § 4, ἡμῖν γε 70, 1.

§ 3. ὡς οὐκ εἰδόσι: this dative does not  
 materially differ from ὡς πρὸς οὐκ εἰδότες.

§ 4. τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης: a district em-  
 bracing Chalcidice with its three project-  
 ing tongues of land, together with all the  
 Hellenic colonies stretching eastward  
 along the line of the seacoast, terminat-  
 ing at some point to the west of the  
 region called the Hellespont. It is

- LXIX. “καὶ τῶνδε ὑμεῖς αἴτιοι, τό τε πρῶτον ἐάσαντες, αὐτοὺς τὴν πόλιν μετὰ τὰ Μηδικὰ κρατῦναι καὶ ὕστερον τὰ μακρὰ στήσαι τείχη, ἐς τόδε τε αἰὲ ἀποστεροῦντες οὐ μόνον τοὺς ὑπ’ ἐκείνων δεδουλωμένους ἐλευθερίας, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ὑμετέρους ἤδη ξυμμάχους· οὐ γὰρ ὁ δουλωσάμενος, ἀλλ’ ὁ δυνάμενος μὲν παῦσαι περιορῶν δὲ ἀληθέστερον αὐτὸ δρᾷ, εἴπερ καὶ τὴν ἀξίωσιν τῆς ἀρετῆς ὡς ἐλευθερῶν τὴν Ἑλλάδα φέρεται. μόλις δὲ νῦν τε ξυνήλθομεν, καὶ οὐδὲ νῦν ἐπὶ φα- νεροῖς. χρῆν γὰρ οὐκ εἰ ἀδικούμεθα ἔτι σκοπεῖν, ἀλλὰ καθ’

LXIX. ὑμεῖς corr. N. (v op. m. ead.). κρῦναι N. (a suprascr. nigriore atramento, sed op. m. ead. suprascripsit). κρατῦναι T. ἐς τόδε τε N.T. ὑμετέρους corr. N. (v m. r.). ἡμετέρους T. δυνάμενος (sic) Ald. περιορῶν pr. N. περιορῶν corr. N. (m. r.) περιορᾶν T. (suprascr. m. ead.). ἀξίωσιν (sic) J.

§ 3. ἐπισκοπεῖν pr. N. ἔτι σκοπεῖν corr. N. (ἔτι m. r.). ἐπισκοπεῖν F. (“man. rec. corr. ἔτι σκοπεῖν” Ba.). καθότι N.T.A.J. vulg. τῷ N.

bordered on the west by Macedonia. How many of the northern islands of the Ægean it embraced is unknown, but that Thasos was amongst the number is distinctly clear from viii. 64, 2.—ἀπο- χρηθῆναι, “to make abundant (full) use of”—ἀν...παρέσχε (not παρέχει) as the Athenians had made (not an offensive and defensive alliance but) only a defensive alliance with Corcyra. See 44, 1.

LXIX. ἀποστεροῦντες: No word could be better chosen—ἀποστερεῖν is not “to deprive,” but “to keep back from another what is due,” so applied to a repudiating debtor, one who fails to restore a παρακαθήκη, a non-fulfiller of a promise. Cp. Plat. Phædr. 241 B, which some have unaccountably stooped at, though in close connexion with ὑπισχνόμενος, δέον ἐκτίνειν, ἀπαιτεῖ. The impudent man in Theophr. Char. ix. (xvi.) is ὁς ὃν ἀποστερεῖ (whom he has borrowed money from and not yet paid it) πρὸς τούτον ἀπελθὼν δαψίεσθαι. Aristot. Rhet. i. 7, 5, talking of one thing accompanying another simultaneously, subsequently, or virtually (δυνάμει), gives as an instance of the last τῷ λεροσυλεῖν (ἔπεται) τὸ ἀποστερεῖν ὃ γὰρ λεροσυλέας κἀν ἀποστερήσειεν (the defaulter is virtually guilty of sacrilege; for the man who has committed sacrilege would be a defaulter; would not scruple to commit the lesser crime.)

Dem. Mid. p. 528 § 44 ἀν μὲν ἐκὼν παρ’ ἐκόντος (a mere case of loan) τις λάβῃ τάλαντον ἐν ᾗ δύο ἢ δέκα καὶ ταῦτ’ ἀποστερήσῃ, οὐδὲν αὐτῷ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἐστίν, (it is merely a civil case) ἀν δὲ μικροῦ πάνν τιμῆματος δέξιν τις λάβῃ, βίε δὲ τοῦτο ἀφέλῃται, τὸ ἴσον τῷ δημοσίῳ προστιμᾶν (to assess an additional penalty to the treasury) οἱ νόμοι κελεύουσιν ὅσον- περ δὴ τῷ ἰδιώτῃ. The verb is used either absolutely as in the quoted passages from Plato and Aristotle, or with acc. of person as Theophr., or of thing as Demosth., or of both as Isæ. vi. § 43 τὰ τοῦ πάππου χρήματα ἡμᾶς ἀποστερήσων, or with acc. of person and genit. of thing, as in our passage. The Athenians robbed (ἀφελόντο) the Hellenic states of their liberty; the Lacedæmonians did not pay, if I may so say, the promissory note, which they had issued when they declared themselves liberators. Cp. with this the language of Brasidas to the Æcanthians iv. 87, 2 οὐδὲ δφείλομεν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὴ κοινὸν τῶν ἀγαθῶν αἰτρία τοῖς μὴ βουλομένοις ἐλευθεροῦν.—ἀξίωσιν: see on ii. 37, 2.

§ 2. νῦν γε proposed by Stephanus and Poppo is specious, but I venture to translate “now too,” referring to my note on 9, 3.

§ 3. χρῆν i.e. χρῆ ἦν, as χρῆσται= χρῆ ἔσται Soph. Oed. Col. 504 (and another passage quoted by Scholiast),

- 4 "ὅ τι ἀμυνόμεθα. οἱ γὰρ δρώντες βεβουλευμένοι πρὸς οὐ  
 5 "διεγνωκότας ἤδη καὶ οὐ μέλλοντες ἐπέρχονται. καὶ ἐπιστά-  
 "μεθα οἷα ὁδῶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ ὅτι κατ' ὀλίγον χωροῦσιν ἐπὶ  
 6 "τοὺς πέλας. καὶ λανθάνειν μὲν οἰόμενοι διὰ τὸ ἀναίσθητον  
 "ὑμῶν ἦσσαν θαρσοῦσι, γνόντες δὲ εἰδότας περιορᾶν ἰσχυρῶς  
 7 "ἐγκείσονται. ἡσυχάζετε γὰρ μόνοι Ἑλλήνων, ὦ Λακεδαι-  
 "μόνιοι, οὐ τῇ δυνάμει τινὰ ἀλλὰ τῇ μελλήσει ἀμυνόμενοι,  
 "καὶ μόνοι οὐκ ἀρχομένην τὴν αὖξισιν τῶν ἐχθρῶν διπλασι-  
 8 "ουμένην δὲ καταλύοντες. καίτοι ἐλέγεσθε ἀσφαλεῖς εἶναι,  
 9 "ὦν ἄρα ὁ λόγος τοῦ ἔργου ἐκράτει. τὸν τε γὰρ Μῆδον αὐ-

§ 4. οὐ διεγνωκότας corr. N. (ie m. r. fuit op. οὐδ' ἐγνωκότας).

§ 5. ὁδῶ pr. N. suprascr. acc. man. eadem nigriore atramento. ol om. F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) H.

§ 6. ἦσσαν om. T. θαροῦσι pr. N. suprascr. alt. ρ m. r. Omnes ut vid. θαροῦσι. θαρσοῦσι cum Bekk. Popp. reposui. ἐγκεινται T.

§ 7. ἡσυχάζετε γὰρ T.A.J. vulg. ἡσ. μὲν γὰρ N.V.F.H. μελήσει pr. N. suprascr. alt. λ m. r. μελήσει F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). διπλασιουμένην nunquam alibi videntur veteres Græci usurpasse pro eo quod διπλασιαζομένην dicitur. καταλέγοντες T.

as χρῆναι = χρῆ εἶναι, (χρῆ i.e. χρεια becoming indeclinable as θέμις) never means χρῆ, though sometimes apparently so. The Orator is not telling his audience "what they ought to do," but "what they ought to have done." The present congress meets on the question *εἰ ἀδικούμεθα*, the question ought to have been *ἔτι ἀδικ.* and therefore *καθ' ὃ τι ἀμ.* So Dem. Androt. p. 608 § 51 *καὶ μηδὲς ὑπολαμβάνετω με λέγειν ὡς οὐ χρῆν* (that it was not right, that Andr. exceeded his duty) *εἰσπράττει τοὺς ὀφείλοντας.* So Aristoph. Pax, 734 "the rule should have been..., but it may be modified in the case of our poet." Thesmoph. 832 foll. is clear. If *χρῆν* = *you ought*, and not *you ought to have*, what would be the value of *εἰ τέκοι... ἡγοίεν*, and 842 foll. *χρῆν... εἰ δαυεῖσειεν... πράττειτο*? This imperfect *χρῆν* in course of time became *ἐχρῆν* by a false analogy. The words *ἀλλ' ἦκεν ἐχρῆν* Pax, 1041 translate "but you ought to have been back."

§ 4. ἡδη belongs to *ἐπέρχονται* not to *διεγνωκότας*, else οὐ διεγ. π ω.

§ 6. γνόντες... περιορᾶν "but having determined that, decided that, you with your eyes open overlook it;" see on 41, 1.

§ 8. ὦν ἄρα... ἐκράτει; see my note on

Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 177 *οὐκ ἄρ' ἡ πόλις ἤτητο.* Cobet Nov. Lect. p. 234 supports (as I had previously done) Eur. Iph. Aul. 404 against Elmsley's alteration adding, "Passim ἄρα imperfecto aut plusquam perfecto subjectum (rarius enim ἄρα præcedit verbum) dolorem animi significat, quale est quod Brutum morituum usurpasse narrant versus Euripideos; ὦ τλήμων ἀρετῇ, λόγος δρ' ἦσθ', ἐγὼ δέ σε | ὡς ἔργον ἦσκου· σὺ δ' ἄρ' ἐδοῦλες τύχην." (Dio Cass. who if I mistake not alone has preserved the lines does not give the name of their author XLVII. 49) Our critic has here been somewhat hasty in "rarius". Besides the four instances above, Homer gives us Odys. XVII. 454 *ὦ πόποι οὐκ ἄρα σοὶ γ' ἐπὶ εἰσὶ καὶ φρένες ἦσαν*, Hesiod *ἐργ. 11 οὐκ ἄρα μόνον ἐν Ἐπίδων γένος* (on which Paley quotes the Homeric line and Xen. Oecon. I. 20 *ὅτι λύπαι ἄρα ἦσαν ἡδοναῖς περιπεπεμμέναι*), Pindar Nem. VIII. 32 *ἐχθρὰ δ' ἄρα πάφαις ἦν καὶ πάλαι*. This list may easily be extended. See Aeschyl. Sept. 491 *οὐ τις εὐτελὴς ἄρ' ἦν*, Soph. Oed. Col. 1697 *πόθος καὶ κακῶν δρ' ἦν τις*, Eur. Andr. 418 *πᾶσι δ' ἀνθρώποις δρ' ἦν | ψυχὴ τέκος*, Aristoph. Av. 265 *ἀλλως δρ' οὐποψ'... ἐπῴζει*, 280 *οὐ σὺ μόνος δρ' ἦσθ'*

“τοὶ ἴσμεν ἐκ περάτων γῆς πρότερον ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον  
 “ἐλθόντα ἢ τὰ παρ’ ὑμῶν ἀξίως προαπαντήσai, καὶ νῦν τοὺς  
 “Ἀθηναίους οὐχ ἐκὰς ὥσπερ ἐκείων ἀλλ’ ἐγγὺς ὄντας περιο-  
 “ρᾶτε, καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπελθεῖν αὐτοὶ ἀμύνεσθαι βούλεσθε μάλ-  
 “λον ἐπιόντας, καὶ ἐς τύχας πρὸς πολλῶ δυνατωτέρους ἀγωνι-  
 “ζόμενοι καταστήναι· ἐπιστάμενοι καὶ τὸν βάρβαρον αὐτὸν  
 “περὶ αὐτῷ τὰ πλείω σφαλέντα, καὶ πρὸς αὐτοὺς τοὺς Ἀθη-  
 “ναίους πολλὰ ἡμᾶς ἤδη τοῖς ἀμαρτήμασιν αὐτῶν μᾶλλον  
 “ἢ τῇ ἀφ’ ὑμῶν τιμωρία περιγεγενημένους, ἐπεὶ αἱ γε ὑμέ-  
 “τεραι ἐλπίδες ἤδη τινὰς πον καὶ ἀπαρασκεύους διὰ τὸ  
 10 “πιστεῦσαι ἐφθειραν. καὶ μηδεὶς ὑμῶν ἐπ’ ἐχθρᾷ τὸ πλεόν  
 “ἢ αἰτία νομίσῃ τάδε λέγεσθαι· αἰτία μὲν γὰρ φίλων  
 “ἀνδρῶν ἐστὶν ἀμαρτανόντων, κατηγορία δὲ ἐχθρῶν ἀδικη-  
 “σάντων.

LXX. “καὶ ἅμα, εἴπερ τινὲς καὶ ἄλλοι, ἀξιοὶ νομί-  
 “ζομεν εἶναι τοῖς πέλας ψόγον ἐπενεγκεῖν, ἄλλως τε καὶ

§ 9. ἐπὶ τὴν πελ. ἐλθόντα πρότερον N.V. προαπαντήσai corr. N. (σαι m. r. exc. in marg.). s' T. οὐχ' ἐκὰς T. πρὸ N. περὶ αὐτῷ N.T. περὶ αὐτῷ H.A.J. πρὸ N. ἡμεῖς T. γρ. ἡμᾶς T. marg. (et suprascr. et add. m. ead.). αἱ τε N.T.V.F.H. al. vulg. τὸ πλεόν N.T.F.H. ἢ τίς (sic) T.

§ 10. ἐχθρα T. το πλεόν A.J.

LXX. εἰ πέρ τινες N.T.A.J. Bekk. νομίζομεν ἀξιοὶ A.J. vulg. ἀξιοὶ νομ. N.T.V.

ἐποψ, Plato Theæt. p. 161 (ὁ δ' ἄρα ἐτύγ-  
 χανεν ὡν εἰς φρόνησιν οὐδὲν βελτίων, Lys.  
 viii. § 11, p. 113 St.=308 B. οἱ δ' ἄρα  
 οὐκ ἀνέλεγον, Æsch. Pers. 472 ὡς ἄρ'  
 ἐψενσας φρενῶν | Πέρσας, 733 οἶαν δρ' ἦβην  
 ξυμμάχων ἀπώλεσεν, 933 γέννα γὰρ τε  
 πατρίεσ κακὸν δρ' ἐγενόμαν, Soph. Antig.  
 1178 τοῦπος ὡς δρ' ὀρθὸν ἦνυσας, Eur.  
 Androm. 274 ἢ μεγάλων ἀχέων δρ' ὑπῆρ-  
 ξεν. The last five passages show that  
 this use of ἄρα is not limited to the im-  
 perfect and the pluperfect, but found  
 with the aorist as well. Translate: “yet  
 it seems after all the report of this sur-  
 passed the reality.” ὧν may be masculine  
 or neuter. I have adopted the latter  
 view. I cannot think it is to be com-  
 pared with 61, 1.

§ 9. ἐκὰς, which recurs 80, 3, viii. 94, 3,  
 seems common to the older Attic and Ionic.  
 ὥσπερ ἐκείων: whether Porson was serious  
 in saying “Attici ad nominativum quam

citissime revertuntur: Iones obliquam  
 constructionem continuant” (Kidd. Misc.  
 Crit. p. 210) as undoubtedly he was not  
 in saying “ἐγὼ Ionice ἐγὼν i.e. λέγων  
 the speaker” (p. 302), I am convinced  
 that there is no fixed rule.—τὸ πλείω:  
 “in more instances, more frequently.”  
 See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 200. Add  
 to examples there cited Æschyl. Pers.  
 813 τοῖσιν κακῶς θρόσσαντες οὐκ ἐλάσσονα |  
 πάσχουσι, “no fewer are their sufferings”  
 —αἱ γε ὑμέτεραι ἐλπίδες, “hopes reposed  
 in you,” as 33, 3, 77, 7. So meus, poster,  
 &c. See Madvig, Synt. § 67, b.—ἡθῆ  
 ἐφθειραν: see on Dem. Fals. Leg. § 228.

§ 10. αἰτία “expostulation.” Cp. 82,  
 1 ὅπλα μὲν μήπω κινεῖ, πέμπειν δὲ καὶ  
 αἰτιάσθαι, 140, 5 ἐπιτάσσοντες (dictating)  
 καὶ οὐκέτι αἰτιώμενοι, v. 30, 1, 32, 7, vi.  
 77, 1 τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐκατηγόρητον  
 σάλιν...πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς αἰτια-  
 σόμενοι.

- “μεγάλων τῶν διαφερόντων καθεστώτων, περὶ ὧν οὐκ αἰ-  
 “σθάνεσθαι ἡμῶν γε δοκεῖτε, οὐδ’ ἐκλογίσασθαι πώποτε  
 “πρὸς οἷους ὑμῶν Ἀθηναίους ὄντας καὶ ὅσον ὑμῶν καὶ ὡς  
 2 “πᾶν διαφέροντας ὁ ἀγὼν ἔσται. οἱ μὲν γε νεωτεροποιοὶ  
 “καὶ ἐπινοῆσαι ὀξεῖς καὶ ἐπιτελέσαι ἔργῳ ὃ ἂν γνῶσιν.  
 “ὑμεῖς δὲ τὰ ὑπάρχοντά τε σώζετε καὶ ἐπιγνώναι μὴδὲν καὶ  
 3 “ἔργῳ οὐδὲ τὰναγκαῖα ἐξικέσθαι. αὐτοῖς δὲ οἱ μὲν καὶ παρὰ  
 “δύναμιν τολμηταὶ καὶ παρὰ γνώμην κινδυνευταὶ καὶ ἐπὶ  
 “τοῖς δεινοῖς εὐέλπιδες· τὸ δὲ ὑμέτερον τῆς τε δυνάμεως  
 “ἐνδεὰ πρᾶξαι, τῆς τε γνώμης μὴδὲ τοῖς βεβαίοις πιστεῦσαι,  
 4 “τῶν τε δεινῶν μὴδέποτε οἶεσθαι ἀπολυθήσεσθαι. καὶ μὴν  
 “καὶ ἄοκνοι πρὸς ὑμᾶς μελλήτας καὶ ἀποδημηταὶ πρὸς ἐνδη-  
 “μοτάτους· οἶονται γὰρ οἱ μὲν τῇ ἀπουσίᾳ ἂν τι κτᾶσθαι,  
 5 “ὑμεῖς δὲ τῷ ἐπελθεῖν καὶ τὰ ἐτόιμα ἂν βλάψαι. κρατοῦντές

F.H. al. ἄλλως τε καὶ N.T. ἡμῶν δοκεῖ τε T. ἐκλογίσασθαι N. ἐκλογίσασθαι V.  
 (teste Ad.). πρὸ N. ὑμῶν corr. N. (ὅ m. ead. op.). καὶ πρὸς T. (ς = ὡς, vid. 2, 6,  
 suprascr. m. ead.).

§ 2. ὃ ἂν γνῶσιν corr. N. (ὃ m. r.). ὑπάρχοντα pr. N. τε suprascr. add. acc.  
 supra alt. α m. r. τε om. T. τὰναγκαῖα (sic) N. ἀναγκαῖα T. (suprascr. m. ead.).  
 τὰναγκαῖα (sic) A.J. ἐξικέσθαι (sic) T.

§ 3. οἱ μὲν T. καὶ ἐν T. A.J. vulg. καὶ ἐπὶ N.V.F.H. pl. Be. πρᾶξαι (sic) T.  
 μὴ δὲ N.T.A.J. οἶεσθαι T. (suprascr. m. ead.).

§ 4. πρὸ N. μελλήτας N. πρὸ N. οἱ μὲν T. ἀντικτᾶσθαι pr. N. ἂν τι κτᾶσθαι  
 corr. N. (add. acc. supr. ἂν m. r.). ἀντικτᾶσθαι pr. T. ἂν τι κτᾶσθαι corr. T. (m.  
 ead. neone p. 1). ἐτόιμα N.T.A.J. vulg. “ἐτοιμ corr. F.” Bekk. q. non intelligo.

§ 5. κρατοῦντες τε T. ἐπιπλείστον T. ἐξήρχονται (sic) T. ἐπελλάχιστον T.  
 (suprascr. m. ead.).

LXX. ὑμῶν Ἀθηναίους: mark here, and 73, 3 πρὸς ὅταν ὑμῶν πόλιν, the juxtaposition of the words contrasted. See on III. 17, 1. “What the Athenians are and how far I should say how utterly they differ from you with whom you will have the struggle.”

§ 2. Whether ἐπινοῆσαι simply means “set their thoughts on, devise, design,” (as § 7, 8) or “forming after-thoughts, after-plans,” as Soph. Antig. 389 ψεύδει γὰρ ἤπινοια τὴν γνώμην, II. 75, 7 ἐπινοοῦσι (after-plan, second plan), 76, 3 προσεπὲς-ξεῦρον (additional to the after-plan, third plan), I shall not determine, preferring however the latter view on account of

ἐπιγνώναι following.—ὑμεῖς δὲ... (carrying on ὀξεῖς with bitter irony) “your activity is shown in preserving what you have and in forming no further measures and in action carrying out not even what is barely necessary.” For τᾶν. ἐξ. cp. § 7. Poppo quotes III. 108, 2. More boldly Soph. Trach. 505 ἐξήλθον δεσλ’ ἀγώνων, “carried out, came out with, the prize of the contest.”

§ 3. παρὰ γνώμην, “beyond their judgement,” as τῆς γνώμης τοῖς βεβαίοις below.—ἐπὶ τοῖς δεινοῖς: not “in dangers,” but “when dangers are in view,” *propositis periculis*. Cp. with this contrast of the Athenian and the Spartan

“τε τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἐξέρχονται, καὶ νικώμενοι ἐπ’  
 6 “ἐλάχιστον ἀναπίπτουσιν. ἔτι δὲ τοῖς μὲν σώμασιν ἄλλο-  
 “τριωτάτοις ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως χρώνται, τῇ γνώμῃ δὲ οἰκειο-  
 7 “τάτῃ ἐς τὸ πράσσειν τὶ ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς. καὶ ἃ μὲν ἂν ἐπινοή-  
 “σαντες μὴ ἐπεξέλθωσιν, οἰκεία στέρεσθαι ἡγοῦνται, ἃ δ’  
 “ἂν ἐπελθόντες κτήσωνται, ὀλίγα πρὸς τὰ μέλλοντα τυχεῖν  
 8 “πράξαντες. ἦν δ’ ἄρα του καὶ πείρα σφαλῶσιν, ἀντελ-  
 “πίσαντες ἄλλα ἐπλήρωσαν τὴν χρεῖαν· μόνου γὰρ ἔχουσί  
 “τε ὁμοίως καὶ ἐλπίζουσιν ἃ ἂν ἐπινοήσωσι, διὰ τὸ ταχεῖαν  
 9 “τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ποιεῖσθαι ὧν ἂν γνώσι. καὶ ταῦτα μετὰ  
 “πόνων πάντα καὶ κινδύνων δι’ ὅλου τοῦ αἰῶνος μοχθοῦσι,  
 “καὶ ἀπολαύουσιν ἐλάχιστα τῶν ὑπαρχόντων διὰ τὸ αἰεὶ  
 “κτᾶσθαι καὶ μῆτε ἑορτὴν ἄλλο τι ἡγείσθαι ἢ τὸ τὰ δέοντα  
 “πράξαι, ξυμφορὰν τε οὐχ ἥσσον ἡσυχίαν ἀπράγμονα ἢ  
 10 “ἀσχολίαν ἐπίπονον. ὥστε εἰ τις αὐτοὺς ξυνελὼν φαίη πε-

§ 6. σώμασι T. ἀλλοτριωτάτοις corr. N. (ois vel saltem is m.r.). τῇ δὲ γνώμῃ A.J. vulg. τῇ γνώμῃ δὲ N.T.V.F.H. al. πράσσειν τι N.T.A.J. vulg. q. reposui.

§ 7. ἐπεξέλθωσιν N.T. [de V. tac. Ad.] A.J. vulg. De F. et H. appono quae Ba. scribit “ἐξελθωσιν Cass. [H.] sed in hoc primum fuisse ἐπεξέλθωσιν ex eo colligi potest, quod crasis quibusdam spatium vacuum, et nota spiritus relicta erat. In Aug. [F.] ἐξέλθωσιν. “Ἐπ. nova manu additum.” Itaque revocavi. olkelwv T.A.J. vulg. οἰκεία V.F. (“man. rec. olkelwv” Ba.). olkeia corr. N. (acc. et a m.r. fuit olkelwv). πρ N.

§ 8. ἦν δ’ ἄρα του καὶ N.A.J. ἄρα τοῦ V. (teste Ad.) F. Br. sed “in Aug. ἄρα του super του Schol. τίως” Ba.) H. ἄρα καὶ τοῦ T. ἄρα που καὶ vulg. Poppo citat II. 43, 1. καὶ ὅποτε καὶ πείρα του σφαλείησαν. καὶ ὁμοίως vulg. ὁμοίως καὶ N.T.V.F. H. omn. (?) libri A.J. γνώσιν T.H.

§ 9. ἀλλὰ τι N.T.A.J. ἢ τὰ δέοντα T. πράξαι pr. N. πράξαι corr. N. (acc.).

§ 10. “Ultimas vocis ξυνελὼν litteras et totum φαίη corr. F.” Br. tac. Ba. ἀνούς N.T.

characters a strikingly similar passage VIII. 96, 5.

§ 6. ἀλλοτριωτάτοις: our idiom would require the addition of “as if.” Rusticus expectat dum defuāt amnis (Hor. Epist. I. 2, 42), γεγηθὼς ἀπέρχεται ἐκ τοῦ θεάτρον ὁ ποιητής (Plat. Phædr. p. 258 B) may serve as examples in either language. Aristotle Rhet. III. 4, tells us that in any case εἰκὼν is convertible with μεταφορά. Many have imitated our passage. Seneca de Clement. I. 12, 5 aliena anima abuti had in view either it or Pseudo-Lys. Orat. Fun. § 24 p. 192 St. = 87 B τὰς μὲν ψυχὰς

ἀλλοτρίας. The well-known Horatian phrase “malis ridentem alienis” clearly besides the meaning “as if not his own” bears also on the borrowed forms under which Proteus disguises himself, and is evidently adapted from Homer Od. xx. 347, though it may be questioned whether Homer’s γναθμοῖσι γελοῖων ἀλλοτρίοισιν is to be so interpreted as Horace has understood it, and not rather “not their own, but forced, constrained, unnatural,” answering nearly to our homely expression “they laughed on the wrong side of the mouth.”

“φυκέναι ἐπὶ τῷ μῆτε αὐτοὺς ἔχειν ἡσυχίαν μῆτε τοὺς ἄλλους  
“ἀνθρώπους ἔαν, ὀρθῶς ἂν εἴποι.

LXXI. “ταύτης μέντοι τοιαύτης ἀντικαθεστηκυίας  
“πόλεως, ὃ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, διαμέλλετε, καὶ οἴεσθε τὴν ἡσυ-  
“χίαν οὐ τούτοις τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐπὶ πλείστον ἀρκεῖν, οἱ ἂν  
“τῇ μὲν παρασκευῇ δίκαια πράσσωσι, τῇ δὲ γνώμῃ, ἣν  
“ἀδικῶνται, δῆλοι ὥσι μὴ ἐπιτρέψοντες, ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ  
“λυπεῖν τε ἄλλους καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀμυνόμενοι μὴ βλάπτεσθαι τὸ  
2 “ἴσον νέμετε. μόλις δ’ ἂν πόλει ὁμοίᾳ παροικούντες ἐτυγ-  
“χάνετε τούτου· νῦν δ’, ὅπερ καὶ ἄρτι ἐδηλώσαμεν, ἀρχαῖο-  
3 “τροπα ὑμῶν τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐστίν. ἀνάγκη  
“δὲ ὥσπερ τέχνης αἰὲ τὰ ἐπιγιγνώμενα κρατεῖν· καὶ ἡσυχαι-  
“ζούσῃ μὲν πόλει τὰ ἀκίνητα νόμιμα ἄριστα, πρὸς πολλὰ  
“δὲ ἀναγκαζομένους ἵεναι πολλῆς καὶ τῆς ἐπιτεχνήσεως δεῖ.

LXXI. μέντοι corr. N. (τοι m. r.) ἀν’ T.N. ἐπιπλείστον T.A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ  
πλείστον N. οἱ corr. N. (m. r.). ἐπιτρέψοντες corr. N. (o m. r.). ἐπὶ τὸ F. (Br. tac.  
Ba.). λυτεῖν τὰ N. λυτεῖν τε T. τοὺς ἄλλους A.J. vulg. τοὺς om. N.T.V.F.H. al.  
βλάπτεσθαι N. μὴ suprascr. m. r.

§ 2. τούτοις T. ἀρχεῖτροπα N. πρὸ N.

§ 3. ἀνάγκη δ’ vulg. Bekk. Poppo. Sed δὲ N.T.F.H.A.J. ἡσυχάζουσα (sic) J.  
ἀναγκαζομένοις corr. N. (is fuit -ous). τῆς (ante ἐπιτεχνήσεως) om. N.T.V.F.H. al.  
In his et similibus solet addi articulus. Vid. Madv. Synt. § 12. Potest tamen  
omitti, siquidem Plat. Theæt. 196 c. qui potuit dicere ἀπορον τὴν αἰρεσιν προτίθης  
maluit ἀπορον αἰρεσιν π. Quin Nost. v. 111, 3 πολλὴν ἀλογίαν τῆς διανοίας, vii. 70, 3  
πολλὴ μὲν γὰρ ἑκατεροῖς προθυμία...ἐγίγνετο, πολλὴ δὲ ἡ ἀντιτέχνησις τῶν κυβερνητῶν  
(pauci libri artic. om.), 6 ἀπὸ πολλῶν [τῶν] νεῶν ξυμπιπτονουσῶν (art. om. pl. omn.),  
7 πολλὴ γὰρ δὴ παρακείμεσις...ἐγίγνετο (ἡ παρακείμεσις nonnisi Cod. Vat.).

LXXI. μὴ ἐπιτρέψοντες: see on Dem.  
de Fals. Leg. § 303, and cp. 82, 1 μῆτε  
πόλεμον ἄγαν δηλοῦντες μὴθ’ ὥς ἐπιτρέψο-  
μεν, neither showing too much manifesta-  
tion of war nor that we shall put up  
with it, (“with their conduct,” accord-  
ing to our idiom “showing that we shall  
not put up with it”).

§ 2. “Your institutions are antedilu-  
vian compared with theirs.” It is sin-  
gular that this idiom so common in  
Greek and Latin should have occasion-  
ally given trouble to eminent scholars.  
Ernesti and Dobree (Adv. Vol. II. p. 371)  
both stuck at Cicer. de Orat. I. 4, 15 in-  
genia nostrorum hominum multum ceteris  
hominibus omnium gentium præ-  
stiterunt, the former editing [hominibus],

the latter proposing omnibus. Yet there  
was an instance very near 6, 23 eorum  
auctoritatem Græcis antepōnam. Cp.  
below § 4 τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπὶ πλέον  
ὑμῶν i. e. τῶν ὑμετέρων, ἢ τὰ ὑμέτερα.

§ 3. “Necessarily as in art, so al-  
ways, in all things, as well as art (ἀεὶ  
) (τέχνης), what is added is better.”  
ἐπιγιγνώμενα.....ἐπιτεχνήσεως: In both  
words ἐπι- has the force which I pre-  
fer to give to ἐπινοῆσαι 70, 2. For  
the sentiment cp. Arist. Nic. Eth. I. 7,  
17 δόξειε δ’ ἂν παντὸς εἶναι προαγαγεῖν  
καὶ διαρθρώσαι τὰ καλῶς ἔχοντα τῇ περι-  
γραφῇ, καὶ ὁ χρόνος τῶν τοιούτων εὐρέτης ἢ  
συνεργὸς ἀγαθὸς εἶναι· ὅθεν καὶ τῶν τεχνῶν  
γεγόνασιν αἱ ἐπιδόσεις· παντὸς γὰρ προσ-  
θεῖναι τὸ ἐλλείπον.

- 4 “διόπερ καὶ τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπὸ τῆς πολυπειρίας ἐπὶ πλεόν  
 5 “ὕμῶν κεκαίνωται. μέχρι μὲν οὖν τοῦδε ὠρίσθω ὕμῶν ἢ  
 “βραδυτῆς· νῦν δὲ τοῖς τε ἄλλοις καὶ τοῖς Ποτιδαίαταις,  
 “ὥσπερ ὑπεδέξασθε, βοηθήσατε κατὰ τάχος ἔσβαλόντες ἐς  
 “τὴν Ἀττικὴν, ἵνα μὴ ἄνδρας τε φίλους καὶ συγγενεῖς τοῖς  
 “ἐχθίστοις προῆσθε καὶ ἡμᾶς τοὺς ἄλλους ἀθυμῖα πρὸς  
 6 “ἐτέραν τιὰ ξυμμαχίαν τρέψητε. δρῶμεν δ’ ἂν ἀδικον οὐδὲν  
 “οὔτε πρὸς θεῶν τῶν ὀρκίων οὔτε πρὸς ἀνθρώπων τῶν αἰσθα-  
 “νομένων· λύνουσι γὰρ σπονδὰς οὐχ οἱ δι’ ἐρημίαν ἄλλοις  
 “προσιόντες, ἀλλ’ οἱ μὴ βοηθοῦντες οἷς ἂν ξυνομόσωσι.  
 7 “βουλομένων δὲ ὕμῶν προθύμων εἶναι μενούμεν· οὔτε γὰρ  
 “ὅσια ἂν ποιοῖμεν μεταβαλλόμενοι, οὔτε ξυνηθεστέρους ἂν  
 “ἄλλους εὖροιμεν. πρὸς τὰδε βουλευέσθε εὖ, καὶ τὴν Πελο-  
 “πόννησον πεiràσθε μὴ ἐλάσσω ἐξηγείσθαι ἢ οἱ πατέρες  
 “ὕμῶν παρέδοσαν.”

2 LXXII. Τοιαῦτα μὲν οἱ Κορίνθιοι εἶπον. Τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων ἔτυχε γὰρ πρεσβεία πρότερον ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι

§ 4. δι’ ὅπερ pr. T. διόπερ corr. T. m. ead. πολυπειρίας pr. N. πολυπειρίας corr. N. (ei m. r.). ἐπιπλέον N.T.A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ πλεόν F.H. ὕμῶν om. T. κεκαίνωται T. κεκαίνωται corr. N. (αὐτὸ m. r.).

§ 5. τοῦδε ὠρίσθω corr. N. (e add. spir. lit. 2 vel 3 litt. cap. Fuit op. τοῦδε διωρίσθω). ποτιδαίαταις T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. Poppo. τοῖς π. N.V.F.H. q. recepi. κατὰ τάχος hic T. κατατάχος A. κατάχος (sic) J. κατατάχος corr. N. (κατὰ et á m. r. κα ante lin.) ἐσβαλόντες (sic) T. ἀνδρας τε N. ἀνδρας τε T. προῆσθε N.T.A.J. vulg. Poppo. πρ N.

§ 6. δρῶ N. μὲν supraser. m. r. πρ N. (bis). ἀν’ ὧν N.T. οὐχ’ οἱ T. ἄλλοις corr. N. (is fort. m. ead.). ξυνομόσωσι corr. N. (pr. o m. ead.).

§ 7. οὔτε γὰρ ἂν ὅσια ἂν T. οὔτε γὰρ ὅσια ποιοῖμεν ἂν pr. N. ἂν q. exc. in marg. add. (post ὅσια) m. r. et alt. ἂν punctis subscriptis deletum vult. “ὅσια corr. F.” Br. tac. Ba. βουλευέσθε εὖ corr. N. (e εὖ m. r.). πεiràσθε corr. N. (acc. et alt. e m. r.). μὴ ἐλάσσω πεiràσθε T. ἤ F. Bekk. tac. Ba. πρὸς N.T. ὕμῶν corr. N. (u m. r.). παρέδωκαν N.V.

LXXII. § 2. Post τῶν δὲ marg. N. add. πρεσβεία T. sed p supraser. m. ead.

§ 5. μέχρι μὲν οὖν κ.τ.λ. “let then your tardiness having so far advanced be terminated, be limited to this.” ὀρίσθω (-εσθαι) τι μέχρι τινός is “to extend a limit so far as to embrace,” cp. ii. 96, 3, Plat. Menex. p. 239 E Δαρείος πείρῃ μὲν μέχρι Σκυθῶν τὴν ἀρχὴν ὠρίσατο (though this seems an exaggeration). So τὰ μέγρι Βοιωτῶν viii. 43, 3 “inclusive of the Boeotians.” Yet exclusive 74, 2.

§ 6. πρὸς—gen. “on the side of”

πρὸς πατρός (μητρός). Hence “in the name of” (in adjurations) “in favour of,” (a frequent use in Th.) “is the part of,” “in the judgement of” as here.—ἀσθανομένων “men of understanding,” Plat. Repub. ii. p. 360 d ἀθλιώτατος μὲν ἂν δόξειεν εἶναι τοῖς ἀσθανομένοις.

§ 7. ἐξηγείσθαι: see on 19, 1. It is not impossible to suppose that Th. had in thought παραδίδουσι, and substituted as a second thought ἐξηγείσθαι.



περὶ ἄλλων παρούσα, καὶ ὡς ἦσθοντο τῶν λόγων, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς παριτητέα ἐς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους εἶναι, τῶν μὲν ἐγκλημάτων περὶ μηδὲν ἀπολογησόμενους ὧν αἱ πόλεις ἐνεκάλουν, δηλῶσαι δὲ περὶ τοῦ παντὸς ὡς οὐ ταχέως αὐτοῖς βουλευτέον εἴη, ἀλλ' ἐν πλείονι σκεπτέον. καὶ ἅμα τὴν σφετέραν πόλιν ἐβούλοντο σημῆναι ὅση εἴη δύναμιν, καὶ ὑπόμνησιν ποιήσασθαι τοῖς τε πρεσβυτέροις ὧν ἦδυσαν καὶ τοῖς νεωτέροις ἐξήγησιν ὧν ἄπειροι ἦσαν, νομίζοντες μᾶλλον ἂν αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῶν λόγων πρὸς τὸ ἡσυχάζειν τραπέσθαι ἢ πρὸς τὸ πολεμεῖν. προσελθόντες οὖν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἔφασαν βούλεσθαι καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐς τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῶν εἰπεῖν, εἴ τι μὴ ἀποκωλύει. οἱ δ' ἐκέλευόν τε ἐπιέναι, καὶ παρελθόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔλεγον τοιαῦδε.

LXXIII. “Ἡ ΜΕΝ πρέσβευσις ἡμῶν οὐκ ἐς ἀντιλογίαν τοῖς ὑμετέροις ξυμμάχοις ἐγένετο, ἀλλὰ περὶ ὧν ἡ πόλις ἔπεμψεν αἰσθόμενοι δὲ καταβολὴν οὐκ ὀλίγην οὔσαν ἡμῶν παρήλθομεν, οὐ τοῖς ἐγκλήμασι τῶν πόλεων ἀντεροῦντες (οὐ γὰρ παρὰ δικασταῖς ὑμῖν οὔτε ἡμῶν οὔτε τούτων οἱ λόγοι ἂν γίνοντο) ἀλλ' ὅπως μὴ ῥαδίως περὶ μεγάλων πραγμάτων τοῖς ξυμμάχοις πευθόμενοι χεῖρον βουλευέσθητε, καὶ

καὶ ὡς. Fortasse s' irrepsit ante s'. Sed vid. not. ἦσθοντο hic T. eis T. οὐ (ante ταχέως) om. T. ταχέον V. ταχέως N. πλέονι A.J. vulg. πλείονι N.T.V.F.H.

§ 3. πόλιν om. T. ποιήσεσθαι T.F.H. (“emendatum a inter versus scripto” Ba.). ποιήσασθαι N. ἦδυσαν hic N.T. μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς A.J. vulg. μᾶλλον ἂν αὐ N. T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. πρὸς hic et infr. N.

§ 4. βούλεσθε T. ἀποκωλύει T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἀποκωλύει N.V.F.H. al. q. cum Popp. recepi.

§ 5. οἱδ' A.J. ἐκέλευοντό τε T. παριέναι vulg. ἐπιέναι N.T.V.F.H. al.

δημηγορία

δημηγορία ἀθηναίων

LXXIII. δ' N. marg. πρὸς λακεδαιμονίους T. marg. litt. miniis. μέν corr. N. (m. r.). ἡμετέροις T.F. (“τῷ η superscript. v” Ba. tac. Br.) H. (“sed ex emend.”

LXXII. § 2. καὶ may be retained and the words rendered as there was an embassy which had come, so. This use of καὶ in apodosis after ὡς not uncommon e.g. II. 93, 3.

§ 3. The strong antithesis being between the “elder” and the “younger” τε and καὶ are in proper collocation. See on 49, 6.

§ 4. Why not translate “if some-

thing did not stand in the way”? See more on VI. 40, 2.

§ 5. For the imperfects see on 26, 1.

LXXIII. πρέσβευσις ἡμῶν not “our embassy” but “the sending us out as ambassadors,” or “our coming as ambassadors,” according to either sense of πρεσβεύεσθαι. For a list of these verbals—some of which have been censured by Dion. Hal.—see Lob. ad Phryn. p. 351.

- “ ἅμα βουλόμενοι περὶ τοῦ παντὸς λόγου τοῦ ἐς ἡμᾶς καθε-  
 “ στῶτος δηλῶσαι ὡς οὔτε ἀπεικότως ἔχομεν ἂ κεκτήμεθα,  
 2 “ ἥ τε πόλις ἡμῶν ἀξία λόγου ἐστί. καὶ τὰ μὲν πάνυ παλαιὰ  
 “ τί δεῖ λέγειν, ὧν ἀκοαὶ μᾶλλον λόγων μάρτυρες ἢ ὄψις τῶν  
 “ ἀκουσομένων; τὰ δὲ Μηδικὰ καὶ ὅσα αὐτοὶ ξύνιστε, εἰ  
 “ καὶ δι’ ὄχλου μᾶλλον ἔσται ἀεὶ προβαλλομένοις, ἀνάγκη  
 “ λέγειν· καὶ γὰρ ὅτε ἐδρῶμεν, ἐπ’ ὠφελείᾳ ἐκωδυνεύετο, ἥς  
 “ τοῦ μὲν ἔργου μέρος μετέσχετε, τοῦ δὲ λόγου μὴ παντός,  
 3 “ εἴ τι ὠφελεί, στερισκώμεθα. ῥηθήσεται δὲ οὐ παραιτήσεως  
 “ μᾶλλον ἔνεκα ἡ μαρτυρίου καὶ δηλώσεως πρὸς οἷαν ὑμῖν  
 4 “ πόλιν μὴ εὖ βουλευομένοις ὁ ἀγὼν καταστήσεται. φάμεν  
 “ γὰρ Μαραθῶνί τε μόνοι προκινδυνεύσαι τῷ βαρβάρῳ, καὶ  
 “ ὅτε τὸ ὕστερον ἦλθεν, οὐχ ἱκανοὶ ὄντες κατὰ γῆν ἀμύνε-  
 “ σθαι, ἐσβάντες ἐς τὰς ναῦς πανδημεὶ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ξυνναυ-  
 “ μαχήσαι, ὅπερ ἔσχε μὴ κατὰ πόλεις αὐτὸν ἐπιπλέοντα τὴν  
 “ Πελοπόννησον πορθεῖν, ἀδυνάτων ἂν ὄντων πρὸς ναῦς πολ-

Ba.). καταβολήν corr. N. (τα suprascr. m. r. Fuit op. καὶ βοή). εἰς ἡμᾶς T.H. λόγου ἐστὶν F.H. ἐστὶ λόγου N.V.

§ 2. s' T. ὄψις A.J. vulg. Bekk. ὄψις N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. Similiter variavit Tacit. Ann. xiii. 5, velo discretā quod visum arceret auditus non adimeret, nisi subtilius voluit singularem ad unam quam videbant, pluralem ad audientes ipsos referri. ξύνιστε pr. N. ξύνιστε corr. N. (m. r.). αὐτοῖς A.J. vulg. αὐτοὶ N.T.F.H. pl. Be. de V. tac. Ad. προβαλλομένοις T. ὠφέλεια Bekk. Popp. Vid. ad 28, 4. ἐκωδυνεύο (sic) T. οἷς F. (Br. tac. Ba.). στερισκώμεθα F. (Br. “στερισκώμεθα ex emend. Aug.” Ba.) A.J. vulg. στερισκώμεθα pr. N. -ωμεθα corr. N. (ω m. r.). στερισκώμεθα T.V.H.

§ 3. s' (ante δηλώσεως) T. πρὸ N. ἡμῖν T. βουλομένοις pr. N. eu suprascr. m. r.

§ 4. μαραθῶνι τε N.T. ὅτε ὕστερον N.V. οὐχ ἱκανοὶ T. ἐσβάντες corr. N. (alt. e m. ead.). ξυνναμαχήσαι (sic) N. ξυνναμαχήσαι T. (inferius ai cum pæne oblitum esset suprascr. m. ead.). τὴν τε T. al. TE ante IE irrepsit. ἀδυνάτων ὄντων A.J. vulg. δδ. ἂν ὄντων N.T.V.F.H. al. πρὸ N.

§ 2. τὰ μὲν πάνυ παλαιά: Scholiast, τὰ κατὰ Ἀμάζοντας καὶ Θρᾷκας καὶ Ἑρακλείδας, topics forming the plots of Tragic authors and worn threadbare by writers of ἐπιτάφια λόγοι and other epideictic speeches. προβαλλομένοις “bringing forward”, perhaps with the accessory notion of “enshielding ourselves under.” προβαλλεσθαι might have been more clear, but the participle may be com-

pared with 118, 4 ἐπηρώτων τὸν θεὸν εἰ πολεμοῦσιν ἀμεινον ἔσται, Dem. Androt. p. 604 § 37 ὅσῳ συμφέρει μᾶλλον ὑμῖν καταγνοῦσιν ἢ μὴ θεάσασθε.—ἐργον...λόγου: “you have had a share of the reality, let us not be deprived of all the reputation.”

§ 4. δδ. ἂν ὄντων: “as they would have been powerless,” had he taken the states in detail.

- 5 "λας ἀλλήλοις ἐπιβοηθεῖν. τεκμήριον δὲ μέγιστον αὐτὸς  
 "ἐποίησε· κηθεῖς γὰρ ταῖς ναυσὶν ὥς οὐκέτι αὐτῷ ὁμοίας  
 "οὔσης τῆς δυνάμεως κατὰ τάχος τῷ πλεονί τοῦ στρατοῦ  
 "ἀνεχώρησεν.

LXXIV. "τοιούτου μέντοι ξυμβάντος τούτου, καὶ σα-  
 "φῶς δηλωθέντος ὅτι ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὰ πράγ-  
 "ματα ἐγένετο, τρία τὰ ὠφελιμώτατα ἐς αὐτὸ παρεσχόμεθα,  
 "ἀριθμὸν τε νεῶν πλείστον καὶ ἄνδρα στρατηγὸν ξυνετώ-  
 "τατον καὶ προθυμίαν ἀοκνοτάτην· ναὺς μὲν γε ἐς τὰς τετρα-  
 "κοσίας ὀλίγῳ ἐλάσσονες [τῶν] δύο μοιρῶν, Θεμιστοκλέα δὲ  
 "ἄρχοντα, ὃς αἰτιώτατος ἐν τῷ στενῷ ναυμαχῆσαι ἐγένετο,  
 "ὅπερ σαφέστατα ἔσωσε τὰ πράγματα, καὶ αὐτοὶ διὰ τούτου  
 "δὴ μάλιστα ἐτιμήσατε ἄνδρα ξένον τῶν ὡς ὑμᾶς ἐλθόντων.

§ 5. τεκμήριον δὴ T. αὐτὸ N. οὐκ ἐτι T. αὐτῷ dedi. κατατάχος T.A.J. τῷ corr. N. (ὡ μ. r. fuit τὸ). πλείονι T. al. ἀνεχώρησε N.T.A.J. vulg.

LXXIV. τούτου ξυμβάντος A.J. vulg. ξυμβάντος τούτου N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. παρεσχόμεθα corr. N. (lit. inter p et χ. eo suprascr. m. r. Fuit παρεχόμεθα vel παρεχόμεθα). ἀριθμῶν T. τὲ hic T. τριακοσίας levissima librorum auctoritate munitum Poppo. vid. not. ἐλάττους T. τῶν δύο μοιρῶν A.J. vulg. δύο μοιρῶν om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. Bekk. [τῶν] Poppo. Sed articulus neutiquam potest omitti; θεμιστοκλέα corr. N. (κλέ m. r. op.). σαφῶς pr. N. σαφέστατα corr. N. (έστατα suprascr. m. r.). σαφῶς F.H. καὶ αὐτὸν διὰ τούτου ὑμεῖς ἐτιμήσατε μάλιστα δὴ A.J. vulg. αὐτοὶ διὰ τούτου δὴ μάλιστα ἐτ. N. [δὴ non δὲ] T.V.F.H. al. Poppo. αὐτὸν διὰ τούτου ὑμεῖς δὴ μάλιστα ἐτ. Bekk. αὐτὸν (eum) defendi potest ut Plat. Gorg. p. 518 E. ἀνθρώποις οἱ τούτους ἐστινάσκειν...καὶ φασὶ μεγάλην τὴν πόλιν πεποιημένοι αὐτούς (pro eo quod rarius dicitur καὶ οὐ φασί...). Theset. 198 D οὕτω δὲ καὶ ὅν πάλοι ἐπιστήμας ἦσαν αὐτῷ μαθόντι καὶ ἥπιστάτο αὐτὰ, et sexcenties [cf. e scriptoribus Latinis Tacit. Ann. III. 24 ob impudicitiam filis ac neptis, quas urbe depulit adulterosque earum morte aut fuga punivit]. Sed opinor scripturus erat Th. αὐτὸν post ἐτιμήσατε. Causa erroris patet. Primum αὐτοὶ in αὐτὸν corruptum, dein ὑμεῖς necessario additum. eis ὑμᾶς T.

§ 5. "And the king himself furnished us with the most conclusive argument," that the battle of Salamis stayed him from taking the states one by one.

LXXIV. I think the Athenian Orator has availed himself of two traditions both current in Greece, the one fixing the number of Greek ships engaged at 400 (in round numbers, more precisely 378 Herod. VII. 48) the other at 300, or 310, according to our interpretation of Aesch. Pers. 340, δεκάς δ' ἦν τῶνδε χωρὶς ἕκκρετος. The Athenian tradition seems not to have varied as to the larger proportion contributed by themselves. Isocr. Paneg. p. 61 a (πλείους μὲν συνεβάλετο

τρίηρης ἢ σύμπαντες (a statement repeated Panathen. p. 243 a, and Pseud-Lys. § 42=p. 194 St.=105 B.) and more precisely stated to be twice as many as that contributed by all the rest of the allies 63 a, καὶ κεκτημένοι τρίηρεις διπλασίας μὲν ἢ σύμπαντες οἱ ἄλλοι. It is noticeable that in none of these passages is either the entire number given or the precise number of the Athenian quota. Afterwards when as I conjecture the numbers as given by Herodotus were more generally known 180 Ath. VIII. 44 (called 200 ch. 61) out of 378 the whole, an Ath. Orator would give 200 as their quota and take the smaller number 300 as the whole. So

- 2 “προθυμίαν δὲ καὶ πολὺ τολμηροτάτην ἐδείξαμεν, οἱ γε,  
 “ἐπειδὴ ἡμῶν κατὰ γῆν οὐδεὶς ἐβόηθει, τῶν ἄλλων ἤδη μέχρι  
 “ἡμῶν δουλευόντων ἡξιώσαμεν ἐκλιπόντες τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὰ  
 “οἰκεῖα διαφθείραντες μηδ’ ὥς τὸ τῶν περιλοιπῶν ξυμμάχων  
 “κοινὸν προλιπεῖν, μηδὲ σκεδασθέντες ἀχρεῖοι αὐτοῖς γενέ-  
 “σθαι, ἀλλ’ ἐσβάντες ἐς τὰς ναῦς κινδυνεῦσαι καὶ μὴ ὀργι-  
 3 “σθῆναι ὅτι ἡμῶν οὐ προετιμωρήσατε. ὥστε φαμέν οὐχ  
 4 “ἦσσαν αὐτοὶ ὠφελῆσαι ὑμᾶς ἢ τυχεῖν τούτου. ὑμεῖς μὲν  
 “γὰρ ἀπὸ τε οἰκουμένων τῶν πόλεων καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ τὸ λοιπὸν  
 “νέμεσθαι, ἐπειδὴ ἐδείξατε ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν καὶ οὐχ ἡμῶν τὸ  
 “πλέον, ἐβοηθήσατε (ὅτε γοῦν ἡμεῖς ἔτι σώοι, οὐ παρεγέ-  
 “νεσθε)· ἡμεῖς δὲ ἀπὸ τε τῆς οὐκ οὔσης ἔτι ὀρμώμενοι καὶ  
 “ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐν βραχείᾳ ἐλπίδι οὔσης κινδυνεύοντες ξυνεσώ-  
 5 “σαμεν ὑμᾶς τε τὸ μέρος καὶ ἡμᾶς αὐτούς. εἰ δὲ προσεχω-  
 “ρήσαμεν πρότερον τῷ Μήδῳ, δέισαντες ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλοι  
 “περὶ τῇ χώρᾳ, ἢ μὴ ἐτολμήσαμεν ὕστερον ἐσβῆναι ἐς τὰς  
 “ναῦς ὡς διεφθαρμένοι, οὐδὲν ἂν ἔτι ἔδει ὑμᾶς μὴ ἔχοντας  
 “ναῦς ἱκανὰς ναυμαχεῖν, ἀλλὰ καθ’ ἡσυχίαν ἂν αὐτῷ προε-  
 “χώρησε τὰ πράγματα ἢ ἐβούλετο.

§ 2. πολλῶν T. (supraser. m. ead.). ἐκλιπόντας T. μὴδ’ ὥς N.T. μὴδ’ ὥς A.  
 μὴδ’ ὥς (sic) J. συμμαχῶν T. μὴδὲ N.T.A.J.

§ 3. οὐχ ἦσσαν hic T. ὠφελῆσαι T. ἡμᾶς T.

§ 4. μὲν om. T. τοιοῦτον T. τὸ λοιπὸν N. οὐχ ἡμῶν hic T. τοπλεον T.A.J.  
 vulg. τὸ πλέον N.F.H. ἔτι om. pr. N. supraser. m.r. παρεγένεσθε (ult. e lit. 3 litt.  
 cap.). ὑπὸ pr. N. ὑπὲρ corr. N. (ἐρ m. r. o pr. m. diserte legitur).

§ 5. χώρα hic N. ἂν (post ἡσυχίαν) om. T. προσεχώρησε T. ἢ ἐβ. T.

Dem. de Coron. p. 306 § 238 τριακοσίων  
 οὐδὲν τῶν πασῶν τὰς διακοσίας ἢ πόλιν  
 παρέσχετο. This was followed by later  
 writers e.g. Nep. Them. 3 classis tre-  
 centarum navium in qua ducentæ erant  
 Atheniensium. Diod. Sic. xv. 78, does  
 not mention the whole number but the  
 Athen. 200. Whether I have satisfac-  
 torily defended τετρακοσίας is not for me  
 to determine. But I cannot accept the  
 view of those who render δύο μοιρῶν  
 “two parts” = “two hundredths” i.e.  
 half. I admit the difficulty of the  
 omitted article which I think should be  
 restored.—ὅπερ “which fact” as 59, 2,  
 73, 4. ἀνδρα ξένον, “for a foreigner.”

The Spartans gave the ἀριστήα to their  
 own man Eurybiades Herod. viii. 124.

§ 2. μέχρι ἡμῶν “as far as ourselves,”  
 not here inclusive. μὴδ’ ὥς: see on 44, 2.  
 τὸ...κοινόν: on 50, 1.

§ 4. ἀπὸ...ὀρμώμενοι, “having as our  
 starting point, the base of our opera-  
 tions, a city which was no more.” An  
 expression which would sound oddly in  
 a modern ear, to be compared with  
 others noticed on 22, 4, 40, 2. ξυνεσώ-  
 σαμεν...τὸ μέρος, “bore our full share  
 in the deliverance of,” as Ad. has well  
 rendered the words.

§ 5. Cp. 60, 1, varied above § 4 by  
 ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν, “in behalf of.”

LXXV. "ἀρ' ἄξιοί ἐσμεν, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ προ-  
 "θυμίας ἔνεκα τῆς τότε καὶ γνώμης ξυνέσεως ἀρχῆς γε ἧς  
 "ἔχομεν τοῖς Ἑλλησι μὴ οὕτως ἄγαν ἐπιφθόνως διακείσθαι;  
 "καὶ γὰρ αὐτὴν τήνδ' ἐλάβομεν οὐ βιασάμενοι, ἀλλ' ὑμῶν  
 "μὲν οὐκ ἐβελησάντων παραμεῖναι πρὸς τὰ ὑπόλοιπα τοῦ  
 "βαρβάρου, ἡμῶν δὲ προσελθόντων τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ αὐ-  
 "τῶν δεηθέντων ἡγεμόνας καταστήναι· ἐξ αὐτοῦ δὲ τοῦ  
 "ἔργου κατηναγκάσθημεν τὸ πρῶτον προαγαγεῖν αὐτὴν ἐς  
 "τόδε, μάλιστα μὲν ὑπὸ δέους, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τιμῆς ὕστερον  
 2 "καὶ ὠφελείας. καὶ οὐκ ἀσφαλὲς ἔτι ἐδόκει εἶναι τοῖς πολ-  
 "λοῖς ἀπηχθημένους, καὶ τινων καὶ ἤδη ἀποστάντων κατε-  
 "στραμμένων, ὑμῶν τε ἡμῶν οὐκέτι ὁμοίως φίλων ἀλλ' ὑπόπ-  
 "των καὶ διαφόρων ὄντων, ἀνέντας κινδυνεύειν· καὶ γὰρ  
 3 "ἂν αἱ ἀποστάσεις πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐγίγοντο. πᾶσι δὲ ἀνεπί-  
 "φθονον τὰ ξυμφέροντα τῶν μεγίστων περὶ κινδύνων εὖ  
 "τίθεσθαι.

LXXV. ἀρα (sic) N.V. δξιοί ἐσμεν pr. N. δξιοί ἐσμεν corr. N. (lit. supr. οι).  
 δξιοί ἐσμεν T.A.J. vulg. ὦ om. T. καὶ (ante γνώμης) om. T. γνώμης καὶ ξυνέσεως  
 N.V. ἀρχῆς corr. N. (ρχ m. ead.). τε N.T.A.J. vulg. γε non nisi sequi libri, sed  
 manifesto reponendum. διακείσθαι ἐπιφθόνως N.V. αὐτοὶ T. τήνδε A.J. vulg. Poppo.  
 τήνδ' N.T.F.H. Bekk. πρ N. προσελθόντων corr. N. (ε m. ead.). τοπρῶτον N.T.A.J.

§ 2. ὑμῶν τὲ N.T. ὑμῶν pr. F. (Br. tac. Ba.). πρ N.

§ 3. πείθεσθαι F. (Br. tac. Ba.).

LXXV. ἀρ' δξιοί κ.τ.λ. I think all who have for the first time read this sentence must have felt the difficulty of Æmilius Portus, who proposes to expunge μὴ or read ἀρ' οὐκ. But that ἀρα and—ne (*jamne vides* of Lucret.) are frequently found where our idiom in asking a question expecting an affirmative answer requires "Is it not," "do we not" is well known to students. See Tragic examples in Monk's note on Alcest. 351 (341).—γνώμης ξυνέσεως, "ability of judgment." I see no necessity for throwing out one of the words as a gloss of the other.—οὕτως ἄγαν: Soph. Electr. 884 ὥδε πιστεύεις ἄγαν. Milt. Sams. Agon. 213 Deject not then so overmuch thyself.—ἐπιφθ. διακείσθαι: "to be on such an invidious footing with," i.e. to be so disliked by them, to be exposed so far to their jealousy. It

must always be remembered that διακείσθαι is not "to be disposed towards" but "to be on a position, footing, with." I think Cobet Nov. Lect. p. 430, has gone too far in denying that φιλικῶς (ἐχθρῶς, ἀλλοτρίως) διακείσθαι τι (πρὸς τινα) is limited to the active. See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 96.

§ 2. ἀνέντας "having slackened our grasp" as ἀνείμεν (aor. indic.) 76, 2) (ἀρχειν ἐγκρατῶς expressed elsewhere by διὰ χειρὸς ἔχειν.

§ 3. πᾶσι δὲ ἀνεπίφθονον = ἐπιφθονον οὐδενὶ recurs vi. 83, 2. Cp. vii. 69, 2 ἀνεπιτάκτου πᾶσιν. It is strange that Elmsley should have gone wrong on Soph. CEd. Col. 1441 ἀνάξια γὰρ πᾶσιν εἶστε δυστυχεῖν, considering πᾶσιν = παντάπασιν. "You are unworthy at the hands of all" clearly is the same as "You are worthy at the hands of none."

- LXXVI. “ὕμεις γοῦν, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, τὰς ἐν τῇ  
 “Πελοποννήσῳ πόλεις ἐπὶ τὸ ὑμῶν ὠφέλιμον καταστησάμενοι  
 “ἐξηγγείσθε· καὶ εἰ τότε ὑπομείναντες διὰ παντὸς ἀπήχθησθε  
 “ἐν τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς, εὖ ἴσμεν μὴ ἂν ἦσσαν  
 “ὕμᾱς λυπηροὺς γενομένους τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, καὶ ἀναγκα-  
 2 “σθέντας ἂν ἢ ἄρχειν ἐγκρατῶς ἢ αὐτοὺς κινδυνεύειν. οὕτως  
 “οὐδ’ ἡμεῖς θαυμαστὸν οὐδὲν πεποιήκαμεν οὐδ’ ἄπο τοῦ  
 “ἀνθρωπείου τρόπου, εἰ ἀρχὴν τε διδομένην ἐδεξάμεθα, καὶ  
 “ταύτην μὴ ἀνείμεν ὑπὸ τῶν μεγίστων νικηθέντες, τιμῆς καὶ  
 “δέους καὶ ὠφελείας, οὐδ’ αὖ πρῶτοι τοῦ τοιούτου ὑπάρ-  
 “ξαντες, ἀλλ’ αἰεὶ καθεστῶτος τὸν ἦσσω ὑπὸ τοῦ δυνατωτέ-  
 “ρου κατείργεσθαι, ἄξιοί τε ἅμα νομίζοντες εἶναι, καὶ ὑμῶν  
 “δοκοῦντες μέχρι οὗ τὰ ξυμφέροντα λογιζόμενοι τῷ δικαίῳ  
 “λόγῳ νῦν χρήσθε, ὃν οὐδεὶς πω παρατυχὸν ἰσχυρῷ τι κτή-  
 3 “σασθαι προθεῖς τοῦ μὴ πλέον ἔχειν ἀπετράπετο. ἐπαι-

LXXVI. τότε corr. N. (add. aor. corr. τε post lit. 2 litt. cap.). διαπαντός N.T.H. A.J. ἀπήχθησθε A.J. vulg. ἀπήχθησθε N.T.V.F.H. al. ὥσπερ ὑμεῖς T. μὴ om. T. αὐτοὺς T.

§ 2. οὐδὲν om. T. θαυμαστὸν ποιεῖν locutio Platoni haud inusitata, ab oratoribus quoque usurpata (Vid. ad Dem. de Fal. Leg. § 389) nusquam quod sciam in Thuc. invenitur. v. 85, ἀσφαλέστερον ποιήσατε adverb. est ἀσφαλέστερον. ἀπὸ hic N. Br. ἀπο T.A.J. vulg. Popp. ἀνείλου N. διαδιδόμενην A.J. vulg. ΔΙΑ facile ante ΔΙΑ. irrepsit. διδομένην T.F.H. omn. Be. δεδομένην N. (non διδ.) V. ἀνείμεν A.J. vulg. Br. Poppo. ἀνιμεν N.T.F.H. pl. Be. al. τοῦ om. N.V. ἅμα om. pr. N. (supraser. m. r.). μέχρως N.T.A.J. vulg. μέχρι F.H. λογιζόμενοι corr. N. (ult. 2 nisi mend. libri). τί (sic) N. τί T.A.J. vulg.

LXXVI. See on 19, 1. As there so here the accusative grammatically belongs to the participle.—*ἴσμεν...μὴ γενομένους*. I should hardly say with Poppo “usitatius esset οὐκ.” Surely our negative is legitimate and the other licentious. It is noticeable that in none of the passages cited by Elmsl. on Med. 580, 1 is οὐ once found.

§ 2. I should hardly treat ἀπετράπετο as a *passive*, but should translate “turned, shrunk away from.” I am aware that in some aor. *middle* of the *older form* the distinction between *passive* and *reflexive* is hardly recognizable, e.g. ἐλπίσθην Homer Od. iv. 495 πολλοὶ μὲν γὰρ τῶν γε δάμεν πολλοὶ δὲ λίποντο, Herod. iv. 84 καὶ οὐτοὶ μὲν ἀποσφαγόντες αὐτοὺς ταύτη ἐλίποντο. κατεσφάμεν (in the technical sense) “to be possessed”

by a god or other potent influence, as Pind. Pyth. i, 10 τεαῖς ῥηπαῖσι κατασφόμενος, Eur. Hipp. 27 καρδίας κατέσχετο ἔρωτι, Plat. Phædr. 244 ε (in a high vein of poetry) τῷ ὀρθῶς μανέντι καὶ κατασφόμενῳ, cp. ἡ ἀπὸ Μουσῶν κατακωχή τε καὶ μανία immediately below, and see Dr Thompson’s note. The fact seems to be that out of the reflexive sprung the passive a modification of it. The German and Romance languages present many reflexive verbs which we should dress in a passive form. We too have such phrases as “this resolves itself into” hardly differing from “this is resolvable into.” To return to ἀποτραπέσθαι, I am not sure that in Pl. Phædr. 238 D the “averting” idea is found, for τὸ ἐπὶ οὐκ fairly may be “that which is attacking us,” and so ἀποτράπετο “turn

“νεῖσθαι τε ἄξιοι οὔτινες χρησάμενοι τῇ ἀνθρωπείᾳ φύσει  
 “ὥστε ἐτέρων ἄρχειν, δικαιοτέροι ἢ κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν  
 4 “δύναμιν γεγένηται. ἄλλους γ’ ἂν οὖν οἰόμεθα τὰ ἡμέ-  
 “τερα λαβόντας δεῖξαι ἂν μάλιστα εἴ τι μετριάζομεν ἡμῖν  
 “δὲ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπιεικοῦς ἀδοξία τὸ πλεον ἢ ἔπαινος οὐκ εἰκό-  
 “τως περιέσθῃ.

§ 3. ἐπαινέσθαι τὲ T. (-θαι claud. versic. τὲ inc.). ἀπὲι N. οἱ κατὰ (sic) J. γέγονται A.J. vulg. γεγένηται N.T.V.F. (“supra a man. vet. scriptum γρ. γέγονται” Ba. tac. Br.) H. al.

§ 4. οὖν (post γ’ ἂν) om. T. τοπλέον T.A.J. vulg. τὸ πλεον N.F.H.

to flight before us.” The same form is obviously middle in III. 89, 1 σεισμῶν δὲ γενομένων πολλῶν ἀπετράποντο πάλιν, v. 13, 1 ἀπετράποντο ἐπ’ οἴκου, VIII. 10, 3.

§ 3. χρησάμενοι, “having adopted, availed themselves of, complied with,” in Wordsworth’s language “having followed the law of their kind” (I need not quote his words on Rob Roy). Cp. 6, 4 ἐσθῆτι...ἐχρήσαντο, and (for the sentiment as well as the word) v. 105, 3 καὶ ἡμεῖς οὕτε θέντες τὸν πόμον (that both God and man διὰ παντὸς ὑπὸ φύσεως ἀναγκαίας οὐ ἂν κρατῇ ἄρχεω) οὕτε κειμένῳ πρῶτον χρησάμενοι.

§ 4. γ’ ἂν οὖν...ἂν (here and 77, 7): this repetition of ἂν has been sometimes a stumbling-block. Æschyl. Suppl. 271 ἔχουσ’ ἂν ᾗδῃ τὰπ’ ἐμοῦ τεκμήρια | γένος τ’ ἂν ἐξέχου. Hermann ἔχοντες, supposing the Pelasgian king to address Danaus as well as the daughters, an audaciously bold construction. In Agam. 1048 ἐντὸς δ’ ἂν ὄσα μορσίμων ἀγρευμάτων | πείθῃ ἂν εἰ πείθω, Herm. accepts the conjecture ἐκτὸς δ’ ἂν ὄσα understanding it to mean “if you were not in,” a use of ἂν with the participle the teaching of which I should have said had been long exploded. (The participle alone is resolvable in our language into *if, though, since, when*, with the verb, but surely ἂν with the participle is not *conditional*, but *contingent or consequent*. See a very instructive note in G. I. Kennedy’s Remarks on Mitchell’s Aristophanes, p. 29, 30, wherein is quoted among other passages Thuc. vi. 18, 6). The desire of the Greeks to show as early as possible that a sentence is intended to be *contingent* induces them not only to construct

such sentences as οὐκ ἂν οἶμαι (δοκεῖ) εἶναι, οὐκ ἂν ἔφρασαν, but even to place this anticipative ἂν in a wrong clause. On οὐκ οἶδ’ ἂν εἰ πείσασιν Eur. Med. 911=941 Elmsley has a satisfactory note. In Alcæst. 122 μόνος δ’ ἂν εἰ φῶς τὸδ’ ἦν δμμασιν δεδορκῶς Φοῖβου παῖς προλιποῦς ἦλθεν, ἂν has nothing to do with the clause of which μόνος is a constituent but clearly belongs to the apodotic clause. So I understand Æsch. Agam. 345, accepting θεοῖς δ’ ἂν ἀμυλᾶκτος. A faithful translation is “others would at least, we conceive, if they got our position, they would, &c.” So in the Æschylean passages, “You may, now you have...you may, &c.” “You might, now you are within, you might, &c.” The remark of a word or words belonging to the apodosis yet being inserted in the protasis might be extended. I notice two such usages. Always persuaded that Spalding saw the value of γε in Dem. Mid. p. 543 § 25 e Ed. Butt. ἀλλ’ ἐπειδὴ γε ἡτλήωσεν...ἐκεῖνο ἐποίησε, I was wonderfully confirmed when I noticed Xenoph. Memor. i. 2, 12 ἀλλ’ ἐφ’ ἣ γε ὁ κατήγορος Σωκράτει ὁμολογᾷ γενομένου Κριτίας τε καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης πλείστα κακὰ τὴν πόλιν ἐποίησάνην. Xenophon cannot mean “but at any rate the accuser said,” as if he were disputing with an opponent who denied his several answers to the accuser’s charges; he means “but at any rate, said the accuser, it was because they became pupils of Socrates that C. and A. did the greatest mischief to their country.” The imperious laws of the language disallowed ἀλλὰ γε, and yet for sake of emphasis γε must be prominent in the sentence. The other usage is in

- LXXVII. “καὶ ἐλασσούμενοι γὰρ ἐν ταῖς ξυμβολαίαις  
 “πρὸς τοὺς ξυμμάχους δίκαις, καὶ παρ’ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ἐν τοῖς  
 “ὁμοίοις νόμοις ποιήσαντες τὰς κρίσεις, φιλοδικεῖν δοκοῦμεν.  
 2 “καὶ οὐδεὶς σκοπεῖ αὐτῶν, τοῖς καὶ ἄλλοις που ἀρχὴν ἔχουσι  
 “καὶ ἦσσαν ἡμῶν πρὸς τοὺς ὑπηκόους μετρίους οὖσι διότι  
 “τοῦτο οὐκ ὀνειδίζεται· βιάζεσθαι γὰρ οἷς ἂν ἐξῇ, δικάζε-  
 3 “σθαι οὐδὲν προσδέονται. οἱ δὲ εἰθισμένοι πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ  
 “τοῦ ἴσου ὁμιλεῖν, ἣν τι παρὰ τὸ μὴ οἶεσθαι χρῆναι ἡ γνώμη

LXXVII. ἐλασσούμενοι T. ἐπὶ T. ὁμοίς (sic) T. φιλοδικεῖν T. πρὸ N.

§ 2. ἔχουσιν ἀρχὴν A.J. vulg. τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔχουσι T.H.F. (teste Bekk.). ἀρχὴν ἔχουσι F. “man. rec. sup. τὴν” Ba. ἀρχὴν ἔχουσι N.V. pl. Be. al. πρὸ N. διὰ τι (sic) T.

§ 3. πρὸ N. ἴσου J. ὅπως οὖν p. N. ὅπως οὖν corr. N. (add. post lit. acc. supra pr. o del. acc. supr. u m. r.). ὅπως οὖν V. πλείονος T.A.J. vulg. πλείονος N.V.F.H. pl. Be. ἡ ἐξ ἀπὸ corr. T. (e diserte a legitur. Scripturus erat ἡ ἀπὸ tum corr. a in e m. ead.). cf om. F. (teste Br. “e a man. rec. insertum” Ba.). ἡ ἐξ J. ἀπὸ πρῶτος A.J. πλεονεκτούμεν F.H. (“recentior manus addiderat in fronte e” Ba.) pr. N. (aug. suprascr. m. r.).

oaths. In Aristoph. Lysistr. alone we have beside 360 *ἐν τῇ Δι... φωνῇ* ἂν οὐκ ἂν εἶχον, 435, 439, 443, 447, 682. In Latin writers I have Plaut. Aul. i. 1, 9=48 *si hodie hercle...grandibo gradum*. See Wagner's note, and add to his citations Mil. Glor. 156 *ni hercle*, Rud. 810 *si hercle*, Cicer. pro Cæcin. 23, 64 *si mehercule mihi...optio detur*, pro Plano. 4, 9 *si medius fidius decem soli essent*... This list is not in either language exhaustive. I do not despair of finding what I am all but sure I have read in an English author, “if on my honour—on my word—by Jove—you do so and so, I will...”

LXXVII. ταῖς ξυμβολαίαις δίκαις: Mr Grote, Vol. vi. p. 57—59, in a long and elaborate note understands *ξυμβ.* as connected in meaning with *ξυμβόλαια* not with *ξύμβολα*. But is not the epithet then otiose? Are not all *δίκαι κατὰ ξυμβόλαια*? The question is no doubt difficult to answer what was the precise tenure of, and “it were much to be wished that some person would undertake a separate examination of” (to use Boeckh's words Publ. Ec. Ath. Vol. ii. p. 141, Transl. Ed. 1) *δίκαι ἀπὸ συμβόλων*. That they were not limited to *ξύμμαχοι* whether *autonomous* or otherwise, seems clear from Æschyl. Supp.

701, *ξένοισι τ' εὐξυμβόλους, πρὶν ἐξοπλίσειν* “*Ἀρη, δίκας ἀτερ πημάτων διδοῖεν*, and Aristot. Rhetor. i. 4, 11 *ἐπὶ δὲ περὶ τροφῆς, πόση δαπάνη ἱκανὴ τῇ πόλει καὶ ποία ἡ αὐτοῦ τε γιγνομένη καὶ εἰσαγωγίμος, καὶ τίνων τ' ἐξαγωγῆς δέονται καὶ τίνων εἰσαγωγῆς, ἵνα πρὸς τοῦτους καὶ σωθῇ καὶ καὶ συμβόλαι* (notice the form) *γίγνωνται*. Mr Grote “thinks it probable that those statements of the grammarians, which represent the allies as carrying on *δίκας ἀπὸ συμβόλων* in ordinary practice with the Athenians may really be true about the second empire or alliance.” On this supposition the curious story in Dem. Mid. p. 570, § 173 of the peculation of five talents from the people of Cyzicus, and that Midias τὰ *σύμβολα* *συνγέγων* made no restitution would not bear upon our passage.—*ποιήσαντες τὰς κρίσεις*: the laws *ποιούσι*, the dicasts *ποιούνται*. So the general *ποιεῖ μάχην* (ἀγῶνα), the soldiers *ποιούνται* iv. 91.

§ 2. μετρίους “fair-dealing,” cp. 76, 4 *μετρίους, ἐπιεικοῦς*.—*βιάζεσθαι*)(*δικάζεσθαι*): the same antithesis as our *might*)(*right*.

§ 3. παρὰ τὸ μὴ: *μὴ* simply adding to the negative notion in the preposition. So πολλὰ γὰρ πρὸ τοῦ *μὴ* τὸ σῶμα *ἐκαστον ὑβρίζεσθαι πεποιθήσιν οἱ νόμοι* Dem. Mid. p. 572 § 179 (πρὸς τὸ *μὴ* var.



- “ ἡ δυνάμει τῇ διὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ ὅπως οὖν ἐλασσωθῶσιν, οὐ  
 “ τοῦ πλεονος μὴ στερισκόμενοι χάριν ἔχουσιν, ἀλλὰ τοῦ  
 “ ἐνδεοῦς χαλεπώτερον φέρουσιν ἢ εἰ ἀπὸ πρώτης ἀποθέμενοι  
 4 “ τὸν νόμον φανερώς ἐπλεονεκτοῦμεν. ἐκείνως δ’ οὐδ’ ἂν  
 “ αὐτοὶ ἀντέλεγον ὡς οὐ χρεῶν τὸν ἥσσω τῷ κρατοῦντι ὑπο-  
 5 “ χωρεῖν. ἀδικούμενοί τε, ὡς ἔοικεν, οἱ ἄνθρωποι μᾶλλον  
 “ ὀργίζονται ἢ βιαζόμενοι· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου δοκεῖ  
 “ πλεονεκτεῖσθαι, τὸ δ’ ἀπὸ τοῦ κρείσσονος καταναγκάζεσθαι.  
 6 “ ὑπὸ γοῦν τοῦ Μήδου δεινότερα τούτων πάσχοντες ἠνείχοντο,  
 “ ἡ δὲ ἡμετέρα ἀρχὴ χαλεπὴ δοκεῖ εἶναι, εἰκότως· τὸ παρὸν  
 7 “ γὰρ αἰὲν βαρὺ τοῖς ὑπηκόοις. ὑμεῖς γ’ ἂν οὖν εἰ καθελόντες  
 “ ἡμᾶς ἄρξαιτε, τάχα ἂν τὴν εὐνοίαν ἦν διὰ τὸ ἡμέτερον δέος  
 “ εἰλήφατε μεταβάλοιτε, εἶπερ οἶα καὶ τότε πρὸς τὸν Μῆδον  
 “ δι’ ὀλίγου ἡγησάμενοι ὑπεδείξατε, ὁμοῖα καὶ νῦν γνώσεσθε.  
 8 “ ἄμικτα γὰρ τά τε καθ’ ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς νόμιμα τοῖς ἄλλοις ἔχετε,

§ 4. δὲ A.J. vulg. δ’ N.T.V.F.H. οὐδ’ ἂν corr. N. (d’ m. r. fuit op. οὐδέν).

§ 5. ἀπὸ N.T. τὸ μὲν T. πλεονεκτεῖσθαι pr. N. (κ suprascr. m. ead.). πλεονεκτεῖσθαι V. (teste Ad.). κρείττονος N.T.A.J. vulg. al. κρείσσονος sequi. libri.

§ 7. γοῦν T. (suprascr. m. ead.). ἄρξετε N.V. sequi. libri. πρὸ N. ἀπεδείξατε T.A.J. vulg. ὑπεδείξατε V. omn. Be. (de F. tac. Ba.). ὑπεδείξατε corr. N. (ὁ m. r.). ὁμοῖα N.T.A.J. vulg.

read. savours of a conjectural alteration). So v. 8, 3 *ἀνευ προφιδεύς τε αὐτῶν* καὶ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος καταφρονήσεως Apion. ap. Athen. i. 17 α *εἰ δὲ τύχοι ἀνευ τοῦ μηδεμιᾶς τῶν ἄλλων ψαῦσαι*. For *μᾶλλον* ἢ οὐ and similar expressions see on ii. 62, 3.—*γνώμη* “judicial sentence.” *ἐλασσωθῶσιν* “get less than their right,” cp. § 1, iv. 58, 2 *ὡς ἕκαστοι ἐλασσοῦσθαι ἐνόμιζον*.—καὶ ὅπως οὖν “even in any degree, however slightly.” Cp. vi. 56, 3 *εἰ καὶ ὅποσοι οὖν* (however few) *τολμήσειαν*, Plat. Rep. iv. p. 422 B *ὅσο μὲν κἂν ὅτι οὖν ἦ* (however small the community may be) *πολεμῶν ἄλλήλοις*.—ἀλλὰ τοῦ ἐνδεοῦς... This, and two other passages ii. 62, 3 οὐδ’ εἰκὸς χαλεπῶς φέρειν αὐτῶν, iii. 11, 1 *χαλεπώτερον εἰκότως ἐμελλόν ὄσων*... τοῦ ἡμετέρου *ἔτι μόνου ἀντισυμμένου*, hardly justify the construction of *χαλ.* φερ. with a *genitive*, though the phrase can have an accusative, dative, ἐπὶ with dative. Dem. Mid. p. 550, § 108 *ἐνηνοχῶς χαλεπῶς ἐφ’ οἷς*... πολλὰ χαλεπώτερον τοῦ

τοῖς τοῖς μετὰ ταῦτα ἐνήνοχα. In iii. 11, 1 the *genitive* may well be an ordinary *gen. absolute*, in the two others may depend upon the repeated notion of *deprivation*. “The deprivation of the deficiency” may sound uncouth to our ears, but is no more bold than iv. 63, 1 *τὸ ἐλαττοῦ τῆς γνώμης... ἰκανῶς νομίσαντες εἰρηχθῆναι*.

§ 5. ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου... ἀπὸ τοῦ κρείσσονος. I have no doubt here, and viii. 89, 3 ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων ἐλασσοῦμενος, the *genitives* are *neutri generis*. Transl., “for the one (*ἀδίκημα*) is thought to be when the start is made from a position of equality an act of overreaching, the other when it is made from one of superiority an act of compulsion.” Man is willing to submit to superior force (which advances *ισχύος δικαίωσει ἢν ἡ τύχη ἔδωκεν* iv. 86, 4) but cannot brook being overreached.

§ 7. τὸ ἡμ. δέος: cp. 33, 3, 69, 9. *ὕπεδειξατε* “showed a glimpse of,” as Ad. well renders *ὁ μὴ ὑποδείξας ἀρετὴν* iv. 86, 3.

“καὶ προσέτι εἰς ἕκαστος ἐξίων οὔτε τούτοις χρήται οὐθ’ οἷς  
“ἢ ἄλλη Ἑλλάς νομίζει.

LXXVIII. “βουλευέσθε οὖν βραδέως ὥς οὐ περὶ  
“βραχέων, καὶ μὴ ἀλλοτρίαις γνώμαις καὶ ἐγκλήμασι πει-  
“σθέντες οἰκείον πόνον προσθήσθε, τοῦ δὲ πολέμου τὸν  
“παράλογον, ὅσος ἐστὶ, πρὶν ἐν αὐτῷ γενέσθαι προδιά-  
“γνωτε· μηκυνόμενος γὰρ ἐς τύχας φιλεῖ τὰ πολλὰ περιίστα-  
“σθαι, ὧν ἴσον τε ἀπέχομεν καὶ ὁποτέρως ἔσται ἐν ἀδήλῳ  
2 “κινδυνεύεται. ἰόντες τε οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐς τοὺς πολέμους τῶν  
“ἔργων πρότερον ἔχονται, ἃ χρῆν ὕστερον δρᾶν, κακοπα-  
3 “θοῦντες δὲ ἤδη τῶν λόγων ἄπτονται. ἡμεῖς δὲ ἐν οὐδεμιᾷ  
“πῶ τοιαύτη ἁμαρτία ὄντες οὐτ’ αὐτοὶ οὐθ’ ὑμᾶς ὀρῶντες  
“λέγομεν ὑμῶν, ἕως ἔτι αὐθαίρετος ἀμφοτέροις ἢ εὐβουλία,  
“σπονδὰς μὴ λύειν μηδὲ παραβαίνειν τοὺς ὅρκους, τὰ δὲ  
4 “διάφορα δίκη λύεσθαι κατὰ τὴν ξυνθήκην. εἰ δὲ μὴ, θεοὺς  
“τοὺς ὀρκίους μάρτυρας ποιούμενοι πειρασόμεθα ἀμύνεσθαι  
“πολέμου ἄρχοντας ταύτη ἢ ἂν ὑφηγήσθε.”

§ 8. ἡμᾶς T. (suprascr. m. ead.). οἷς pr. N. εἰς corr. N. (ε m. ead.).  
LXXVIII. οἰκείον τὸν πόνον 2 sequi. libr. vid. ad 71, 3. Facile TON ante TON  
irrepere aut excidere potuit. πρόσθε (sic) T. πρόσθεσε N.A.J. vulg. Poppo.  
παράλογον (sic) T. ἐστὶν T. sed v transv. cal. induct. φιλεῖ ἐς τύχας T.A.J. vulg.  
Bekk. ἐς τύχας φιλεῖ N.V.F.H. cum Popp. recepi qui recte “maxima vis inest in  
nom. τύχας.” Cf. 69, 9 καὶ ἐς τύχας.....καταστήναι ταπολλά T.A. τὰ πολλὰ J.  
τὰ πολλὰ pr. N. τα (del. acc.) corr. N. (de V. tac. Ad.). ἴσον τὲ N. ἴσον τὲ (sic) T.  
ὁποτέρως corr. N. (acc. add. post lit. supr. pr. o. στερως corr. m. r. ws excurr. in  
marg. an fuit δπως?). κινδυνεύετε T. (suprascr. op. m. ead.).

§ 2. ἰόντες τὲ N.T. ἀπὸ N.T. καὶ κακοπαθοῦντες T.  
§ 3. οὐδὲ μὲν T. πῶ om. T. ἁμαρτία τοιαύτη N.V. τοιαύτη corr. N. (η m. ead.).  
οὐθ’ ἡμεῖς ὁρ- T. ἕως ὅτε T. αὐθαίρετος ἀμφοτέροις corr. N. (τος ἀμφοτέ corr. m. r.  
exo. in marg. rois inc. vers. ρ et ι (diserte o et s leg.) corr. m. r. fuit αὐθαίρετος.  
ἀμφοτέροις om. pr. m.). μὴ pr. N. δὲ suprascr. (i.e. μηδὲ) m. r. μὴ δὲ T.A.J. ὅρκους  
(sic) J.

§ 4. ἡ A.J. vulg. Bekk. εἰ δὲ μὴ N.T. V.F.H. pl. Be. al. Potest sane esse τοῦ  
ἢ interpretatio; obsecutus tamen libris et plurimis et optimis cum Popp. recepi.  
ὀρκίους (sic) J. πολέμω T. ὑφηγείσθε T.V. ὑφηγήσθε N.

§ 8. Whether οἷς νομίζει is due to at-  
traction or is as II. 38, I, III. 82, 18 is  
immaterial, for “holds” (as νομίζειν  
θεοῦ), “adopts, practises” gives either  
a good meaning. In Arist. Rhet. I. 1,  
5, οἱ μὲν οἴονται δεῖν οὕτω τοὺς νόμους  
ἀγορεύειν, οἱ δὲ καὶ χρῶνται...ὁρθῶς τοῦτο  
νομίζοντες, we may render either “rightly  
so thinking,” or “rightly observing this

rule.”

LXXVIII. “Deliberate then slowly as  
on matters not of slight moment” may  
perhaps serve as a rendering of the ob-  
vious alliteration.

§ 3. σπονδὰς μὴ λύειν “not to be cove-  
nant-breakers,” a phrase used above,  
53, 2, 67, 1. τὰς σπ. would have meant  
the thirty years’ peace.

LXXIX. Τοιαῦτα δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶπον. ἐπειδὴ δὲ τῶν<sup>2</sup> τε ξυμμάχων ἤκουσαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰ ἐγκλήματα τὰ ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἃ ἔλεξαν, μετασθησάμενοι πάντας ἐβουλευόντο κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς περὶ τῶν παρόντων. καὶ τῶν μὲν πλειόνων ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ αἰ γινώμει ἐφερον,<sup>3</sup> ἀδικεῖν τε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἤδη καὶ πολεμητέα εἶναι ἐν τάχει· παρελθὼν δὲ Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν, ἀνὴρ καὶ ξυνητὸς δοκῶν εἶναι καὶ σῶφρων, ἔλεξε τοιαύδε.

LXXX. “ΚΑΙ αὐτὸς πολλῶν ἤδη πολέμων ἔμπειρός “εἰμι, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ ὑμῶν τοὺς ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ ἡλικίᾳ “ὄρω, ὥστε μήτε ἀπειρία ἐπιθυμῆσαι τινα τοῦ ἔργου, ὅπερ “ἂν οἱ πολλοὶ πάθοιεν, μήτε ἀγαθὸν καὶ ἀσφαλὲς νομίσαντα· “εὐροιτε δ’ ἂν τόνδε περὶ οὗ νῦν βουλευέσθε οὐκ ἂν ἐλά-<sup>2</sup> “χιστον γενόμενον, εἰ σωφρόνως τις αὐτὸν ἐκλογίζοιτο. “πρὸς μὲν γὰρ τοὺς Πελοποννησίους καὶ τοὺς ἀστυγείτο-<sup>3</sup>

LXXIX. τοιαῦτα μὲν N.T.A.J. vulg. τοι. δὲ F.H. pl. Be.

§ 2. ἐπειδὴ N. δὲ suprascr. m. ead. τῶν ξυμμάχων T.A.J. vulg. τῶν τε ξ. N. V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. σφᾶς αὐτοὺς A.J.

§ 3. πλεόνων A.J. vulg. πλειόνων N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. al.  
δημηγορία δημηγορία ἀρχιδάμου βασιλέως

LXXX. ἦ N. marg. λακεδαιμονίων πρὸς αὐτοὺς T. marg. litt. min. πολλῶν corr. N. (ο m. ead. nisi mend. libri.) ἀπορία pr. N. ἀπειρία corr. N. (εἰ m. ead. neone p. l. ο diserte leg.). ἐπιθυμῆσαι τινα N. ἐπιθυμῆσαι τινα (sic) T. νομίσαντα corr. N. (alt. α post lit. 2 litt. cap.).

§ 2. εὐροιτε δὲ pr. N. ἂν suprascr. m. r. τὸν πόλεμον δὲ ἂν H. τόνδε A.J. vulg. τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον sequ. libri. τὸν πόλεμον om. N.T.V.F. (“in marg. a man. vet. legitur Schol. τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον” Ba.) H. (“sed τὸν πόλεμον inter versus scribitur tanquam scholion” Ba.) τις N.T.A.J. vulg.

§ 3. πρ N. (et infr.) καὶ τοὺς ἀστυγέτονας N.T.V.F. (Br. tac. Ba.) A.J. vulg. Poppo.

LXXIX. § 2. ἐγκλήματα ἐς: see on 55, 3.—μετασθησάμενοι, “having bidden all to withdraw,” (i.e. *strangers* in our language) cp. v. 111, 3, οἱ μεταστάντες are “the strangers who withdraw,” (§ 6) with the variant μετεχώρησαν, 112, 1.

§ 3. καὶ ἥδη πολ. Haas. Lucubr. Th. p. 54, but (not to mention the weakness of ἐν τάχει following) Th. means that some were of opinion that the Athen. οὐπω ἀδικούσιν (they must wait for some further proof). See the language of the writer of Nic. Ethic. v. 10=6, 1 ἐπεὶ δ’ ἔστιν ἀδικούντα μήπω δίκαιον εἶναι, ὁ ποῖα ἀδικήματα ἀδικῶν ἢ δὴ δίκαιός ἐστιν ἐκάστην

ἀδικίαν; cp. Plat. Phædr. 260 B οὐπω γε (γελοῖον), ο παγγελοῖον γ’ ἂν ἦδη εἴη.

LXXX. ὄρω i.e. ἔμπειρος ὄντας, “as I myself am experienced...so I see that such of you as are my contemporaries are so.” (οἱ πολλοὶ “the majority of the assembly.”

§ 2. “If one would soberly reason it out,” is here a substitute for εἰ σω. τις ἐκλ. but would generally be a makeshift substitute. What a loss to the *English* language that it has ignored the A. S. man, retained in other Teutonic dialects!

§ 3. “For though against the Pelop. in other words our borderers.” So I

“νας παρόμοιους ἡμῶν ἢ ἀλκῇ, καὶ διὰ ταχέων οἷόν τε ἐφ’  
 “ἐκαστα ἐλθεῖν” πρὸς δὲ ἄνδρας οἱ γῆν τε ἐκάς ἔχουσι καὶ  
 “προσέτι θαλάσσης ἐμπειρότατοί εἰσι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀπα-  
 “σιν ἄριστα ἐξήρτυνται, πλούτῳ τε ἰδίῳ καὶ δημοσίῳ καὶ  
 “ναυσὶ καὶ ἵπποις καὶ ὄπλοις καὶ ὄχλῳ ὅσος οὐκ ἐν ἄλλῳ  
 “ἐνὶ γε χωρίῳ Ἑλληνικῷ ἐστίν, ἔτι δὲ καὶ ξυμμαχους πολ-  
 “λους φόρου ὑποτελεῖς ἔχουσι, πῶς χρή πρὸς τούτους ῥαδίως  
 “πόλεμον ἄρασθαι καὶ τίνι πιστεύσαντας ἀπαρασκευους  
 “ἐπειχθῆναι; πότερον ταῖς ναυσίν; ἀλλ’ ἥσσους ἐσμέν  
 “εἰ δὲ μελετήσομεν καὶ ἀντιπαρασκευασόμεθα, χρόνος  
 4. “ἐνέσται. ἀλλὰ τοῖς χρήμασιν; ἀλλὰ πολλῷ ἔτι πλέον  
 “τούτου ἐλλείπομεν καὶ οὔτε ἐν κοινῷ ἔχομεν οὔτε ἐτοίμως  
 “ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων φέρομεν.

LXXXI. “τάχ’ ἂν τις θαρσούῃ ὅτι τοῖς ὄπλοις αὐτῶν  
 “καὶ τῷ πλήθει ὑπερφέρομεν, ὥστε τὴν γῆν δηοῦν ἐπιφοι-  
 2 “τῶντες. τοῖς δὲ ἄλλῃ γῇ ἐστὶ πολλῇ ἥς ἄρχουσι, καὶ ἐκ

τοὺς om. sequ. lib. Bauer. (an incuria?) Bekk. γῆν τε N. γῆν τε T. ἐμπειρότατοι  
 εἰσι T. ἐξήρτυνται T. al. pauo. ἐξήρτυνται corr. N. (v fuit ἐξήρτυνται). πλούτῳ τὲ  
 T. πλούτῳ δὲ N.V. χωρίῳ ἐνὶ γε N.V. χρόνῳ H. (“in marg. γρ. χωρίῳ, δ καὶ κρείτ-  
 τον” Ba.) ἐνὶ γε ἑλληνικῷ (sic) χωρίῳ T. ἐστίν Δ. vulg. Porpo. ἐστίν T.J. (op.)  
 ἐστίν pr. N. add. acc. m. r. πολλοῦ pr. N. πολλοὺς corr. N. (corr. acc. add. σ m. r.).

πρ N. ἐπειχθῆναι T. (supraser. m. ead.). ἀντιπαρασκευασθῆναι Δ.Δ. vulg. ante  
 Ba. ἀντιπαρασκευασόμεθα N.T.V. (op.) F.H. omn. Be. ἐστὰι pr. N. ἐνέσται corr.  
 N. (spir. del. ἐν supraser. m. r.).

§ 4. πλέον ἔτι sequ. lib.

LXXXI. δηοῦν hic N.

§ 2. ταῦδε· ἀλλ’ ἡ γῇ ἐστὶ T. γῇ ἐστὶ N.Δ.Δ. vulg.

render καί. This particle is frequently  
*exegetic*. How can we otherwise ex-  
 plain τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῆς ἐκκλησίας Dem.  
 Mid. p. 577, § 196? [καὶ in a negative  
 sentence becomes οὐδὲ (μηδὲ) as p. 577  
 § 193] Plat. Theæt. p. 172 ε ἀνάγκην  
 ἔχων...καὶ ὑπογραφὴν “having a con-  
 straining power, i.e. the prescribed  
 course of proceeding,” 182 D ὥστε καὶ  
 αὐτοῦ τούτου εἶναι ῥοήν...καὶ μεταβολήν,  
 Aristot. Rhetor. I. 15, 22 ἔτι δὲ πράττε-  
 ται τὰ πολλὰ τῶν συναλλαγμάτων καὶ τὰ  
 ἐκούσια, Politic. III. 10, 4.=6, 2 ἀλλ’  
 ἄρα τοὺς ἐλάττους δίκαιον ἀρχειν καὶ τοὺς  
 πλουσίους; Nic. Eth. v. 4=2, 2 ἀλλὰ μὴν  
 οὐδὲ κατὰ πάσας (ἀδικεῖ) κατὰ πονηρίαν δὲ  
 γε τινα (ψέγομεν γάρ) καὶ κατ’ ἀδικίαν.

So the words are rightly inserted in  
 contrast to those who dwell at a distance  
 from us.—πόλεμον ἀρασθαι “to become  
 involved in hostilities,” said of either  
 of the combatants; πόλ. διατρέσθαι of  
 the aggressors.—πότερον not followed by  
 ἢ on account of the alteration in the  
 construction of the sentences. To my  
 notice of this on Hyperid. Journ. of  
 Phil. Vol. IV. p. 322 add our passage  
 and Isæ. de Pyrrh. Hered. § 72, p. 45  
 St.=61 B. πότερον ὅτι προσήκοντες...ἀλλ’  
 οὔτε ἐγένετο οὐτ’ ἐστὶ....ἀλλὰ τῇ Δία  
 κ.τ.λ.

LXXXI. § 2. ἡς ἀρχουσι “the land  
 of their ὑπήκοοι,” op. VI. 90, 2 τῆς Καρχη-  
 δονίων ἀρχῆς καὶ αὐτῶν, VIII. 37, 5 τῶν

- 3 "θαλάσσης ὧν δέονται ἐπάξονται. εἰ δ' αὖ τοὺς ξυμμά-  
 "χους ἀφιστάναί πειρασόμεθα, δεήσει καὶ τούτοις ναυσὶ  
 4 "βοηθεῖν τὸ πλεόν οὔσι νησιώταις. τίς οὖν ἔσται ἡμῶν ὁ  
 "πόλεμος; εἰ μὴ γὰρ ἡ ναυσὶ κρατήσομεν ἢ τὰς προσόδους  
 "ἀφαιρήσομεν ἀφ' ὧν τὸ ναυτικὸν τρέφουσι, βλαψόμεθα τὰ  
 5 "πλέω. κὰν τούτῳ οὐδὲ καταλύεσθαι ἔτι καλόν, ἄλλως τε  
 6 "καὶ εἰ δόξομεν ἄρξαι μᾶλλον τῆς διαφορᾶς. μὴ γὰρ δὴ  
 "ἐκείνη γε τῇ ἐλπίδι ἐπαιρώμεθα ὡς ταχὺ πανθήσεται ὁ  
 7 "πόλεμος ἣν τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν τάμωμεν. δέδοικα δὲ μᾶλλον  
 "μὴ καὶ τοῖς παισὶν ὑπολίπωμεν αὐτόν· οὕτως εἰκὸς Ἀθη-  
 "ναίους φρονήματι μῆτε τῇ γῇ δουλεῦσαι μῆτε ὥσπερ ἀπεί-  
 "ρους καταπλαγῆναι τῷ πολέμῳ.

LXXXII. "οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ ἀναισθήτως αὐτοὺς κελεύω  
 "τούς τε ξυμμάχους ἡμῶν ἔαν βλάβειν καὶ ἐπιβουλεύοντας  
 "μὴ καταφωρᾶν, ἀλλὰ ὅπλα μὲν μήπω κινεῖν, πέμπειν δὲ καὶ  
 "αἰτιάσθαι μῆτε πόλεμον ἄγαν δηλοῦντας μὴθ' ὡς ἐπιτρέ-  
 "ψομεν, κὰν τούτῳ καὶ τὰ ἡμέτερα αὐτῶν ἐξαρτύεσθαι ξυμ-

§ 3. τοῖς ξυμμάχοις T. τοπλέον T.A. τὸ πλεόν N.J.

§ 4. τὰ πλέω corr. N. (a et ω m. r. pr. N. diserte τὸ πλέω). τὰ πλείω T. ταπλέω A. τὰ πλέω J. (op.) F.H.

§ 5. κὰν A.J. vulg. ἔτι corr. N. (τ m. ead. necne p. l. fuit op. ἔστι).

§ 6. ἐπαιρώμεθα A.J.

§ 7. δέδοικα pr. N. sed i suprascr. m. ead. αὐτῶν T. (suprascr. m. ead.). ὑπολί-  
 πομεν (sic) T. αὐτὸν ὑπολίπωμεν A.J. vulg. Bekk. Poppo. ὑπολίπωμεν αὐτόν N.V.F.H.  
 q. recepi. οὕτω T. μῆτε γῇ pr. N. τῇ suprascr. m. r.

LXXXII. κὰν pr. N. (acc. del. corr. N.). κὰν T. κὰν A.J. vulg. ἡμέτερ' αὐτῶν  
 Bekk. ξυμμάχων τὲ N.T. τὰ αὐτῶν N.T.H. (de V. tac. Ad.). ἐκποριζόμεθα N.V.F.  
 ("sed man. rec. ἐκποριζόμεθα" Ba.) pl. Be.

ἐν τῇ βασιλείῳ χώρᾳ ἡ δόξης βασιλεὺς  
 ἀρχει.—ἐπάξονται: the natural antithe-  
 sis is εἰσαγωγή and ἐξαγωγή, but ἐπα-  
 κτός vii. 28, 1, and τῆς ἐπαγωγῆς τῶν ἐπι-  
 τηδεῶν 24, 3. Demosth. Leptin. p. 466  
 § 31 ἐπεισάκτω σίτῳ χρώμεθα, uniting  
 both prepositions.

§ 4. τίς=ποῖος. See on Dem. de Fals.  
 Leg. § 15.—βλαψόμεθα "we shall sustain  
 the greater number of disadvantages."  
 βλ. of course is passive.

LXXXII. οὐ μὴν οὐδέ: see on 3, 4.—  
 αἰτιάσθαι: see on 69, 10.—τὰ αὐτῶν: this  
 use of the reflexive pronoun for first  
 and second (as well as third) persons is

found not unfrequently in Tragic writ-  
 ters. The disputed question whether we  
 should read in such passages αὐτῶν or  
 αὐτῶν has been amply investigated in  
 Ellendt. Lexic. Sophocl. s. αὐτοῦ. The  
 fact of αὐτῶν being so used in subse-  
 quent writers, e.g. Plat. Phædon. p. 78  
 v, seems to show that they at least read  
 in their predecessors αὐτῶν. Perhaps  
 this is the only instance in Th. who has  
 frequently τὰ ἡμέτερα (ὑμέτερα) αὐτῶν as  
 above in this §.—ἐκποριζόμεθα: The  
 variant ἐκποριζόμεθα might suggest ἐκπο-  
 ριζόμενοι, the participle corresponding to  
 the preceding dative precisely as 80, 1

- “μάχων τε προσαγωγῇ καὶ Ἑλλήνων καὶ βαρβάρων, εἴ ποθέν  
 “τινα ἢ ναυτικοῦ ἢ χρημάτων δύνάμιν προσληψόμεθα (ἀνε-  
 “πίφθονον δέ, ὅσοι ὥσπερ καὶ ἡμεῖς ὑπ’ Ἀθηναίων ἐπιβου-  
 “λευόμεθα, μὴ Ἑλληνας μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ βαρβάρους προσ-  
 “λαβόντας διασωθῆναι.) καὶ τὰ αὐτῶν ἅμα ἐκποριζώμεθα.  
 2 “καὶ ἦν μὲν ἐσακούωσί τι πρεσβευομένων ἡμῶν, ταῦτα  
 “ἄριστα· ἦν δὲ μὴ, διελθόντων ἐτῶν δύο καὶ τριῶν ἄμεινον  
 3 “ἤδη ἦν δοκῇ πεφραγμένοι ἵμεν ἐπ’ αὐτούς. καὶ ἴσως ὁρῶν-  
 “τες ἡμῶν ἤδη τήν τε παρασκευὴν καὶ τοὺς λόγους αὐτῇ  
 “ὁμοίᾳ ὑποσημαίνοντας μᾶλλον ἢ εἰκοιεν, καὶ γῆν ἔτι  
 “ἄτμητον ἔχοντες καὶ περὶ παρόντων ἀγαθῶν καὶ οὐπω  
 4 “ἐφθαρμένων βουλευόμενοι. μὴ γὰρ ἄλλο τι νομίσητε τὴν  
 “γῆν αὐτῶν ἢ ὀμηρον ἔχειν, καὶ οὐχ ἦσσον ὅσω ἄμεινον

§ 2. ἐσακούωσι *A.J.* vulg. sequ. lib. qu. nihili est, nam ἐπακούειν hoc sensu non dicitur; vid. ad 53, 4. ἐσακούωσι pl. Be. Bekk. ἐσακούωσι N.T.V.F.H. Poppo. ἐσακούωσι τι pr. N. ἐσακούωσι τι corr. N. (del. acc. supr. σι add. acc. supr. τι m. r.). ἐσακούωσι τι T. ἐτῶν δύο N.F.V. (? tac. A.) H. (? tac. Ba.) *A.J.* vulg. ἐτῶν καὶ δύο T. aliq. Be. Bekk. [καὶ] Poppo.

§ 3. ὁμοία N.T.*A.J.* vulg.

§ 4. ἄλλο τι N.T.H.*A.J.* νομίσητε corr. N. (vo et l m. ead.). οὐχ ἦσσον hic T. ἦσσον corr. N. (acc. et spir. on m. r. necne p. l.). ὅσω corr. N. (ω. o diserte legitur m.

μήτε ἀπειρά...μήτε νομίσαντα. But the perpetual interchange of copyists of *o* and *ω* especially in verbs and participles points to a simply clerical error, and the anacoluthon, a very slight one, may be translated, “partly in the attaching to ourselves of fresh allies,... also let us at the same time provide carefully our own resources.”

§ 2. ἦν μὲν...ἦν δὲ μὴ...As in two-membered sentences of this kind, the apodosis to the first clause is usually suppressed e.g. Homer. *Iliad*, i. 135 foll. ἐλ μὲν δώσουσι...ἐλ δὲ κε μὴ δώσωσι...Thuc. iii. 3, 3, iv. 13, 3 (see further Greg. Corinth. and his interpreters 47—49, Kuster on Aristoph. *Plut.* 468), a gloss-hunter might here expunge ταῦτα ἄριστα, and in *Plat. Rep.* iv. 434 ε καλῶς ἔξει. But Th. vii. 60, 2 supplies it; and *Plat. Menex.* p. 234 B ἐάν σὺ ᾗς καὶ συμβουλευτής ἀρχεῖν, προθυμήσομαι· ἐλ δὲ μὴ... Our writers filled up partially the suppressed words either by *so*, as Shak. K. Lear, ii. 2 “An they will take it, so; if not, he’s plain,” or by *well*, as S. Luke

xiii. 9 “And if it bear fruit, *well*: and if not, then after that thou shalt out it down.”—ἐλ δὲ μὴ, if the verb is not repeated or no other verb inserted in the second clause, is more common. See on iii. 3, 3. For καὶ...καὶ (τε...τε, τε...καὶ)=*either...or*, see on ii. 42, 3, καὶ alone may be so used as χθὲς καὶ πρῶην (see my note on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 295) *Soph. Phil.* 1238 δις καὶ τρίς, *Æsch.* Sept. Th. 1066 δράτω πόλις καὶ μὴ δράτω where some supply τε others have more correctly thought τε has dropt out before πόλις (see *Ann. Crit.* 62, 5), τε alone as *Pind. Nem.* vii. 104 τὰντὰ δὲ τρίς τετράκις τ’ ἀμυλοῖν. *Æsch. Eum.* 480 ἀμφοτέρω μένειν πέμπειν τε (δὲ MSS.) seems a certain conjecture. Accordingly I have omitted the first καὶ on good authority.

§ 3. ἐφθαρμένων: see on 2, 4.

§ 4. Poppo after Bloomfield has aptly quoted *Liv.* v. 42 *Seu ita placuerat... non omnia concremari tecta, ut quodcumque superesset urbis, id pignus ad flectendos hostium animos haberent.*

“ἐξείργασται· ἥς φείδεσθαι χρή ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον, καὶ μὴ  
 5 “ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καταστήσαντας αὐτοὺς ἀληπτοτέρους ἔχειν. εἰ  
 “γὰρ ἀπαράσκει τοῖς τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐγκλήμασιν ἐπει-  
 “χθέντες τεμοῦμεν αὐτήν, ὁράτε ὅπως μὴ αἰσχίον καὶ ἀπο-  
 6 “ρώτερον τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ πράξομεν. ἐγκλήματα μὲν γὰρ  
 “καὶ πόλεων καὶ ιδιωτῶν οἷόν τε καταλύσαι· πόλεμον δὲ  
 “ξύμπαντας ἀραμένους ἔνεκα τῶν ιδίων, ὃν οὐχ ὑπάρχει  
 “εἰδέναι καθ’ ὃ τι χωρήσει, οὐ ράδιον εὐπρεπῶς θέσθαι.

LXXXIII. “καὶ ἀνανδρία μηδεὶ πολλοὺς μιᾷ πόλει  
 1 “μὴ ταχὺ ἐπελθεῖν δοκεῖτω εἶναι. εἰσὶ γὰρ καὶ ἐκείνοις οὐκ  
 “ἐλάσσους χρήματα φέροντες ξύμμαχοι, καὶ ἔστιν ὁ πόλεμος  
 “οὐχ ὅπλον τὸ πλεόν ἀλλὰ δαπάνης, δι’ ἣν τὰ ὅπλα ὠφελεῖ,  
 3 “ἄλλως τε καὶ ἡπειρώταις πρὸς θαλασσίους. πορισώμεθα  
 “οὖν πρῶτον αὐτήν, καὶ μὴ τοῖς τῶν ξυμμάχων λόγοις πρό-  
 “τερον ἐπαιρώμεθα οἷπερ δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀποβαινόντων τὸ πλεόν

r. necne p. l.). ἐξείργασθαι (sic) T. ὡς ἐπιπλείστον N. ὡς ἐπιπλείστον T.A.J. vulg. ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον F.H.

§ 5. ἐγκλήμασι T. πράξομεν N.T.A.J. tantum non omn. lib.

§ 6. μὲν (post ἐγκλήματα) om. T. καὶ (ante πόλεων) hab. (non om.) N.s.T. καταλύσαι pr. N. καταλύσαι corr. N. (acc. supr. v m. r.). καθότι N.T.A.J. vulg. χωρήσει om. ut vid. ράδιον hic N.

LXXXIII. § 2. οὐχ ὅπλων T. τοπλέον T.A.J. vulg. τὸ πλεόν N.F.H. ἡπειρώταις N. (de V. tac. Ad.).

§ 3. πρῶτον corr. N. (acc. o m. r. op. fuit πρώτῃν). πρώτῃν F.H. οἷπερ corr. N. (of m. r.). τοπλέον T.A.J. vulg. τὸ πλεόν N.F.H. τι N.T.A.J. vulg.

§ 5. Though I am all but sure that Th. wrote πράξομεν, and though ὁράτε μὴ πράξομεν (δέδοικα, εὐλαβοῦμαι, σκοπῶ, κ.τ.λ.) becomes ὁράτε ὅπως μὴ πράξομεν according to a nearly universal rule, yet I dare not deny utterly the orthodoxy of the subjunctive. Cp. Plat. Gorg. 480 ε παρασκευαστέον ὅπως μὴ δ ὦ δίκην μηδὲ ἔλθῃ παρὰ τὸν δικαστήν... μηχανητέον ὅπως ἂν διαφύγῃ καὶ μὴ δῶ... μὴ ἀποδιδῶ ἀλλ’ ἔχων ἀναλίσκῃ... ὅπως μὴ ἀποθανείτῃ... ἔσται... βιώσεται.

§ 6. χωρήσει I have retained reluctantly, not offended with a future following οὐκ οἶδα, after a negative (see on 63, 1), but questioning the form in Attic. I find it in Herod. viii. 68, εὐπετέως τοι, δέσποτα, χωρήσει τὰ νοῦν ἐλήλυθας. The compounds have either form—χωρήσω or—χωρήσομαι.

LXXXIII. § 2. δι’ ἣν τὰ ὅπλα ὠφελεῖ. If money is the sinews of war (*pecunios belli pecuniam* Cicero. v. Phil. 2, 5) arms are not effective without outlay of money. So far from thinking ὠφελεῖται an improvement, I should, whether τὰ ὅπλα means “arms” or “soldiers,” require a meaning which some such word as *πορίζεται* would convey.—ἄλλως τε καὶ “especially one carried on between a continental (military) power and a naval power,” literally “both in other respects and when between, &c.”

§ 3. οἷπερ... ἔξομεν, οὗτοι: see on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 77.—ἐπ’ ἀμφοτέρω κ.τ.λ., “but we the very men who shall have the greater share of the responsibility according as events turn out either way,” an expression recurring with some variety in another speech of

“ἐπ’ ἀμφοτέρα τῆς αἰτίας ἔξομεν, οὗτοι καὶ καθ’ ἡσυχίαν τι  
“αὐτῶν προΐδωμεν.

LXXXIV. “καὶ τὸ βραδὺ καὶ μέλλον, ὃ μέμφονται  
2 “μάλιστα ἡμῶν, μὴ αἰσχύνεσθε. σπεύδοντές τε γὰρ σχο-  
3 “λαίτερον ἂν παύσαισθε διὰ τὸ ἀπαράσκευοι ἐγχειρεῖν” καὶ  
“ἅμα ἐλευθέραν καὶ εὐδοξοτάτην πόλιν διὰ παντός νεμόμεθα,  
4 “καὶ δύναται μάλιστα σωφροσύνη ἔμφρων τοῦτ’ εἶναι. μόνοι  
“γὰρ δι’ αὐτὸ εὐπραγίαις τε οὐκ ἐξυβρίζομεν καὶ ξυμφοραῖς  
“ἦσσαν ἐτέρων εἴκομεν· τῶν τε ξὺν ἐπαίνῳ ἐξοτρυνόντων  
“ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ τὰ δεινὰ παρὰ τὸ δοκοῦν ἡμῖν οὐκ ἐπαιρόμεθα  
“ἡδονῇ, καὶ ἦν τις ἄρα ξὺν κατηγορίᾳ παροξύνῃ οὐδὲν  
5 “μᾶλλον ἀχθεσθέντες ἀνεπίσθημεν. πολεμικοὶ τε καὶ εὐ-  
“βουλοι διὰ τὸ εὐκοσμον γιγνόμεθα, τὸ μὲν ὅτι αἰδῶς σω-

LXXXIV. § 2. σπεύδοντες...παύσαισθε om. V. σχολαίτερον corr. N. (lit. 3 litt. cap. i corr. m. r. fuit σχολαιότερον). σχολαιότερον T. παύσησθε N.F.H. pl. Be. διὰ τὸ corr. N. (fuit δι’ αὐτῶν). ἐγχειρεῖν corr. N. m. r.

§ 3. διαπαντός N.T.A.J. vulg. μάλιστα om. N. add. marg. m. r. εὐφρων T.

§ 4. εὐπραγίαις τε N.T. ἐποτρυνόντων T.A.J. vulg. ἐξοτρυνόντων N.V.F.H. (“in hoc tamen eadem manu π super ξ scriptum erat” Ba.). ἐπαιρώμεθα T. Post οὐδὲν, δη add. A.J. vulg. i Be. δη om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἂν ἐπείχθημεν (sic) T. ἂν ἐπείσθη-  
μεν A. ἂν ἐπείσθημεν (sic) J.

§ 5. τὸ μὲν T. ἀμαθέστεροι A. vulg. ante Bauer. ἀμαθέστερον corr. N. (d litt.

Archid. II. II, 10. ἐπ’ ἀμφοτέρα frequently (not in *utramque*, as is generally said, but) in *utramvis partem*. A striking instance of this, in fact an impossibility if the word be pressed, is found in the proverb ἐπ’ ἀμφοτέρα καθύδην, represented with sufficient precision in Latin by *in utramvis aurem dormire*, Ter. Haut. II. 3, 101 = 342, slightly altered by “Rare Ben” into “For they sleep in either ear.”

LXXXIV. Cf. Eur. Hec. 962 ἀλλ’ εἰ τι μέμφει τῆς ἐμῆς ἀπονείας, Plato Republ. II. p. 377 D καὶ τὶ αὐτῶν μεμφομένοις λέγεις; see on 68, 2. μέμφομαι perhaps more usually has *dative of person*, also *accusative*, if *accusative of thing* is omitted, as in fact θαυμάζω and many other words.

§ 3. σωφροσύνη in Th., viewed politically, is perhaps best expressed by *ισόνομος* *ὀλιγαρχία* III. 62. 4, or by *ἀριστοκρατία* *σώφρονος*) (πλήθους *ισονομία* *πολιτικῆς*

82, 17. It is opposed to the ἀκολασία of an unbridled democracy spoken of by Alcibiades VI. 89, 5. The Chians are praised on the ground that they next to the Lacedæmonians adopted as soon as they became flourishing, a sober, temperate, form of government, εὐδαιμονήσαντες ἅμα καὶ ἐσωφρόνησαν VIII. 24, 4. Cp. VIII. 53, 3 εἰ μὴ πολιτεύσομεν σωφρονέστερον (a euphemism, no doubt, as Pissander’s subsequent career showed), and 64, 5 σωφροσύνην λαβοῦσαι (I should not say with Bp. Thirlwall “the expression is very singular and obscure.”) The πολιτεία, which Th. praises VIII. 97, 2, formed upon the downfall of the 400, may be entitled to the epithet σώφρων, being μετρία ἢ τε ἐς τοὺς ὀλίγους καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐγκρασις.

§ 5. αἰδῶς and αἰσχύνη are used as synonyms (as in Aristot. Nic. Eth. IV. last chapter, where the words are used in the most unlimited sense of φόβος τῆς



“φροσύνης πλείστον μετέχει, αἰσχύνῃς δὲ εὐψυχία, εὐβουλοὶ  
 “δέ, ἀμαθέστερον τῶν νόμων τῆς ὑπεροψίας παιδευόμενοι  
 “καὶ ξὺν χαλεπότητι σωφρονέστερον ἢ ὥστε αὐτῶν ἀνη-  
 “κουστῆν, καὶ μὴ τὰ ἀχρεῖα ξυνετοὶ ἄγαν ὄντες, τὰς τῶν  
 “πολεμίων παρασκευὰς λόγῳ καλῶς μεμφόμενοι ἀνομοίως  
 “ἔργῳ ἐπεξιώναι, νομίζειν δὲ τὰς τε διανοίας τῶν πέλας  
 “παραπλησίους εἶναι καὶ τὰς προσπιπτούσας τύχας οὐ λόγῳ  
 6 “διαιρετάς. αἰεὶ δὲ ὡς πρὸς εὖ βουλευομένους τοὺς ἐναντίους  
 “ἔργῳ παρασκευαζόμεθα· καὶ οὐκ ἐξ ἐκείνων ὡς ἀμαρτη-

3 litt. cap. m. r.). ἀμαθέστερον T. V. F. H. (“cum i manu recent. super v posito” Ba.)  
 pl. om. Be. J. Mox σωφρονέστεροι T. pauci sequi. lib. Proba per se lectio. Cf.  
 Eur. Med. 296, παῖδας περισσῶς ἐκδιδάσκεισθαι σοφούς. νομίζειν τὸ T.

§ 6. πρὸ N. βουλευομένους N. T. (de V. tac. Ad.). παρασκευαζόμεθα A. J. vulg.

δόξιας, sense of shame, self-respect, which deters a man from committing any evil or vile action, we have αἰδοῦς ... αἰσχυνόμενοι ... αἰσχύνῃ ... αἰσχύνεσθαι ... αἰδῶς ... αἰσχύνουτ' ἄν ... αἰδέσθαι ... αἰσχύνεσθαι “sense of shame, sense of honour,” which unites bravery with docility and modesty. Cp. II. 43, 1 τολμῶντες καὶ γιγνώσκοντες τὰ δέοντα καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις αἰσχυνόμενοι with Homer's αἰδομένων δ' ἀνδρῶν πλείους σβοὶ ἢ πέφανται Iliad v. 531. Cp. also v. 9, 6 νομίσαιτε εἶναι τοῦ καλῶς πολεμεῖν τὸ ἐθέλειν καὶ [τὸ] αἰσχύνεσθαι καὶ τοῖς ἀρχουσι πείθεσθαι. This union is well expressed by ἴσαν μένεα πνείοντες Ἀχαιοὶ | σιγῇ δευδιότες σημαντόρας joined together by Plat. III. Repub. 389 κ from two Homeric passages, and by Æsch. Sept. Th. 409 καὶ τὸν Διοχύνῃς θρόνον | τιμῶντα καὶ στυγούνην ὑπέρφρονας λόγους | αἰσχροῶν γὰρ ἀργός, μὴ κακὸς δ' εἶναι φιλεῖ. For πλείστον μετέχειν τῆς see Cobet's remarks Nov. Lect. p. 108, 109.—ἀμαθ. τῆς ὑπεροψίας: a varied expression (as others have remarked) for ἢ ὥστε ὑπεροπᾶν.—ἀνηκουστῆν another of the words which Th. has in common with poets and Herodotus.—τὰ ἀχρεῖα: cp. Eurip. Aeol. Fr. vi. μὴ μοι τὰ κομψὰ ποικίλοι γενεοῖα | ἄλλ' ὧν πόλεις δέει, and § 7, τοῖς ἀναγκαϊστότατοι, “not unprofitable accomplishments, but what is most indispensable.” μὴ of course dependent upon παῖδ. “and instructed so as to be not

over clever... and so not while speciously in word finding fault with our enemies' preparations to follow it up in deed in a different way.” I understand ἐπεξ. to be used absolutely, as 22, 2. See further on III. 82, 17.—νομίζειν δὲ κ. τ. λ. Either “that the plans of others equally with the accidents of fortune may not be defined by words,” or “that the plans of others are much the same as ours, and that the....” I have noticed on 50, 6 the ambiguity of the Greek καί, et or ac; also on 39, 1 the combination of τε ὁμοίως καί. So the former rendering may be legitimate. The sentiment is then the same as I. 140, 3 ἐνδέχεται γὰρ τὰς ξυμφορὰς τῶν πραγμάτων οὐχ ἥσσαν ἀμαθῶς χωρῆσαι ἢ καὶ τὰς διανοίας τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Still I fancy it would have been worded παραπλησίως (or -ήσια) καί... οὐ λόγῳ εἶναι διαίρ., and I do not see that the latter rendering makes § 7 an unnecessary repetition. Down to § 5 inclusive the King gives an abstract of the Spartan usage hitherto. In §§ 6, 7 he commends them for continuing this usage.

§ 6. ὡς πρὸς κ. τ. λ. The omission of the preposition before the leading word if inserted before the compound word is found in IV. 41, 2 ὡς ἐς πατρίδα ταύτην, and according to Cobet is invariable. On this however I do ἐπέχειν.—I retain παρασκευαζόμεθα, agreeing with Arnold that in this chapter Archidamus is giv-

- “σομένων ἔχειν δεῖ τὰς ἐλπίδας, ἀλλ’ ὡς ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἀσφα-  
7 “λῶς προνοουμένων. πολὺ τε διαφέρειν οὐ δεῖ νομίζειν  
“ἄνθρωπον ἀνθρώπου, κράτιστον δὲ εἶναι ὅστις ἐν τοῖς  
“ἀναγκαιοτάτοις παιδεύεται.

- LXXXV. “ταύτας οὖν ἄς οἱ πατέρες τε ἡμῶν παρέ-  
“δοσαν μελέτας καὶ αὐτοὶ διὰ παντὸς ὠφελούμενοι ἔχομεν,  
“μὴ παρῶμεν, μῆδ’ ἐπειχθέντες ἐν βραχεὶ μορίῳ ἡμέρας  
“περὶ πολλῶν σωμάτων καὶ χρημάτων καὶ πόλεων καὶ δόξης  
2 “βουλευσώμεν, ἀλλὰ καθ’ ἡσυχίαν. ἔξεστι δ’ ἡμῖν μᾶλλον  
3 “ἐτέρων διὰ ἰσχύιν. καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πέμπετε  
“μὲν περὶ τῆς Ποτιδαίας, πέμπετε δὲ περὶ ὧν οἱ ξύμμα-  
“χοί φασιν ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐτοιμῶν ὄντων αὐτῶν  
“δίκας δοῦναι· ἐπὶ δὲ τὸν διδόντα οὐ πρότερον νόμιμον  
4 “ὥς ἐπ’ ἀδικοῦντα ἰέναι. παρασκευάζεσθε δὲ τὸν πόλεμον  
5 “ἄμα. ταῦτα γὰρ καὶ κράτιστα βουλευσεσθε καὶ τοῖς  
“ἐναντίοις φοβερώτατα.”

- 6 Καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἀρχίδαμος τοιαῦτα εἶπε· παρελθὼν δὲ Σθενε-  
λαΐδας τελευταῖος, εἰς τῶν ἐφόρων τότε ὢν, ἔλεξεν ἐν τοῖς  
Λακεδαιμονίοις ὧδε.

Bekk. παρασκευαζώμεθα corr. N. (ω m. r. fuit o). παρασκευαζώμεθα T.V.F.H. (“a prima manu” Ba.) Porpo. δεῖ corr. N. (εἰ m. r. fuit δη).

§ 7. ἄνθρωπον ἀνθρώπου N.T. ἄνθρωπον ἀνθρώπου J.

LXXXV. τὰς τας (sic) T. πρὲς N.T. τὲ N.T. διαπαντός N.T.A.J. vulg. μῆδ’ T. μῆδ’ A.J. μῆδ’ ἐπειχθέντες corr. N. (χθέντες m. r. tes exc. in marg. Fort. fuit μῆδὲ πεισθέντες vel πεισθώμεν). πόλεως N. (de V. tac. Ad.). κατ’ ἡσυχίαν (sic) J.

§ 2. δὲ T. ἐταίρων J.

§ 3. ξύμμαχοι φασιν N.T. vulg. ξύμμαχοι φασιν A.J. δοῦναι δίκας T. δὲ.....ὥς ἐπ’ om. pr. N. marg. add. m. r. (ἐπὶ non ἐπ.) (de V. tac. Ad.) om. F. (Br. teste.) H. [“In utroque (i.e. F. et H.) deinde adscripta erant quæ desiderabantur” Ba.] ἐπὶ T. marg. F.H. ἀδικοῦντα ἰέναι N. (lit. inter a et l).

§ 4. παρασκευάζεσθε corr. N. (ult. e m. ead.).

§ 5. καὶ (ante κράτιστα) om. N.T.V.F.H. al. Be.

§ 6. παρελθὼν δὲ corr. N. (ν δὲ m. ead. nisi mend. lib.) ἔλεξε A.J. vulg. ἔλεξεν ἐν N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be.

ing a detail of the character of Sparta's present institutions and that the advice given to his countrymen not to depart from them does not begin till the following chapter. So δει...δει may fairly be paraphrased “and herein we are doing our duty in that we do not found our hopes on their probable errors, &c.”

Op. for the sentiment vi. 11, 6.

LXXXV. § 2. μᾶλλον ἐτέρων=μᾶλλον ἢ ἐτέροις. See Adv. Synt. § 90.

§ 3. “Especially as they are ready of themselves (αὐτῶν) to submit to arbitration.” So αὐτοῖς not eos but ipsos iv. 60, 2. For δίκας δοῦναι see on 28, 2. Such men deserve αἰτία, not κατηγορία,

- LXXXVI. "ΤΟΤΣ μὲν λόγους τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐ γινώσκω· ἐπαινέσαντες γὰρ πολλὰ ἑαυτοὺς οὐδαμοῦ ἀντίπουν ὡς οὐκ ἀδικοῦσι τοὺς ἡμετέρους ξυμμάχους καὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον· καίτοι εἰ πρὸς τοὺς Μήδους ἐγένοντο ἀγαθοὶ τότε, πρὸς δὲ ἡμᾶς κακοὶ νῦν, διπλασίας<sup>2</sup> ζημίας ἄξιοι εἰσιν, ὅτι αὐτ' ἀγαθῶν κακοὶ γεγένηται. ἡμεῖς δὲ ὅμοιοι καὶ τότε καὶ νῦν ἐσμέν, καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, ἦν σωφρονῶμεν, οὐ περιοψόμεθα ἀδικουμένους οὐδὲ μελλήσο<sup>3</sup> μεν τιμωρεῖν· οἱ δ' οὐκέτι μέλλουσι κακῶς πάσχειν. ἄλλοις μὲν γὰρ χρήματά ἐστι πολλὰ καὶ νῆες καὶ ἵπποι, ἡμῶν δὲ ξύμμαχοι ἀγαθοί, οὓς οὐ παραδοτέα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐστίν, οὐδὲ δίκαις καὶ λόγοις διακριτέα μὴ λόγῳ καὶ αὐτοὺς βλα<sup>4</sup> πτομένους, ἀλλὰ τιμωρητέα ἐν τάχει καὶ παντὶ σθένει. καὶ ὡς ἡμᾶς πρέπει βουλευέσθαι ἀδικουμένους μηδεὶς διδασκέτω, ἀλλὰ τοὺς μέλλοντας ἀδικεῖν μᾶλλον πρέπει πολὺν<sup>5</sup> χρόνον βουλευέσθαι. ψηφίζεσθε οὖν, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἀξίως τῆς Σπάρτης τὸν πόλεμον, καὶ μῆτε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους

δημηγορία

δημηγορία σθενελαΐδου

- LXXXVI. <sup>2</sup> N. marg. πρὸς λακεδαιμονίους T. marg. litt. min. γινώσκω N.T. ἑαυτοὺς πολλὰ T. πρὸς N. πρὸς δὲ N. πρὸς δὲ T.F. (teste Ba.) H. Recerpi. ἄξιοι εἰσιν N.T. ἀντὶ N. ἀγαθῶν corr. N. (αθ m. ead. vel mend. lib.).  
 § 2. δὲ καὶ ὅμοιοι τότε T. ὅμοιοι A. vulg. ὅμοιοι (sic) J. ὅμοιοι καὶ τότε N. ὅμοιοι τότε V. οὐδ' N.T.A.J. vulg. mal. lib. ol δ' V.  
 § 3. γὰρ om. T. οὓς corr. N. (ν acc. spir. m. r. fuit οἷς). βλαπτομένους om. T. (ad fin. paginæ).  
 § 4. ἀδικημένοις (sic) T. (δι corr. m. ead.). Post μᾶλλον, πρέπει om. N. add. marg. m. ead. βουλευέσθαι corr. N (βουλεύ m. ead.). βουλευέσασθαι V.  
 § 5. καὶ μὴ T. γίνεσθαι corr. N. (ιγ acc. supr. ε del. m. r. fuit γενέσθαι). ἐπὶ A.J. vulg. πρὸς N. πρὸς T.V.F.H.

LXXXVI. διπλασίας κ.τ.λ. This sentiment—that a man's former good character should increase the measure of punishment inflicted upon him, a principle acted upon by collegiate authorities if a regular man shows any token of irregularity—recurs III. 67, 1.

§ 2. It is almost impossible to translate μελλήσομεν...μέλλουσι here and οὐκ ἐμελλήσατε III. 55. 3. "Nor will we delay our aid; their sufferings are not delayed."

§ 3. For the plural form of the verbal—τέα (cp. παριτητέα, but after βου-

λευτέον 72, 3) see annotators on Aristoph. Plut. 1085. For the *accusative* αὐτοὺς cp. VIII. 65, 3 οὐτε μισθοφορητέον εἰς ἄλλους followed in the next clause by *dative*. A similar Latin idiom is quoted from Varro de R. R. II. 7, 14 dandum hordeum cottidie adjicientem minutatim by Madv. Add. to his note on Cic. de Fin. II. 31, 103 Ed. 1., but is omitted in Ed. II.

§ 5. μῆτε...ἐάτε κ.τ.λ., cease permitting them, μῆτε καταπροδιδόμεν, let us leave off this betrayal. Cp. for a nicety of distinction Æsch. Eum. 800 ὑμεῖς δὲ τῇ

“ἔατε μείζους γίγνεσθαι, μήτε τοὺς ξυμμάχους καταπροδιδῶ-  
“μεν, ἀλλὰ ξὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ἐπίωμεν πρὸς τοὺς ἀδικοῦντας.”

LXXXVII. Τοιαῦτα δὲ λέξας ἐπειρήφιζεν αὐτὸς ἔφορος  
2 ὦν ἐς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων. ὁ δὲ (κρίνουσι γὰρ  
βοῇ καὶ οὐ ψήφῳ) οὐκ ἔφη διαγιγνώσκειν τὴν βοήν ὅποτέρᾳ  
μείζων, ἀλλὰ βουλόμενος αὐτοὺς φανερώς ἀποδεικνυμένους  
τὴν γνώμην ἐς τὸ πολεμεῖν μᾶλλον ὀρμήσαι ἔλεξεν “ὅτῳ μὲν  
“ὑμῶν, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, δοκοῦσι λελύσθαι αἱ σπονδαὶ καὶ  
“οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀδικεῖν, ἀναστήτω ἐς ἐκεῖνο τὸ χωρίον,” δείξας  
τι χωρίον αὐτοῖς, “ὅτῳ δὲ μὴ δοκοῦσιν, ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα.”  
3 ἀναστάντες δὲ διέστησαν, καὶ πολλῷ πλείους ἐγένοντο οἷς  
4 ἐδόκουν αἱ σπονδαὶ λελύσθαι. προσκαλέσαντές τε τοὺς ξυμ-  
μάχους εἶπον ὅτι σφίσι μὲν δοκοῖεν ἀδικεῖν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, βού-  
λεσθαι δὲ καὶ τοὺς πάντας ξυμμάχους παρακαλέσαντες ψήφον  
ἐπαγαγεῖν, ὅπως κοινῇ βουλευσάμενοι τὸν πόλεμον ποιῶνται,  
5 ἣν δοκῇ. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ’ οἴκου διαπραξάμενοι  
ταῦτα, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναίων πρέσβεις ὕστερον ἐφ’ ἅπερ ἦλθον  
6 χρηματίσαντες. ἡ δὲ διαγνώμη αὕτη τῆς ἐκκλησίας, τοῦ τὰς  
σπονδὰς λελύσθαι, ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει

LXXXVII. λέξας A.J. vulg. δὲ λέξας (ΔΕ excedit ante ΔΕ) N.T.V.F.H. pl. Bē.  
ἐπειρήφιζεν (sic) T.

§ 2. ὁ δὲ T. διαγιγνώσκειν N.T.V. λελύσθαι T.A.J. Vid. ad 52, 3. τὶ N.T.A.J.  
Pro δὲ μὴ, μὴδὲ pr. F. (teste Br. tac. Br.). eis T. ἐπιθάρτερα N.T.

§ 3. σπονδαὶ N. suprascr. m. ead. λελύσθαι hic et § 6, v. 88, 1 T. λελύσθαι A.J.

§ 4. προσκαλέσαντές τε hic N.T. βούλεσθαι corr. N (ὡλ. lit. 4 litt. cap. acc. del.  
supra λ. m. r. fuit βουλευέσθαι) βουλευέσθαι F. βουλευέσθε T.H. δοκεῖ H.

§ 5. οἱ μὲν T.

§ 6. ἡδὲ T. Sed acc. transv. cal. induct. λελύσθαι A.J. τῷ τετάρτῳ καὶ δεκάτῳ  
ἔτει N.T.F. (? V.H.) A.J. vulg. Poppo. τῷ τετάρτῳ ἔτει καὶ δεκάτῳ Bekk. cum pauc.  
libr. s T. εὐβοικὰ F. (teste Ba. “corr. F.” Br.).

γῇ τῇδε μὴ βαρὺν κῶτον | σκήψῃσθε, μὴ  
θυμοῦσθε, μὴδ’ ἀκαρτίαν | τεύξετε, do  
not inflict, cease your anger, do not create.

LXXXVII. § 2. Whether there is an  
earlier instance of our Aye and No, fol-  
lowed if necessary by retiring into either  
lobby, I have not been able to ascer-  
tain.—φανερώς I do not think here.) (κρί-  
σῶα (iv. 88, 1) for suffrage whether by  
show of hands or crying Aye or No is  
open. It rather means that each sepa-  
rate individual's vote should be known,  
which could not be discerned by either

βοῇ or χειροτονία, though the decision  
of the majority might be.

§ 4. δι...δοκοῖεν...βούλεσθαι: I have  
made some comments on this variation  
in Ann. Crit. Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 313.  
To βούλεσθαι repeat σφείς from σφίσι, so  
παρακαλέσαντες.

§ 5. ἐφ’ ἅπερ κ.τ.λ. “having trans-  
acted the business about which they had  
come.” The active is to be carefully  
distinguished from the middle, a mer-  
cantile word.

§ 6. διαγνώμη, decision, a word which

τῶν τριακοντούτιδων σπονδῶν προκεχωρηκυῶν, αἱ ἐγένοντο μετὰ τὰ Εὐβοϊκά.

LXXXVIII. ἐψηφίσαντο δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰς σπονδὰς λελύσθαι καὶ πολεμητέα εἶναι οὐ τοσοῦτον τῶν ξυμμάχων πεισθέντες τοῖς λόγοις ὅσον φοβούμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ ἐπὶ μείζον δυνηθῶσιν, ὀρώντες αὐτοῖς τὰ πολλὰ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὑποχείρια ἤδη ὄντα.

LXXXIX. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι τρόπῳ τοιῷδε ἦλθον ἐπὶ τὰ πράγματα ἐν οἷς ἠῤῥηθησαν. ἐπειδὴ Μῆδοι ἀνεχώρησαν ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης νικηθέντες καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῷ ὑπὸ Ἑλλήνων, καὶ οἱ καταφυγόντες αὐτῶν ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐς Μυκάλην διεφθάρησαν, Λευτυχίδης μὲν ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, ὅσπερ ἡγείτο τῶν ἐν Μυκάλῃ Ἑλλήνων, ἀπεχώρησεν ἐπ' οἴκου ἔχων τοὺς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου ξυμμάχους, οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ Ἰωνίας καὶ Ἑλλησπόντου ξύμμαχοι ἤδη ἀφεστηκότες ἀπὸ βασιλέως ὑπομείναντες Σηστόν ἐπολιόρκουν Μῆδων ἐχόντων, καὶ ἐπιχειμάσαντες εἶλον αὐτὴν ἐκλιπόντων τῶν βαρβάρων, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἀπέπλευσαν ἐξ Ἑλλησπόντου ὡς ἕκαστοι κατὰ πόλεις. Ἀθηναίων δὲ τὸ κοινόν, ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς οἱ βάρβαροι ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἀπῆλθον,

LXXXVIII. λελύσθαι A.J.

LXXXIX. ἠῤῥηθησαν (sic) N.T.

§ 2. "In margine alio caractere Λευτυχίδης V." Ad. collat. Vol. II. p. 432, ed. I. Post Ἑλλήνων, καὶ οἱ καταφυγόντες αὐτῶν ταῖς ναυσὶ add. T. sed transv. cal. induct. καὶ ἀπὸ Ἰωνίας T. ὑπομείναντες T. sed acc. supr. o transv. cal. induct. καταπόλεις T.

will recur, is not the same as διάγνωσις 50, 2. There τὴν διάγνωσιν ἐποιοῦντο = διεγίνωσκον. Here διαγνώμη is τὸ διεγνωσμένον. So κατάφευξις VII. 38, 3, 41, 1 is not to be confounded with καταφυγή.

LXXXVIII. Th. has said this before 23, 7, and undoubtedly it was the main cause, but the immediate vote with its overwhelming majority was brought about by the taunts with which the Corinthians egged them on, contrary to the traditions which their prudent monarch had reminded them were those of Sparta, ἦν τις ἄρα ξὺν κατηγορίᾳ παροξύνη, οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἀχθεσθέντες ἀνεπείσθημεν 84, 4.

LXXXIX. 2. The battles of Mycale and Plataea were fought on the same day, the latter in the forenoon, the former in the evening. A report of the success in Boeotia had reached the Greeks in Mycale. "Nothing could be more natural than such a rumour, whether it be considered as the effect of accident or design: that it should afterwards have been found to coincide with the truth, is one of those marvels which would be intolerable in a fictitious narrative, and yet now and then occur in the real course of events." Thirlwall. For Mycale see Herod. IX. 96 foll., for Sestus 114 foll.—ὡς ἕκ. κατὰ πόλεις, cp. 3, 5.

διεκομίζοντο εὐθὺς ὅθεν ὑπεξέθεντο παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ τὴν περιούσαν κατασκευήν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἀνοικοδομεῖν παρεσκευάζοντο καὶ τὰ τείχη· τοῦ τε γὰρ περιβόλου βραχεία εἰστήκει, καὶ οἰκίαι αἱ μὲν πολλαὶ πεπτώκεσαν ὀλίγαι δὲ περιήσαν, ἐν αἷς αὐτοὶ ἐσκήνησαν οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν Περσῶν.

XC. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ αἰσθόμενοι τὸ μέλλον ἦλθον πρεσβεία, τὰ μὲν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἥδιον ἂν ὀρώντες μῆτ' ἐκείνους μῆτ' ἄλλον μηδένα τείχος ἔχοντα, τὸ δὲ πλέον τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐξοτρυνόντων καὶ φοβουμένων τοῦ τε ναυτικοῦ αὐτῶν τὸ πλήθος, ὃ πρὶν οὐχ ὑπῆρχε, καὶ τὴν ἐς τὸν Μηδικὸν πόλεμον τόλμαν γενομένην. ἡξίουν τε αὐτοὺς μὴ τειχίζειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἔξω Πελοποννήσου μᾶλλον ὅσοις ξυνειστήκει

§ 3. περιούσαν corr. N. (v. op. m. ead.). εἰστήκει (sic) T. οἰκίαι corr. N. (l. m.r. fuit οἰκίαι). οἰκίαι F.H. ἐπεπτώκεσαν A.J. vulg. πεπτώκεσαν N.T.V.F.H. al. αὐτοὶ pr. N. add. acc. m.r.

XC. προαισθόμενοι T. ἐς πρεσβείαν A.J. vulg. ante Bauer. πρεσβεία N.T.F.H. ("γρ. ἐς πρεσβείαν" Ba.) τὰ μὲν T. μήποτε ἐκείνους A.J. vulg. μήτ' ἐκείνους V. μήτ' ἐκείνους (sic) corr. N. (lit. supr. ei. Non dedit μήτε κείνους nam diserte notam elisionis et spir. dedit m. pr.) μήτε ἐκείνους T. F.H. μήτε ἄλλον. μήτ' ἄλλον corr. N. (acc. supr. η. τ' m.r. fuit μῆδ' ἄλλον.) μῆδ' ἄλλον pr. F. μήτ' ἄλλον corr. F. μῆδ' ἄλλον H. αὐτῶν om. V. hab. N. πρῶτον A.J. vulg. πρὶν N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. Notabilis varietas. Vid. not. οὐχ' ὑπῆρχε T.

§ 2. ἡξίουν τε N.T. εἰστήκει Bekk. cum sequi. lib. [ἐν] εἰστήκει Porppo. Ba.

§ 6. ὅθεν might be explained on the principle mentioned on 64, 1. But I rather think it by attraction = ἐκείθεν οὐ. Cp. Soph. Trach. 701 ἐκ δὲ γῆς ὅθεν προσκειτο. So in Horace Od. 1. 38, 3 mitte sectari rosa quo locorum Sera moretur (eo ubi.) Ter. Adelp. 11. 1. 36 = 190 illic quæso redi quo cocepisti (ubi). The laws of attraction in Greek and in Latin have hitherto not been carefully investigated.—For the absorption of the antecedent into the relative see on 60, 3.

XC. πρῶην (the old reading) "the day before yesterday, the other day," seems too colloquial for historical writing. Yet it is difficult to account for its insertion by copyists, who were far more likely finding it to alter it into πρὶν. Might it be the words of the allies, "the other day they had no overpowerful navy," which Th. wishes to represent graphically? I think we shall detect

as we go on similar cases. I have long believed that the word should be restored to Aristot. Nic. Eth. 11. 2 = 3, 5 ἐτι ὡς καὶ πρῶην (it would soon be altered into πρότερον) εἰπομεν, "as we said in our lecture the other day." If this work and some others of Aristotle were not syllabuses of Lectures, what is the meaning of more than once calling ὁ πεπαιδευμένος (the pupil, the catechist) ἀκροατῆς and of the expression ματαίως ἀκούσεται καὶ ἀνωφελῶς? The verb "to say" is applicable equally to one who imparts knowledge orally or in writing. "Holy Scripture saith." But you do not hear Holy Scripture unless it is read aloud. In this sense you "hear the Church." Does not the use of ἀλλὰ νῆ Δία in Aristot. Politics bear more or less upon this point?

§ 2. ξυνειστήκει: "stood entire." Arnold's defence of the compound is

ξηγκαθελὲν μετὰ σφῶν τοὺς περιβόλους, τὸ μὲν βουλόμενον  
καὶ ὑποπτον τῆς γνώμης οὐ δηλοῦντες ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ὥς  
δὲ τοῦ βαρβάρου, εἰ αὖθις ἐπέλθοι, οὐκ ἂν ἔχοντος ἀπὸ  
ἐχυροῦ ποθέν, ὥσπερ νῦν ἐκ τῶν Θηβῶν, ὀρμᾶσθαι τὴν τε  
Πελοπόννησον πᾶσιν ἔφασαν ἱκανὴν εἶναι ἀναχώρησιν τε  
3 καὶ ἀφορμὴν. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι Θεμιστοκλέους γνώμῃ τοὺς  
μὲν Λακεδαιμονίους ταῦτ' εἰπόντας, ἀποκρινάμενοι ὅτι πέμ-  
ψουσιν ὥς αὐτοὺς πρέσβεις περὶ ὧν λέγουσιν, εὐθὺς ἀπήλ-  
λαξαν· ἑαυτὸν δὲ ἐκέλευεν ἀποστέλλειν ὥς τάχιστα ὁ  
Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, ἄλλους δὲ πρὸς ἑαυτῷ  
ἐλομένους πρέσβεις μὴ εὐθὺς ἐκπέμπειν, ἀλλ' ἐπισχεῖν μέχρι  
τοσούτου ἕως ἂν τὸ τεῖχος ἱκανὸν αἰρωσιν ὥστε ἀπομάχεσθαι

(εἰστέκει F. si recte interpretor silentium Bekkeri. tac. Ba.) συγκαθελὲν T. ἐς T.  
νόμης (sic) J. πόθεν T. J. vulg. ποθεν (sic) A. πᾶσαν T. ἀναχώρησιν τε καὶ ἀφορμὴν  
ἱκανὴν εἶναι A. J. vulg. ἱκανὴν εἶναι ἀνα. τε καὶ ἀφ. N. T. V. F. H. pl. Be.

§ 3. ὥς αὐτὸν F. ἐαυτὸν δὲ N. T. F. (teste Ba.) H. (de V. tac. Ad.) Poppo. ἐς T.

πρὸ (sic) ἑαυτοῦ T. πρ. N. ἱκανὸν τὸ τεῖχος A. J. vulg. τὸ τεῖχος ἱκανὸν N. T. V. F. H.  
omn. Be. αἰρωσιν omn. Quominus αἰρωσιν reponam partim deterrent quæ Pors. ad  
Eur. Med. 848 dixit, partim quoniam ἕως ἂν cum præsentī videtur ab ἕως ἂν cum  
aoristo aliquoties non ita multum discrepare: Itaque malui quæ de hac re dicenda  
habui in *notam* conjiungere. Interim moneo in Plat. Phædon. p. 74 c ἕως ἂν... ἐννοήσης  
lectionem plurimorum librorum plane esse ineptam. Aperte enim ait Plato *donec*  
*conspicies*, non *donec conceperis*. Libri sequiores *δραν* pro ἕως ἂν, sed lenius est  
corrigere ἕως ἂν... ἐννοῆς, ης (facile peccatur in hac re) bis inculcato a librariis.

capital. Poppo's reference to 89, 3 I hold to be irrelevant. Though I have no objection to translate there *βραχέα* (as usual in regard to buildings) "low," yet the context states not only the lowness but the want of continuity as well. Poppo is more correct in noticing that from *τειγίξεν* we are to supply *τὰ τεῖχη* as subject to *ξυρυστῆκει*.—*ἐς τοὺς Αθ.* of course to be joined to (not *δηλοῦντες* but) *ὑποπτον*.—*νῦν* here pretty nearly the same as *νῦν δὲ* (or *νυνδὲ* with Cobet. Var. Lect. p. 233) in Plato. See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 72. For the Persian king had so utterly been driven out of Europe that he could not with any propriety be said to *have* Thebes as a starting point, a base of operations, though he recently *had*. He had in fact lost his last city in Europe, Sestus.

§ 3. *αἰρωσιν*: Porson seems to have shown that from *αἰρω* (older form of *αἶρω*) there was a future *αἰρῶ* (*αῶ*), also

*αἰρῶ* (*αἰρῶ*). Undoubtedly the syllable is occasionally long in the *future*. See Elmsl. on Heracl. 323. Whether in the olden Attic of Th. there might be an aorist *ἤρα* and so a subjunctive *αἶρω* I think cannot be satisfactorily determined. But I have left the form on another and I think far more substantial ground. The *present* after *ἕως ἂν* in the sense of "until" (not "while") is not without examples, though I believe not in quite the same sense as the *aorist*. It must first be noticed that whereas *we* have now a marked distinction between *while* and *until*, the Greeks and Latins had the same words *ἕως*, *ἔστε*, *μέχρι* or *μέχρις*, *dum*, *donec*, the tenses following alone fixing the meaning of the particles. We have in our Elizabethan dramatists and contemporary writers the same use of *while*, *whiles*, *whilst* = *until*. See Nares' Glossary, Indices to Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, &c. I quote one (the use not being

ἐκ τοῦ ἀναγκαιοτάτου ὕψους· τειχίζειν δὲ πάντας πανδημεὶ  
τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ αὐτοὺς καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ παῖδας, φει-  
δομένους μήτε ἰδίου μήτε δημοσίου οἰκοδομήματος ὅθεν τις  
4 ὠφέλεια ἔσται ἐς τὸ ἔργον, ἀλλὰ καθαιρύντας πάντα. καὶ  
ὁ μὲν ταῦτα διδάξας, καὶ ὑπειπὼν τᾶλλα ὅτι αὐτὸς τᾱκεῖ  
5 πράξει, ὥχето. καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα ἐλθὼν οὐ προσήει  
6 πρὸς τὰς ἀρχάς, ἀλλὰ διήγε καὶ προῦφασίζετο. καὶ ὁπότε

ὅθεν τις N.T. ὅθεν τις A.J. vulg. ὠφέλειδ—ἔσται (sic) T. (inter a et ē lit. 3 litt. cap. Fuit ὅθεν τις ὠφέλειδ τις ἔσται) καθαιρύντες F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) πάντα T. ταῦτα marg. m. ead.

§ 4. τὰ ἄλλα A.J. vulg. τ' ἄλλα corr. N (fuit τ' ἄλλα) τ' ἄλλα T. τᾶλλα V.F.H. al. τᾶλλα Bekk. Poppo. αὐτ N. φχето hic N.

§ 5. προσήει hic N. πρ N. προῦφασίζετο corr. N. (v. m. r. fuit προεφασίζετο) προῦφασίζετο corr. T. (σ m. ead.) προεφασίζετο F.H.

§ 6. ὁπότε τις (sic) N. (έ corr. m. r. lit. supr. ι. fuit op. ὁπότεν τις) ὁπότε τις

noticed in Johnson or Richardson) from Stow, Annales, p. 574. "In the feast of the Purification (A.D. 1416), seven dolphins of the sea came up by the river of Thamias, and plaid there whiles four of them were kilde." This use is still retained in our northern counties. *While* means *time*, and may mean *during time*, or *time finished*. *Until* excludes *during time*. So *ἔως ἂν, ἔστ' ἂν, μέχρι ἂν*, with an *aorist* conjunctive, could not mean *while*, yet with a *present* may mean *until*, i.e. not the *concluded* but the *incipient* act. So probably *dum* in passages quoted by Munro on Lucret. l. 941. *Donec* eris felix is different from *donec dabit Ilia prolem*, but both may in racy English be rendered "while you are rich," "while Ilia bears her offspring." [For *quoad vivet, quoad morietur*, see A. Gell. vii. 21.] Not dwelling further on English or Latin, I quote Aristoph. Vesp. 1441 ὕβρις' ἔως ἂν τὴν δίκην ἀρχῶν καλῇ (till he is calling, begins to call). The metre eschews *καλέσθ*. This passage is noticed by Herm. on Eur. Med. p. 355, who quotes Xen. Cyrop. iii. 3, 18 καὶ οὐκ ἀναμένοντες ἔως ἂν ἡ ἡμετέρα χώρα κακῶται, translating "neque expectamus dum nostram regionem vastare incipiant." Add Xen. Cyrop. v. 4, 38 ἐγὼ γὰρ ἐπισχίσω ἔως ἂν φῆς καλῶς ἔχειν (till you are ready to say). [Xen. Hell. i. 6, 9 ἔως ἂν ἦκωσιν (have come), Soph. Fragm. 779, 5 ἔως ἂν ἐξῇ

(donec licuerit, see on 41, 3), are irrelevant to our question, and in Dem. iii. Phil. p. 115, § 17 the reading of the Parisian S. *ἔως ἂν αὐτὰ τοῖς τεύχεσιν ἤδη προσαγάωσι* for *προσαγάωσιν* may perhaps be set down to a clerical error.] Πρὶν ἂν (the usual substitute for *ἔως ἂν* in a negative sentence, as *πρὶν* with indic. in such expressions as "he did not till") is rare with *present conjunctive*, because the notion wanted is generally one of completion. Yet we have Plat. Phædr. p. 271 C πρὶν ἂν οὖν τὸν τρόπον τοῦτον λέγωσι τε καὶ γράφωσι μὴ πειθώμεθ' αὐτοῖς τέχνη γράφειν, 277 B C πρὶν ἂν τις...οὕτω τιθῇ καὶ διακομῇ τὸν λόγον...οὐ πρότερον δυνατόν..., Theæt. p. 207 B τὸ δ' οὐκ εἶναι ἐπιστημόνως οὐδὲν λέγειν, πρὶν ἂν διὰ τῶν στοιχείων μετὰ τῆς ἀληθοῦς δόξης ἕκαστον περαινή τις, iii. Rep. p. 402 B C οὐδὲ μουσικοὶ πρότερον ἐσόμεθα...πρὶν ἂν...γνωρίζωμεν...ἀσθανώμεθα...ἀτιμώμεθα...ολώμεθα, in all which I understand not *opus perfectum* but *opus inchoatum*. To return to Thuc., the wall till it is completed still *αἰρεται*, cp. 91, 1 τειχίζεται τε καὶ ἤδη ὕψος λαμβάνει, "till we are raising our wall to the barest possible height to fight from."—ἀπομάχεσθαι = μάχεσθαι ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, as Plat. Phædr. p. 260 B ἀποπολεμῆν τε χρῆσιμον, and ἀποζῆν above 2, 2.

§ 4. ὑπειπὼν: *præfatus*, from which all its meanings may be traced; cp. 35, 5.

§ 5. διήγε: "let time pass on."



τις αὐτὸν ἔροιτο τῶν ἐν τέλει ὄντων ὃ τι οὐκ ἐπέρχεται ἐπὶ τὸ κοινόν, ἔφη τοὺς ξυμπρέσβεις ἀναμένειν, ἀσχολίας δέ τιως οὔσης αὐτοὺς ὑπολειφθῆναι, προσδέχεσθαι μέντοι ἐν τάχει ἦξιν καὶ θανμάζειν ὥς οὐπω πάρεσιν.

XCI. οἱ δὲ ἀκούοντες τῷ μὲν Θεμιστοκλεῖ ἐπείθοντο διὰ φιλίαν αὐτοῦ, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἀφικνουμένων καὶ σαφῶς κατηγορούντων ὅτι τειχίζεται τε καὶ ἤδη ὕψος λαμβάνει, οὐκ εἶχον ὅπως χρῇ ἀπιστήσαι. γνούς δὲ ἐκείνος κελεύει αὐτοὺς μὴ λόγοις μᾶλλον παράγεσθαι, ἢ πέμψαι σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀνδρας οἷτινες χρηστοὶ καὶ πιστῶς ἀπαγγελοῦσι σκεψάμενοι. ἀποστέλλουσιν οὖν, καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις κρύφα πέμπει κελεύων ὥς ἥκιστα ἐπιφανῶς κατασχεῖν καὶ μὴ ἀφεῖναι πρὶν ἂν αὐτοὶ πάλιν κομισθῶσιν· ἤδη γάρ

T.A.J. vulg. ὅτι N.T.A.J. ἀπέρχεται T. ἀναμένειν pr. T. Sed pr. acc. cal. transv. induct.

XCI. οἱ δὲ T. Vide ne inter αὐτοῦ et τῶν exciderit αὐτοῖ, ut Thucydides scripsisse αὐτοῖν existimetur. Haud raro mutantur ut et π. In Soph. Oed. Col. 300 ἀπὸνως τ' ἐλθεῖν πέλαις hodie ex felicissima trium virorum Porsoni Elmaleii Wunderi conjectura legitur αὐτὸν ὥστ' ἐλθεῖν πέλαις. In lege ap. Demosth. Timocr. p. 733 § 105 ὃ τι ἂν τις ἀπολέσῃ, ἐάν μὲν αὐτὸ λάβῃ τὴν διπλάσιαν καταδικάζειν vere si quid video Taylor. ἀπολάβῃ (si receperit, si fur restituerit). In Dem. Laocrit. p. 933 § 31 καὶ ταῦτα ἔφασαν πάντα ἀντιφορτισθέντα μέλλειν αὐτὰ δῆγει Ἀθήναζε, εἰ μὴ ἀπώλετο ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ, Schaeferi ἀπάγειν firmant quae sequuntur p. 935 § 37 ἢ δὲ συγγραφῇ ἀντιφορτισμένους ἀπάγειν κελεύει Ἀθήναζε, et verba ipsius συγγραφῆς p. 926, § 11 καὶ ἀπάξουσιν τὰ χρήματα τὰ ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου ἀντιφορτισθέντα πάλιν Ἀθήναζε. In Plat. Theæt. p. 169 B τὸν γὰρ προσελθόντα οὐκ ἀνίης πρὶν ἀναγκάσῃς

ἀποδύσας ἐν τοῖς λόγοις προσπαλαῖσαι diu factum est cum αὐτ' ante ἀποδύσῃς excidisse suspicatus sum.—ἀποστήσαι T.

§ 2. ἀναγγελοῦσι A.J. vulg. ἀπαγγελοῦσι N.V.F.H. al. ἀπαγγελλοῦσι (sic) T.

§ 3. καὶ, ante ἦκον, om. T. Ἀβρώνυχός (sine spir.) A.J. vulg. ἀβρώνυχός

§ 6. δ τι: the question of the ephors would be τί οὐκ ἐπέρχει; so in *oblique* δ τι. The contrast of Canon's rebuilding the walls to the way in which Themistocles got them built is not too severely stated by Dem. Lept. p. 478, 479. How far one of the colleagues in this transaction merited his cognomen Δίκαιος, and whether βαθεῖαν δλοκα should be rendered (as to his conduct in this matter) not "fertile" but "deep," I leave to gentle reader.

XCI. I have with difficulty refrained inserting in the text the conjecture mentioned in *Ann. Crit.* I feel persuaded that τῶν ἄλλων cannot be used for ἄλλων, and that such passages as 22,

2 (from others who were my informants, the usual ἐγὼ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι φίλοι), II. 11, 9 (all others), III. 36, 2, fail to support such opinion. Since however penning my Latin note it has struck me that the words may be contrasted with σφῶν αὐτῶν § 2, "when all other people (as we might with similar exaggeration say, when all the world) were laying this charge to the Athenians." So Themistocles might reply, "Never mind what all the world says, send some of yourselves to ascertain." Dem. simply says καὶ τῶν ἀπαγγελλόντων ὥς Ἀθηναῖοι τειχίζουσιν.

§ 3. αὐτοί, "we," "ourselves," for his co-ambassadors had now come.

καὶ ἦκον αὐτῷ οἱ ξυμπρέσβεις, Ἀβρώνιχος τε ὁ Λυσικλέους  
καὶ Ἀριστείδης ὁ Λυσιμάχου, ἀγγέλλοντες ἔχειν ἱκανῶς τὸ  
τείχος· ἐφοβεῖτο γὰρ μὴ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι σφᾶς, ὅποτε σα-  
4 φῶς ἀκούσειαν, οὐκέτι ἀφῶσιν. οἱ τε οὖν Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς  
πρέσβεις ὥσπερ ἐπεστάλη κατεῖχον, καὶ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐπελ-  
θὼν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐνταῦθα δὴ φανερώς εἶπεν, ὅτι ἡ  
μὲν πόλις σφῶν τετείχισται ἤδη ὥστε ἱκανὴ εἶναι σώζειν  
τοὺς ἐνοικοῦντας, εἰ δέ τι βούλονται Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἢ οἱ  
ξύμμαχοι πρεσβεύεσθαι παρὰ σφᾶς, ὡς πρὸς διαγιγνώ-  
σκοντας τὸ λοιπὸν ἵεναι τά τε σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ξύμφορα καὶ  
5 τὰ κοινά. τὴν τε γὰρ πόλιν ὅτε ἐδόκει ἐκλιπεῖν ἄμεινον εἶναι  
καὶ ἐς τὰς ναῦς ἐσβῆναι, ἄνευ ἐκείνων ἔφασαν γνόντες τολ-  
μῆσαι, καὶ ὅσα αὖ μετ' ἐκείνων βουλευέσθαι, οὐδενὸς ὕστεροι  
6 γνῶμη φανῆναι. δοκεῖν οὖν σφίσι καὶ νῦν ἄμεινον εἶναι τὴν  
ἑαυτῶν πόλιν τεῖχος ἔχειν, καὶ ἰδίᾳ τοῖς πολίταις καὶ ἐς τοὺς  
πάντας ξυμμάχους ὠφελιμώτερον ἔσεσθαι· οὐ γὰρ οἶόν τ'  
εἶναι μὴ ἀπὸ ἀντιπάλου παρασκευῆς ὁμοῖόν τι ἢ ἴσον ἐς τὸ  
7 κοινὸν βουλευέσθαι. ἢ πάντας οὖν ἀτειχίστους ἔφη χρῆναι  
ξύμμαχεῖν, ἢ καὶ τάδε νομίζειν ὀρθῶς ἔχειν.

XCII. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀκούσαντες ὀργὴν μὲν  
φανερὰν οὐκ ἐποιοῦντο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις (οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐπὶ κωλύμῃ  
ἀλλὰ γνώμης παραινέσει δῆθεν τῷ κοινῷ ἐπρεσβεύσαντο,

N.T.F.H. (de V. tac. Ad.) Eadem diversitas in MSS. Herod. viii. 21. Ἀβρώνυχος  
Poppo. ὁ ante λυσικλέους om. T. ὅποτε corr. N (ε m. ead.)

§ 4. καὶ ὁ θεμ. A.J. vulg. ὁ om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἐνοικοῦντας ἐν αὐτῇ A.J. vulg.  
ἐν αὐτῇ om. N.T.V.F.H. al. καὶ οἱ ξ. N.V. πρ διαγιγνώσκοντας corr. N. (ὁ suprascr.  
m. r. lit. i litteræ inter o et δ. fuit προδιαγιγνώσκοντας). προδιαγιγνώσκοντας T. πρὸς  
διαγιγνώσκοντας (sic) A. προσδιαγιγνώσκοντας J. τοιοῦτον T.A.J. vulg. τὸ λοιπὸν  
N.F.H. ἵεναι F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). κανά pr. N. κανά corr. N. (suprascr. m. r.).

§ 5. ἐς, ante τὰς ναῦς, non om. sed hab. N. σ' ὅσα T. οὐδεν N. ὕστερον T.  
ὕστεροι corr. N. (i m. r. fuit ὕστερον). ὕστερον F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.).

§ 6. δοκεῖ T.A.J. τοὺς πολίτας F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) οἶόν τε εἶναι N.F. (teste  
Ba. tac. Br.). ὁμοιον corr. N. (ε m. ead.). ἴσον hic T.

XCII. οὐ pr. N. οὐδὲ corr. N. (δὲ suprascr. m. r. eis N.F. (tac. Br.) H. ταμάλιστα  
N.A.J. ταμάλιστα (sic) T. τὰ μάλιστ' F.H. Bekk. Poppo. μάλιστα vulg.

§ 7. τάδε (as μέχρι τοῦδε 71, 5) refers  
to preceding. See on 31, 4.

XCII. κωλύμῃ, which more than once  
recurs, is one of the poetical words of

Th. which Dion. Hal. carps at. Surely  
it has sufficient analogy of many other  
similarly formed words found in prose.  
—δῆθεν always implies either falsity of

ἄμα δὲ καὶ προσφιλεῖς ὄντες ἐν τῷ τότε διὰ τὴν ἐς τὸν Μῆδον προθυμίαν τὰ μάλιστα αὐτοῖς ἐτύγχανον), τῆς μέντοι  
 2 βουλήσεως ἀμαρτάνοντες ἀδήλως ἤχθοντο. οἱ τε πρέσβεις  
 ἐκατέρων ἀπήλθον ἐπ' οἴκου ἀνεπικλήτως.

XCIII. τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν πόλιν ἐτεί-  
 2 χισαν ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ. καὶ δῆλη ἡ οἰκοδομία ἔτι καὶ νῦν  
 ἐστὶν ὅτι κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐγένετο· οἱ γὰρ θεμέλιοι παντοίων  
 λίθων ὑπόκεινται καὶ οὐ ξυνειργασμένων ἔστω ἦ, ἀλλ' ὥς  
 ἕκαστοί ποτε προσέφερον, πολλαὶ τε στήλαι ἀπὸ σημάτων  
 3 καὶ λίθοι εἰργασμένοι ἐγκατελέγησαν. μείζων γὰρ ὁ περι-  
 βολος πανταχῇ ἐξήχθη τῆς πόλεως, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πάντα  
 4 ὁμοίως κινούντες ἠπείγοντο. ἔπεισε δὲ καὶ τοῦ Πειραιῶς τὰ  
 λοιπὰ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς οἰκοδομεῖν (ὑπῆρκετο δ' αὐτοῦ πρότερον  
 ἐπὶ τῆς ἐκείνου ἀρχῆς ἥς κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν Ἀθηναῖους ἤρξε),  
 νομίζων τό τε χωρίον καλὸν εἶναι, λιμένας ἔχον τρεῖς αὐτο-  
 φυεῖς, καὶ αὐτοὺς ναυτικούς γεγενημένους μέγα προφέρειν ἐς  
 τὸ κτήσασθαι δύναμιν· τῆς γὰρ δὴ θαλάσσης πρῶτος ἐτόλ-  
 μησεν εἰπεῖν ὥς ἀνθεκτέα ἐστί, καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν εὐθὺς ξυγ-  
 5 κατεσκεύαζε. καὶ ὑποδόμησαν τῇ ἐκείνου γνώμῃ τὸ πάχος  
 τοῦ τείχους ὅπερ νῦν ἔτι δῆλόν ἐστι περὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ· δύο  
 6 γὰρ ἄμαξαι ἐναντία ἀλλήλαις τοὺς λίθους ἐπήγον. ἐντὸς δὲ

XCIII. § 2. δῆλη ἡ N. (suprascr. m. ead.). ἐστὶν N.T.A. vulg. ἐστὶν J. ἔστιν ἡ (sic) A.J. ἕκαστοι ποτὲ N.

§ 3. διατοῦτο N.T.A.J. ὁμοίως πάντα N.V. ὑπείγοντο T.

§ 4. πειρεῶς pr. T. corr. πειρεῶς m. ead. ὁ θεμ. τὰ λοιπὰ N.V. ταλοῖπὰ T. ξ<sup>e</sup>  
 καθ' ἐνιαυτὸν (sic) T. ἤρχε T. ἤρξε marg. m. ead. ξυγκατασκεύαζε pr. T. ξυγκατε-  
 σκεύαζε corr. T. (m. ead.). συγκατεσκεύαζε N.

§ 5. παρὰ T. πειρεᾶ N.V. ἀμάξαι (sic) T.

statement as here, numerous examples whereof might be given, or falsity of thought, as Æsch. Pr. v. 986 ἐκερτόμησας δῆθεν ὡς παῖδ' ὄντ' ἐμέ, and Herod. viii. 6 καὶ ἐμελλον δῆθεν ἐκφεύξεσθαι. So ἀληθεύειν "to think truly" or "to speak truly," and ψεύδεσθαι "to think falsely" or "to speak falsely."

XCIII. § 2. ἐγκατελέγησαν. Not "were laid in," but "were picked up (and placed) in." Buttm. Lexil. 76 seems to have demonstrated that λεγ- (pick, gather, count, tell) is a totally different root from λεχ-

(lie, lay). The same idea had suggested itself to Clark. ad Iliad. ii. 515. λέγειν αἰμασίας Homer. Od. xviii. 359 is a condensation for to make a stone fence λίθοις λογάδην, as ἐπλινθεον τὰ τεῖχη iv. 77, 1. So probably our to cast a bullet. λιθο-λόγοι therefore has nothing in common with our brick-layers.

§ 4. ὑπῆρκετο impersonal, see 5, 4, 6, 5. ἀρχῆς ἥς κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἤρξε means the same as ἀρχῆς ἐνιαυσίας ἥς ἤρξε.

§ 5. Apparently written after Lysander had destroyed the walls. ἐναντία "meet-

οὔτε χάλιξ οὔτε πηλὸς ἦν, ἀλλὰ ξυνφοδομημένοι μεγάλοι  
λίθοι καὶ ἐν τομῇ ἐγγώνιοι, σιδήρῳ πρὸς ἀλλήλους τὰ ἐξωθεν  
7 καὶ μολύβδῳ δεδεμένοι. τὸ δὲ ὕψος ἡμισυ μάλιστα ἐτελέσθη  
8 οὗ διανοεῖτο. ἐβούλετο γὰρ τῷ μεγέθει καὶ τῷ πάχει ἀφι-  
στάναι τὰς τῶν πολεμίων ἐπιβουλὰς, ἀνθρώπων τε ἐνόμιζεν  
ὀλίγων καὶ τῶν ἀχρειοτάτων ἀρκέσειν τὴν φυλακὴν, τοὺς δ'  
9 ἄλλους ἐς τὰς ναὺς ἐσβήσεσθαι. ταῖς γὰρ ναυσὶ μάλιστα  
προσέκειτο ἰδὼν, ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, τῆς βασιλέως στρατιᾶς τὴν  
κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐφοδὸν εὐπορωτέραν τῆς κατὰ γῆν οὔσαν·  
τόν τε Πειραιᾶ ὠφελιμώτερον ἐνόμιζε τῆς ἄνω πόλεως, καὶ  
πολλάκις τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις παρήγει, ἣν ἄρα ποτὲ κατὰ γῆν  
βιασθῶσι, καταβάντας ἐς αὐτὸν ταῖς ναυσὶ πρὸς ἅπαντας  
10 ἀνθίστασθαι. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν οὖν οὕτως ἐτειχίσθησαν καὶ  
τάλλα κατεσκευάζοντο εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν Μήδων ἀναχώρησιν.

XCIV. Πανσανίας δὲ ὁ Κλεομβρότου ἐκ Λακεδαιμόνος  
στρατηγὸς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐξεπέμφθη μετὰ εἴκοσι νεῶν ἀπὸ

§ 6. χάλιξ T. πηλὸς corr. N. (lit. supra πῆ. add. acc. supr. os op. m. ead. fuit  
πηλός). πρ N. μολύβδῳ T. H. al. mult. Poppo.

§ 8. ἐβούλετο A.J. ἐπιβολὰς Schol. vulg. ἐπιβουλὰς N.T.V.F.H.A.J. omn. Be.  
ἀνὼν τὲ N.T. νᾶς (sic) T.

§ 9. περεὰ T. ἐνόμιζεν ἦς pr. T. ἐνόμιζε τῆς corr. m. ead. ἐνόμιζεν F. (teste Ba.  
tac. Br.). γῆν N. καταβάντες ἐς αὐτὸν N. pr. H. ("corrector fecerat καταβάντας" Ba.)

al. A.J. καταβάντες ἐς τὰς νᾶς T. marg. γρ s' καταβάντες ἐς ταὐτὸν ταῖς ναυσὶ, et  
supr. ταῦτ' ὁ scips. minusculis litt. χωρὶς τ. m. ead. Voluit librarius αὐτὸν repo-  
nere. καταβάντες an—tas V. hab. nescio nam tac. Ad. ἐς om. V. πρ N.

§ 10. οὕν om. pr. N. suprascr. m.r. οὕτω T. ἄλλα N. ἄλλα T. ἄλλα A.J.  
Bekk. Poppo. μῆδον pr. N. μῆδων corr. N. (m.r.).

XCIV. σῆ T. marg. στρατηγ N. ἐξεπέμφθη (sic) N.

ing," so allowing room for both to pass  
cp. iv. 23, 2, Aristoph. Av. 1126 ὥστ' ἂν  
ἐπάνω...ἐναντίω δὲ ἄρματε...παρελασάτην  
(though there it might mean "abreast").

§ 6. ἐν τομῇ. The same use of the  
preposition in ἐν λιταῖς στελῶντες Soph.  
Phil. 60, ἐν ἰσθμῷ ἀπειλημμένων iv. 113,  
1. "Made angular by cutting" (of the  
workman): Leake Topogr. Ath. Vol. 1.  
p. 411, Ed. 2. "Not filled up in the  
middle with a mixture of broken stones  
and mortar in the usual manner of the  
Greeks, but constructed throughout the  
whole thickness of large stones, either

quadrangular or irregularly-sided, but  
fitted together without cement, and the  
exterior stones cramped together with  
metal."

§ 8. ἐπιβουλὰς. A far better word  
than ἐπιβολὰς. He wished to take pre-  
cautions against even a *designed* attack  
on the part of the enemies.

§ 10. ἐτειχίσθησαν "were furnished  
with walls," a somewhat singular idiom.  
At the beginning of the chapter we have  
ἐτείχισαν τὴν πόλιν. Strictly speaking  
ἐτειχίσθησαν Ἀθῆναι.

XCIV. The number of Pelop. ships

Πελοποννήσου· ξυνέπλεον δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τριάκοντα ναυσὶ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων πλήθος. καὶ ἐστράτευσαν ἐς Κύπρον καὶ αὐτῆς τὰ πολλὰ κατεστρέψαντο, καὶ ὕστερον ἐς Βυζάντιον Μήδων ἐχόντων, καὶ ἐξεπολιόρκησαν ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ.

XCV. ἤδη δὲ βιαίου ὄντος αὐτοῦ οἱ τε ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ἤχθοντο, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα οἱ Ἴωνες καὶ ὅσοι ἀπὸ βασιλέως νεωστὶ ἠλευθέρωντο· φοιτῶντές τε πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἡξίουσαν αὐτοὺς ἡγεμόνας σφῶν γενέσθαι κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενές καὶ Πανσανίᾳ μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν ἣν που βιάζεται. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐδέξαντο τε τοὺς λόγους, καὶ προσεῖχον τὴν γνώμην ὡς οὐ περιοφόμενοι τᾶλλα τε καταστησόμενοι ἢ φαίνοντο ἄριστα αὐτοῖς. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μετεπέμποντο Πανσανίαν ἀνακρινοῦντες ὧν περί ἐπυνθάνοντο· καὶ γὰρ ἀδικία πολλὴ κατηγορεῖτο αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τῶν ἀφικνουμένων· καὶ τυραννίδος μᾶλλον ἐφαίνετο μίμησις ἢ στρατηγία. ξυνέβη τε αὐτῷ καλεῖσθαι τε ἅμα καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους τῷ ἐκείνου ἔχθει παρ' Ἀθηναίους μετατάξασθαι πλὴν τῶν ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου στρατιωτῶν. ἐλθὼν δὲ ἐς Λακεδαίμονα τῶν μὲν ἰδίᾳ πρὸς τινα ἀδικημάτων εὐθύνῃ, τὰ δὲ μέγιστα ἀπο-

§ 2. κύπρον (sic) T. πολλα pr. N. add. acc. m.r. ταπολλά T.

XCV. ἤδη δὲ καὶ A.J. δὲ om. T. καὶ om. N.T.F.H. (pr. m. "deinde inter δὲ et βιαίου adscriptum est καὶ" Ba.) pl. omn. Be. de V. tac. Ad. οὐχ᾽ ἥκιστα T.A.J.

φοιτῶντες pr. N. (add. acc. supr. e. suprascr. τε m.r.) πρ N. τοὺς ἄλλους ἀθηναίους T. pauci al. ἡγεμῶνας pr. T. ἡγεμόνας corr. m. ead. πανσανίᾳ hic N. βιάβηται (sic) T.

§ 2. τε, post ἐδέξαντο, om. N. ἐδοξαν τότε T. Vide ne οὕτε περιοφόμενοι scripserit Th. TE ante ΓΕ facile excidit. τ' ἄλλὰ pr. N. τᾶλλὰ corr. N. τᾶλλὰ T.A.J. Bekk. Poppo. καταστησόμενοι pr. N. καταστησόμενοι corr. N. (o m.r.) κατασθησόμενοι T.F.H. al. A.J.

§ 3. αὐτοῦ πολλὴ κατηγορεῖτο N.V. τῶν (ante ἐλλήνων) om. T. ἡ στρατηγία Poppo.

§ 4. συνέβη τε T. τε N. καλεῖσθαι τε T. ἐχθει corr. N (ex. fuit op. δχθει).

§ 5. ἐλθόντες T. μὴ om. pr. N. suprascr. m.r. οὐχ᾽ ἥκιστα (sic) T. sed οὐχ᾽ ἥκιστα corr. m. ead. οὐχ᾽ ἥκιστα A.J.

given by Diodor. Sic. xi. 44 is 50, perhaps a clerical error of ν' for κ'. The year of Pausanias' mission is uncertain. Probably the year after the battle of Plataea, i.e. 478.

XCV. Those who think the ch. begins at ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ and so reject (with the barest possible MSS. authority) δὲ

after ἤδη, should surely have given ἐν δὲ τῇδε κ.τ.λ. Th. wishes to tell us the fact that during Pausanias' ἡγεμονία Byzantium was captured.

§ 3. Poppo's ἡ στρατηγία is quite uncalled for. The subject is ὧν περί ἐπυνθάνοντο, "the intelligence they received appeared rather an imitation of... than,"

λύεται μὴ ἀδικεῖν· κατηγορεῖτο δὲ αὐτοῦ οὐχ ἥκιστα Μηδι-  
 6 σμός καὶ ἐδόκει σαφέστατον εἶναι. καὶ ἐκείνον μὲν οὐκέτι  
 ἐκπέμπουσιν ἄρχοντα, Δόρκιν δὲ καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς μετ' αὐτοῦ  
 στρατιὰν ἔχοντας οὐ πολλήν· οἷς οὐκέτι ἐφίεσαν οἱ ξύμ-  
 7 μαχοὶ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν. οἱ δὲ αἰσθόμενοι ἀπηλθον, καὶ ἄλλους  
 οὐκέτι ὕστερον ἐξέπεμψαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, φοβούμενοι μὴ  
 σφίσιν οἱ ἐξόντες χεῖρους γίγνωνται, ὅπερ καὶ ἐν τῷ Παν-  
 σανίᾳ ἐνείδον, ἀπαλλαξείοντες δὲ καὶ τοῦ Μηδικοῦ πολέμου,  
 καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους νομίζοντες ἱκανοὺς ἐξηγεῖσθαι καὶ σφί-  
 σιν ἐν τῷ τότε παρόντι ἐπιτηδεύουσιν.

XCVI. παραλαβόντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν ἡγεμονίαν  
 τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἐκόντων τῶν ξυμμάχων διὰ τὸ Πανσανίου  
 μῖσος, ἔταξαν ἅς τε ἔδει παρέχειν τῶν πόλεων χρήματα πρὸς  
 τὸν βάρβαρον καὶ ἅς ναῦς· πρόσχημα γὰρ ἦν ἀμύνεσθαι  
 2 ὧν ἔπαθον δηοῦντας τὴν βασιλέως χώραν. καὶ ἑλληνοταμίαι  
 τότε πρῶτον Ἀθηναίοις κατέστη ἀρχή, οἱ ἐδέχοντο τὸν φόρον·  
 3 οὕτω γὰρ ὠνομάσθη τῶν χρημάτων ἡ φορά. ἦν δ' ὁ πρῶ-  
 4 τος φόρος ταχθεὶς τετρακόσια τάλαντα καὶ ἐξήκοντα. τα-  
 μείον τε Δῆλος ἦν αὐτοῖς, καὶ αἱ ξύνοδοι ἐς τὸ ἱερὸν  
 ἐγίγνοντο.

§ 6. μηδισμ corr. N. (η. m. ead.). “ἠφίεσαν Cass. (H.)” ex emendat. manus rec.  
 pro ἀφίεσαν.” Ba.

§ 7. οἱ δὲ T. εἶδον N.V. ἀπαλλαξείοντες corr. N. (elo m.r.)

XCVI. ἄς τε T. πρ N.T. ἀμύνεσθαι A.J. vulg. ἀμύνεσθαι N.T.V.F. “et ex  
 emend. pro ἀμύνεσθαι Cass. (H.)” Ba.

§ 3. ἦν δὲ ὁ T.

§ 4. ταμείον τε J. ταμείον τε N. (lit. aut. mend. lib. supra V.T.) καὶ ξύνοδοι  
 T.A.J. vulg. καὶ αἱ ξ. N.V.F.H. al.

§ 7. ἐνείδον. For the repeated prepo-  
 sition, see on 13, 2.

XCVI. ἐκόντων τῶν ξ. This statement  
 is admitted by Hermocrates the Syracu-  
 san at the conference of Camarina, vi.  
 76, 3, though he dwells afterwards sar-  
 castically upon the advantage which the  
 Athenians took of this request of the  
 Ionians and their other colonists, nor  
 in fact is this denied here by Th.

§ 2. “A board known by the name of  
 the treasurers’ financiers of the Greeks  
 was then for the first time established.”

Tamias in the language of Dion. Hal.  
 and others writing on Roman subjects  
 represents the Latin *quaestor*, and might  
 represent our Chancellor of the Ex-  
 chequer. ἀρχή, in later times ἀρχεῖον,  
 is as our “government” = a body of  
 governors, a board of magistrates. ol  
 ξυνδεκα are so called Dem. Nicostr. p.  
 1254 § 24, ol ἐκλογεῖς Androt. 608 § 48.  
 See also viii. 1, 3 ἀρχὴν τινα πρεσβυτέρων  
 ἀνδρῶν. In iv. 53, 2 κυθηροδίκης ἀρχῇ the  
 word is used (as *magistratus*) of a single  
 official, though I have no other example.

XCVII. ἡγούμενοι δὲ αὐτονόμων τὸ πρῶτον τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ ἀπὸ κοινῶν ξυνόδων βουλευόντων τοσάδε ἐπῆλθον πολέμῳ τε καὶ διαχειρίσει πραγμάτων μεταξὺ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου καὶ τοῦ Μηδικοῦ, ἃ ἐγένετο πρὸς τε τὸν βάρβαρον αὐτοῖς καὶ πρὸς τοὺς σφετέρους ξυμμάχους νεωτερίζοντας καὶ Πελοποννησίων τοὺς αἰὲ προστυγχάνοντας ἐν ἐκάστῳ.  
 2 ἔγραψα δὲ αὐτὰ καὶ τὴν ἐκβολὴν τοῦ λόγου ἐποίησάμην διὰ τὸδε, ὅτι τοῖς πρὸ ἐμοῦ ἄπασιν ἐκλιπὲς τοῦτο ἦν τὸ χωρίον καὶ ἡ τὰ πρὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν Ἑλληνικὰ ξυνητίθεσαν ἢ αὐτὰ τὰ Μηδικὰ· τούτων δὲ ὅσπερ καὶ ἤψατο ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ξυγγραφῇ Ἑλλάνικος, βραχέως τε καὶ τοῖς χρόνοις οὐκ ἀκριβῶς ἐπεμνήσθη. ἅμα δὲ καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀπόδειξιν ἔχει τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἐν οἷα τρόπῳ κατέστη.

XCVIII. πρῶτον μὲν Ἡϊόνα τὴν ἐπὶ Στρυμόνι Μήδων ἐχόντων πολιορκίᾳ εἶλον καὶ ἠνδραπόδισαν, Κίμωνος τοῦ

XCVII. τοπρῶτον N.A.J. vulg. τὸ πρῶτον T.F.H. βουλευόντων corr. N. (lit. supr. eu add. acc. corr. ων m.r. fuit βουλευόντες). πολέμῳ τε N.T. διαχειρήσει N.V. al. A.J. πραγμάτων corr. (lit. supr. pr. a add. acc. supr. alt. a corr. ων fuit πράγματα).

πρὸς τε sed mox πρ N. ἐγένοντο T.

§ 2. καὶ τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον N.V. ὅσπερ corr. N. (ο fuit op. ὥσπερ). ὥσπερ T. τῇ ἀττικῇ ξυγγραφῇ hic N. βραχέως τε N.T. s' T.

§ 3. ἅμα καὶ pr. N. δε suprascr. m.r.

XCVIII. Ἡϊόνα N. Ἡϊόνα T. (nam in hoc i et u id. cf. i et u valent). στρυμόνι corr. N. (lit. supr. v add. acc. supr. o m. r. fuit στρῆμον).

§ 4. αἱ ξύνοδοι, "the usual meetings." Herod. occasionally uses the word and συνίεναι in the sense of πρόσδοσι (προσιέναι). Attics I think do not.

XCVII. τοσάδε ἐπῆλθον: τοσαῦτα διεπράξαντο ὅσα κατιῶν ἐρεῖ. Schol.

§ 2. "This department of history was abandoned by all my predecessors." χωρίον, our "topic," a word which we have borrowed from a similar use of τόπος found in Dem. Mid. p. 557 § 130 καὶ τόπος οὐδεὶς ἐστὶν ἐν ᾧ τοῦτον οὐ θανάτου πεποικῶτα ἀξία πολλὰ εὐρήσετε, and abounding in Aristotle as locus does in Cicero, while χωρίον is more rare. Lyc. c. Leocr. p. 152 St. = 161 R. § 31 ζητεῖν τὰ χωρία ταῦτα ἐν οἷς τοὺς παραλογισμοὺς κατὰ τῶν ἀγωνιζομένων ποιήσονται. Herod. II. 117 uses the word of a "passage" quoted from Homer, precisely as locus

is used, and the verb ponere = to introduce a topic, as in Cicero. de Leg. II. 3, 6 recte Magnus posuit in iudicio (so collocare Tacit. Ann. VI. 27 de cuius moderatione satis collocavi, where see Walther), or = to quote a passage, as in Cicero. ad Famil. IX. 16, 4 etsi posuisti loco versus Accianus (you aptly quoted). —ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ξυγγραφῇ: "in his Attic compilation." Harpocration has quoted fragments of this work which he speaks of by the title of Ἀτθίς, Ἀτθίδες.—τοῖς χρόνοις οὐκ ἀκριβῶς hardly means our "with inexactness in his dates," for Th. himself in this summary gives not what strictly can be called dates, but rather "not in exact chronological order."

§ 3. ἐν οἷα. See on 93, 6. ἐν τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ὅντες 8, 5 is different.

XCVIII. Strymon-beach to distinguish it from other beaches. Our fen district

2 Μιλτιάδου στρατηγούντος. ἔπειτα Σκύρον τὴν ἐν τῷ Αἰγαίῳ νῆσον, ἣν ᾤκουν Δόλοπες, ἠνδραπόδισαν καὶ ᾤκισαν αὐτοί.  
3 πρὸς δὲ Καρυστίους αὐτοῖς ἄνευ τῶν ἄλλων Εὐβοέων πόλεμος  
4 ἐγένετο, καὶ χρόνῳ ξυνέβησαν καθ' ὁμολογίαν. Ναξίους δὲ ἀποστᾶσι μετὰ ταῦτα ἐπολέμησαν καὶ πολιορκία παρεστήσαντο, πρώτη τε αὕτη πόλις ξυμμαχίς παρὰ τὸ καθεστῆκός ἐδουλώθη, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὡς ἐκάστη ξυνέβη.

XCIX. αἰτίαι δὲ ἄλλαι τε ἦσαν τῶν ἀποστάσεων καὶ μέγισται αἱ τῶν φόρων καὶ νεῶν ἔκδεια, καὶ λειποστράτιον εἰ τῷ ἐγένετο· οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀκριβῶς ἔπρασσον καὶ λυπηροὶ ἦσαν, οὐκ εἰωθόσιν οὐδὲ βουλομένοις ταλαιπωρεῖν  
2 προσάγοντες τὰς ἀνάγκας. ἦσαν δέ πως καὶ ἄλλως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκέτι ὁμοίως ἐν ἡδονῇ ἄρχοντες, καὶ οὔτε ξυνεστράτευον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ῥάδιόν τε προσάγεσθαι ἦν αὐτοῖς  
3 τοὺς ἀφισταμένους. ὧν αὐτοὶ αἴτιοι ἐγένοντο οἱ ξύμμαχοι·

§ 2. σκύρον A.J. vulg. σκύρον T. σκύρον N. (fort. corr. acc.) αἰγαίω corr. N. (αι m. r.) ᾤκουν hic N. ᾤκισαν corr. N. (i m. fuit ᾤκισαν). ᾤκισαν F.H. ("e quo recens manus fecerat ᾤκισαν." Ba.).

§ 3. πρὸ N. καὶ καρυστίους vulg. καὶ om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. A.J.

§ 4. μεταταῦτα N.T.V.A.J. πρώτη τε N. πρώτη τε hic T. καθεστῆκ N. ἐκάστη F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.).

XCIX. ἄλλαι τε N. ἄλλαι τε T. λειποστράτιον T. προσάγοντες F.H. pl. Be. al. Sed *præs. melius et aq. facile duplicatur.*

§ 2. συνεστράτευον N.

§ 3. ἐγγίνοντο T. στρατιωτῶν T. ἀπ' οἴκου scripsi hic et 76, 2. In 15, 3

gives us plenty. In the neighbourhood we have Landbeach, Waterbeach, and at no great distance Wisbeach, Holbeach. To the heroism or Quixotism of its defender Boges, Herodotus has devoted a commendatory chapter vii. 107. Unless the slaughter and subsequent committal to the flames is limited to the governor's household, there would have been none left to be sold as slaves. The date given by Clinton is 476 B.C. I shall follow Clinton when dates are uncertain.

§ 4. The reduction of Naxos 466 B.C. So the dicast Vesp. 354 foll. sensibly was conscious of the distance of the lapse of nearly half a century from the time of his then youthful achievements.—πολ. παρεστήσαντο. See 29, 4.

XCIX. ἐκδεια "default of the pay-

ment of the respective quotas." Schol. ἐκδεια ἐκούσιον, ἐνδεια ἀκούσιον.—ἀκριβῶς ἔπρασσον; "rigorously exacted." πρᾶσσω (πράσσομαι) frequent in this sense. The various constructions with this word may be illustrated by viii. 5, 3, 5, χρήματα πρᾶσσειν... ἐτύγχανε πεπραγμένος τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς φόρους οὓς ἀπὸ τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων οὐ δυνάμενος πρᾶσσεσθαι.—Those who would render ἀνάγκας "tortures" I presume mean (or ought to mean) no more than what is conveyed by our homely "putting the screw on." The effeminate character of the Ionians, who perhaps are mainly alluded to, is amusingly illustrated by an anecdote given in Herod. vi. 11, 12, and the Asiatic desire to compound by payment of money for excuse from ser-



διὰ γὰρ τὴν ἀπόκησιν ταύτην τῶν στρατειῶν οἱ πλείους αὐτῶν, ἵνα μὴ ἅπ' οἴκου ὦσι, χρήματα ἐτάξαντο ἀντὶ τῶν νεῶν τὸ ἱκνούμενον ἀνάλωμα φέρειν, καὶ τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίους ἡῤῥετο τὸ ναυτικὸν ἀπὸ τῆς δαπάνης ἣν ἐκεῖνοι ξυμφέροιν, αὐτοὶ δὲ ὁπότε ἀποσταίεν, ἀπαράσκευοι καὶ ἄπειροι ἐς τὸν πόλεμον καθίσταντο.

C. ἐγένετο δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ ἡ ἐπ' Εὐρυμέδοντι ποταμῷ ἐν Παμφυλίᾳ πεζομαχία καὶ ναυμαχία Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων πρὸς Μήδους, καὶ ἐνίκων τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀμφό-  
τερα Ἀθηναῖοι Κίμωνος τοῦ Μιλτιάδου στρατηγούντος, καὶ εἶλον τριήρεις Φοινίκων καὶ διέφθειραν τὰς πάσας ἐς δια-  
2 κοσίας. χρόνῳ τε ὕστερον ξυνέβη Θασίους αὐτῶν ἀποστη-  
ναι, διενεχθέντας περὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ ἀντιπέρας Θράκῃ ἐμπορίων  
3 καὶ τοῦ μετάλλου ᾧ ἐνέμοντο. καὶ ναυσὶ μὲν ἐπὶ Θάσον  
πλεύσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ναυμαχίᾳ ἐκράτησαν καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν  
ἀπέβησαν· ἐπὶ δὲ Στρυμόνα πέμψαντες μυρίους οἰκήτορας  
αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους, ὥς οἰκι-  
οῦντες τὰς τότε καλουμένας Ἐννέα ὁδοὺς νῦν δὲ Ἀμφίπολιν,

debui scribere ἀπο τῆς ἐαυτῶν. ἀπ' οἴκου N.T.A.J. ἀποροι A.J. vulg. ἀπειροι N.T.V.F.H. pler. omn. Be.

C. μεταταῦτα T.A.J. μετὰ ταῦτα hic N. ἐν παμφυλίᾳ om. T. ἀμφοτέρα corr. N. (a m. r. fuit ἀμφοτέροι). ἐς διακοσίας A.J. vulg. διακοσίας N. sed ἐς τὰς supraser. m. r. διακοσίας T. ἐς τὰς hab. V. 3 Be. Bekk. articul. ignorant F.H. Cum Popp. omisi.

§ 2. χρόνῳ δὲ A.J. vulg. χρόνῳ τε N.T. χρόνῳ τε V.F.H. al. θασίους corr. N. (σ m. r. fuit θασίους). ἀντιπέρα (sic) T. ἀ (ante ἐνέμοντο) om. T.

§ 3. θάσον corr. N. (σ m. r. fuit θάσσαν). θάσον T. αὐτῶν N. αὐτῶν αὐτῶν T. vix dignosco sed αὐτῶν opinor. οἰκιοῦντες T.F. (teste Br. "οἰκιοῦντες a correctore. Prima manus scripsit οἰκιοῦντες." Ba.) A.J. οἰκιοῦντες N. (de V. tac. Ad.) H. pl.

vice is noticed again by Th. viii. 87, 3 as one of the probable reasons of Tissaphernes after going to Aspendus returning without the Phœnician navy.

§ 3. ἱκνούμενον a participle in this technical sense common to Th. with Herodotus and Aristotle, in whose Politics it once or twice occurs. The Greeks ordinarily say τὸ ἐπιβάλλον, τὸ γιγνόμενον. Probably the primitive is not otherwise used in Attic prose, for I believe v. 40, 1 Th. wrote οὐχ ἦκον (ἦκοντο is a various reading, the last syllable being an intruder from what follows τὸ τε Πά-  
νακτον), and in Plat. Phædr. 276 D (any

how a highly-wrought poetic passage) in *eis τὸ λήθης γῆρας ἐὰν ἴκηται* may possibly lurk *eis τὸ τῆς λήθης ποτὲ | ἐὰν ἴκηται γῆρας*.—*ἦν ἐκ. ξυμφ.* "which they severally used to supply," the usual optative of recurrence as *ὁπότε ἀποσταίεν*.

C. For these operations (B.C. 466) read Thirlw. Vol. iii. 5 foll., Grote, Vol. v. p. 416 foll. The revolt of Thasos was in the year following B.C. 465. Th. himself (having Thracian blood in his veins, his father Olorus bearing the same name as Miltiades' father-in-law) had an interest in these gold mines on the Thraceward district, as we learn from iv. 105, 1.

τῶν μὲν Ἑννέα ὁδῶν αὐτοὶ ἐκράτησαν ἃς εἶχον Ἥδωνοί, προελθόντες δὲ τῆς Θράκης ἐς μεσόγειαν διεφθάρησαν ἐν Δραβήσκῃ τῇ Ἥδωνικῇ ὑπὸ τῶν Θρακῶν ξυμπάντων, οἷς πολέμιον ἦν τὸ χωρίον αἱ Ἑννέα ὁδοὶ κτιζόμενον.

CI. Θάσιοι δὲ νικηθέντες μάχαις καὶ πολιορκούμενοι Λακεδαιμονίους ἐπεκαλοῦντο καὶ ἐπαμῦναι ἐκέλευον ἐσβα-  
<sup>2</sup> λόντας ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν. οἱ δὲ ὑπέσχοντο μὲν κρύφα τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἔμελλον, διεκωλύθησαν δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ γενομένου σεισμῶ, ἐν ᾧ καὶ οἱ Εἰλωτες αὐτοῖς καὶ τῶν περιούκων Θου-  
<sup>3</sup> ριάται τε καὶ Αἰθαιῆς ἐς Ἰθώμην ἀπέστησαν. πλείστοι δὲ τῶν Εἰλῶτων ἐγένοντο οἱ τῶν παλαιῶν Μεσσηνίων τότε δου-  
<sup>4</sup> λωθέντων ἀπόγονοι· ἥ καὶ Μεσσήνιοι ἐκλήθησαν οἱ πάντες. πρὸς μὲν οὖν τοὺς ἐν Ἰθώμῃ πόλεμος καθειστήκει Λακεδαι-

omn. Be. al. ἡδωνοὶ et ἡδωνικῇ F.T. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) θρακῶν T. sed pr. acc. transv. cal. induct.

CI. θάσιοι corr. N. (σ m. r. fuit θάσιοι). ἐπαμύνειν A.J. vulg. ἐπαμῦναι T.H. ἐπαμῦναι corr. N. (ὅ fuit ἐπαμῦναι). ἐπαμῦναι V.F. ἐσβαλλόντας (sic) N.

§ 2. οἱ δὲ T. εἰλωτες F. θουριάται (putaveram corr. a sed mend. lib. serus video propter correctum προσοῦ in pag. prox. 103, 2). Αἰθαιῆς A.J. vulg. αἰθαιῆς pr. N. αἰθνεῖς corr. N. (v. suprascr. m. r.). αἰθνεῖς V. 2 Be. αἰθοεῖς T.

§ 3. εἰλῶτων F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) μεσσηνίων et mox μεσσήνιοι N. δουλωθέντες T. ἥ καὶ corr. N. (m. r. fuit οἱ). οἱ T.

§ 4. πρ N. οὖν A.J. vulg. οὖν om. N.T.V.F.H. ("manu rec. adscriptum." Ba.)

§ 3. οἷς πολέμιον ἦν κ.τ.λ. "Who felt the hostility of this colonisation of the spot called the Nine Ways." It was in fact like in after times the Roman colonies an ἐπιτερίχσις. See a very instructive note of Arnold on 142, 3.

CI. μάχη the reading of inferior MSS. is probably owing to the one ναυμαχία mentioned in 100, 3. But ἐς τὴν γῆν ἀπέβησαν there as well as πολιορκούμενοι here suggest that that sea-fight was followed by other engagements on land.—ἐσβάλλοντας I was expecting, but it is supported by the single authority and that questionable (see the accent) of MS. N. So Th. meant not "by an invasion of Attica," but "by first making an invasion and then sending them aid."

§ 2. κρύφα κ.τ.λ.=λαθόντες κ.τ.λ. as viii. 7, 1 πάντες γὰρ κρύφα αὐτῶν ἐπρεσβεύοντο. — Translate "afterwards not only the Helots but also of the 'outlying-population' (i.e. the Achæan original

inhabitants treated, as Arnold in a very instructive Note says, in the way in which the conquered Saxons were treated for some time by the Normans) such as were settled in Thuria and Æthæa revolted and went to Ithome." The sites of Thuria and Ithome seem to be fixed. See Leake, Morea, Vol. i. p. 360, for the former; for the latter Leake, *passim*, and Clark, Peloponn. p. 232 *fol.* Æthæa or Æthæa (for its spelling cannot be determined) appears nowhere except here and in Steph. Byz. Αἰθαία πόλις Λακωνικῆς, μία τῶν ἑκατὼν. Φιλόχορος τὸ ἐθνικὸν Αἰθαεύς. Θουκυδίδης πρῶτῃ. Leake, p. 471, after saying it is "not mentioned by any other author," endeavours to fix its position S.W. of the modern Andrussa.

§ 3. "The descendants of the Messenians who had formerly been enslaved formed the greatest portion of the Helots; and so the whole were called

μονίους, Θάσιοι δὲ τρίτῳ ἔτει πολιορκούμενοι ὡμολόγησαν Ἀθηναίους τεῖχος τε καθελόντες καὶ ναῦς παραδόντες, χρήματ' αὖτε ὅσα ἔδει ἀποδοῦναι αὐτίκα ταξάμενοι καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν φέρειν, τὴν τε ἡπειρον καὶ τὸ μέταλλον ἀφέντες.

CII. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δέ, ὡς αὐτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς ἐν Ἰθώμῃ ἐμῆκύνετο ὁ πόλεμος, ἄλλους τε ἐπεκαλέσαντο ξυμμάχους καὶ Ἀθηναίους· οἱ δὲ ἦλθον Κίμωνος στρατηγούντος πλήθει οὐκ ὀλίγῳ. μάλιστα δ' αὐτοὺς ἐπεκαλέσαντο ὅτι τειχομαχεῖν ἐδόκουν δυνατοὶ εἶναι, τοῖς δὲ πολιορκίας μακρᾶς καθεστηκυίας τούτου ἐνδεὰ ἐφαίνετο· βίᾳ γὰρ ἂν εἶλον τὸ χωρίον. καὶ διαφορὰ ἐκ ταύτης τῆς στρατείας πρῶτον Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ Ἀθηναίους φανερά ἐγένετο. οἱ γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἐπειδὴ

pl. Be. [οὐρ] Popp. qui ponit locos in quibus omittatur interdum ubi additum quis exspectet. Vide ne s' hic post 3 et 62, 2 ante 3 excidisse putandum sit, cf. 103, 5 καὶ κορινθίοις μὲν... θάσιοι corr. N. (σ op. m. ead.). τεῖχος τὲ N.T. χρήματα pr. N. χρήματ' αὖτε corr. N. (add. alt. acc. τε suprascr. m.r.). τολαιπὸν N.T.A.J. vulg. τὸ λοιπὸν F. (tac. Br.) H.

CII. αὐτοῖς corr. N. (post lit. οἷς suprascr. m.r.) πρὸ N. ἄλλους τὲ N.T. οἱ δ' A.J. οἱ δὲ T. οἱ δὲ N.V.F. (tac. Br.) H. Poppo. κίμωνος (sic) et 100, 1 T.

§ 2. Post ἐπεκαλέσαντο add. ξυμμάχους T. incuria ex præc. repetitum. τοῖς δὲ F. omn. Be. A.J. vulg. Bekk. τῆς corr. N. (η m.r. fuit τοῖς) corr. H. ("quod fuerat τοῖς" Ba.). τῆς T.V. Poppo. τοῦ τε (pro τούτου) T. ἂν εἶλον corr. N. (add. acc. supr. av corr. post lit. acc. et spir. supr. ei m.r. fuit ἀνείλον).

§ 3. στρατιᾶς T.

Mess." These words are dark, as they may mean "all the Helots," or "all engaged in this war." I think Th. means the latter; the war is generally called the *third Messenian war*.

§ 4. τεῖχος τε...καὶ ναῦς; omission of articles on the principle noticed on 54, 4.—ταξάμενοι here simply "having assessed on themselves to pay" not by instalments as III. 70, 4—expressed more accurately I. 117, 4 κατὰ χρόνους ταξάμενοι, on which see further—for one payment was required *immediately* (αὐτίκα).

CII. This would be usually expressed Λακεδαιμονίους δὲ πρὸς γὰρ κ.τ.λ. (see on 51, 2) but this idiom is not always observed in either Greek or Latin. For the latter language, see Mayor's Note on Cicer. II. Phil. § 17, 11=p. 73. [To the instances given in this invaluable help to Latin students, I add Cicer. II. Verr. III. 97, 226 quibus, cum decumas dare

deberent, vix ipsis decumæ relictæ sunt.] For Greek we have above 74, 2 οἱ γὰρ, ἐπειδὴ ἡμῶν κατὰ γῆν οὐδεὶς ἐβοήθει...ἡξιώσαμεν, II. 23, 1, IV. 101, 3, VIII. 99, 1. Dem. Mid. p. 563 § 149 ἡ δ' ἐξὸν αὐτῇ βελτίῳ πρᾶσθαι...τούτων ἡγήρασαν, p. 577 § 193 ὅσοι δέον ἐξίναί κατέμενον, p. 578 § 199 τίς γὰρ ἐστὶν ὅστις καταχειρονθήν αὐτοῦ...οὐκ ἂν...κατέδν...; c. Steph. p. 1122 § 68 ἐγὼ γὰρ ὅστις αὐτῷ μὴδενὸς συμβεβηκὸς δεινοῦ...διάγει τὸν βίον, pro Phorm. p. 959 § 50 οἱ, ἐπεὶ διαλύειν ἐδέησεν οἷς ὤφειλον, ἐξέστησαν ἀπάντων τῶν δυνάων, Plat. Theæt. p. 151 A οἷς, στὰν πάλιν ἐλθωσιν...ἐνίοις μὲν...ἀποκωλύει ξυνεῖναι.

§ 2. I retain τοῖς δὲ because I do not believe the article is wanted to πολιορκίας (see on 23, 2). Of course τοῖς δὲ means the Lacedæmonians. The Ath. were considered to be good sappers and miners. The Laced. on the contrary were deficient in this point.—ἐνδεὰ neut. plur. See on 7.

τὸ χωρίον βία οὐχ ἡλίσκετο, δείσαντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ  
τολμηρὸν καὶ τὴν νεωτεροποιίαν, καὶ ἄλλοφύλους ἅμα ἡγη-  
σάμενοι, μή τι, ἣν παραμείνωσιν, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν Ἰθώμῃ πει-  
σθέντες νεωτερίσωσι, μόνους τῶν ξυμμάχων ἀπέπεμψαν, τὴν  
5 αὐτῶν ἔτι. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἔγνωσαν οὐκ ἐπὶ τῷ βελτίονι  
λόγῳ ἀποπεμπόμενοι, ἀλλὰ τινος ὑπόπτου γενομένου καὶ  
δεινὸν ποιησάμενοι καὶ οὐκ ἀξιώσαντες ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων  
τοῦτο παθεῖν, εὐθύς ἐπειδὴ ἀνεχώρησαν, ἀφέντες τὴν γενο-  
μένην ἐπὶ τῷ Μήδῳ ξυμμαχίαν πρὸς αὐτούς, Ἀργείοις τοῖς  
ἐκείνων πολεμίοις ξύμμαχοι ἐγένοντο, καὶ πρὸς Θεσσαλοὺς  
ἅμα ἀμφοτέροις οἱ αὐτοὶ ὅρκοι καὶ ξυμμαχία κατέστη.

CIII. οἱ δ' ἐν Ἰθώμῃ δεκάτῳ ἔτει, ὥς οὐκέτι ἐδύναντο  
ἀντέχειν, ξυνέβησαν πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐφ' ᾧ τε  
ἐξίασιν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ὑπόσπονδοι καὶ μηδέποτε ἐπιβή-  
σονται αὐτῆς· ἣν δέ τις ἀλίσκηται, τοῦ λαβόντος εἶναι  
2 δούλον. ἣν δέ τι καὶ χρηστήριον τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις Πυ-  
θικὸν πρὸ τοῦ, τὸν ἰκέτην τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Ἰθωμήτα ἀφίεναι.  
3 ἐξῆλθον δὲ αὐτοὶ καὶ παῖδες καὶ γυναῖκες, καὶ αὐτοὺς Ἀθη-  
ναῖοι δεξάμενοι κατὰ ἔχθος ἤδη τὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐς Ναύ-  
πακτον κατώκισαν, ἣν ἔτυχον ἡρηκότες νεωστὶ Λοκρῶν τῶν  
4 Ὀζολῶν ἐχόντων. προσεχώρησαν δὲ καὶ Μεγαρῆς Ἀθη-

§ 4. οὐκ ἡλίσκετο (sic) T. ἀπέπεμψαν (sic) N.

§ 5. ἔγνωσαν om. F. ("sed a rec. man. in marg. adsor." Ba. tac. Br.) al. Be.

ἐν τῷ μῆδῳ N.V. πρ et infr. N.

CIII. ἀλίσκηται an ἀλίσκηται T. p.l.

§ 2. προτοῦ A.J. vulg. πρὸ τοῦ T. προτοῦ corr. N. (post lit. omn. litt. m.r.).  
πρὸ τοῦ pr. V. προτοῦ corr. V. ἰθωμήτα corr. N. (a fuit ov). ἰθώμητα (sic) T. ἰθωμή-  
του V.

§ 3. κατ' ἔχθος A.J. vulg. Bekk. Poppo. κατὰ ἔχθος N.T.V.F.H. ὀζόλων T.

§ 4. Μεγαρῆς A.J. vulg. μεγαρεῖς N.T.V. ("sed η videtur recentiori manu

§ 4. ἄλλοφύλους: Schol. ὅτι οἱ μὲν  
Δωρεῖς οἱ δὲ Ἴωνες. This feeling of dif-  
ference of races is notably traceable  
throughout our History. Th. himself  
cannot help exulting at a double victory  
of *Ionians* over *Dorians* viii. 25, 4. The  
antipathy of *Celt* and *Saxon* in our day  
would hardly be a fair illustration. We  
have a different language, a different

physique. They spoke the same tongue  
with diversity of dialect, but quite as  
able to understand one another, as a  
Scotch Lowlander and a South English-  
man, or a Gael (Highlander Irishman  
or Manxman) and a Welshman.

CIII. § 4. This voluntary adhesion of  
Megara to Athens, the Athenian occu-  
pation of Megara and Pegæ, their build-

ναίοις ἐς ξυμμαχίαν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀποστάντες, ὅτι αὐτοὺς Κορινθιοὶ περὶ γῆς ὄρων πολέμῳ κατεῖχον· καὶ ἔσχον Ἀθηναῖοι Μέγαρα καὶ Πηγάς, καὶ τὰ μακρὰ τείχη ὠκοδόμησαν Μεγαρεῦσι τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἐς Νίσαιαν, καὶ ἐφρούρουν αὐτοί. καὶ Κορινθίοις μὲν οὐχ ἦκιστα ἀπὸ τοῦδε τὸ σφοδρὸν μῖσος ἤρξατο πρῶτον ἐς Ἀθηναίους γενέσθαι.

CIV. Ἰνάρως δὲ ὁ Ψαμμίτιχου, Λίβυς βασιλεὺς Λιβύων τῶν πρὸς Αἰγύπτῳ, ὁρμώμενος ἐκ Μαρείας τῆς ὑπὲρ Φάρου πόλεως ἀπέστησεν Αἰγύπτου τὰ πλέω ἀπὸ βασιλέως Ἀρταξέρξου, καὶ αὐτὸς ἄρχων γενόμενος Ἀθηναίους ἐπηγάγετο. οἱ δὲ ἔτυχον γὰρ ἐς Κύπρον στρατευόμενοι ναυσὶ διακοσμίασι αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἦλθον ἀπολιπόντες τὴν Κύπρον, καὶ ἀναπλεύσαντες ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ἐς τὸν Νεῖλον, τοῦ τε ποταμοῦ κρατοῦντες καὶ τῆς Μέμφιδος τῶν δύο μερῶν, πρὸς τὸ τρίτον μέρος ὃ καλεῖται Λευκὸν τεῖχος ἐπολέμουν· ἐνῆσαν δὲ αὐτόθι Περσῶν καὶ Μήδων οἱ καταφυγόντες καὶ Αἰγυπτίων οἱ μὴ ξυναποστάντες.

CV. Ἀθηναίοις δὲ ναυσὶν ἀποβάσιν ἐς Ἀλίας πρὸς Κορινθίους καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίους μάχῃ ἐγένετο, καὶ ἐνίκων Κορινθιοί. καὶ ὕστερον Ἀθηναῖοι ἐναυμάχησαν ἐπὶ Κεκρυφαλείᾳ Πελοποννησίων ναυσί, καὶ ἐνίκων Ἀθηναῖοι. πολέμου δὲ καταστάντος πρὸς Αἰγυπίας Ἀθηναίοις μετὰ ταῦτα ναυμα-

mutatus in ei." Ad.). αὐτοὺς corr. N. (οὗς m.r.) νίσαιαν corr. N. (add. acc. supr. i an supraser. m.r.).

§ 5. οὐχ ἦκιστα T.H.A. οὐχ ἦκιστα (sic) J.

CIV. Ἰνάρως (sic) A.J. vulg. Ἰνάρως T. Ἰνάρως N. (corr. acc. et spir. add. acc. supr. a corr. ως m.r. fuit Ἰναρος). Ἰναρος F.H. ψαμμητίχου A.J. vulg. Bekk. ψαμμητί-

χου N.T.F.H. al. Poppo. ψαμμητίχου V. πρ N. ὑπερφάρου T. ὑπὲρ φάρου corr. N. (add. acc. supr. eo m.r.). Ἀρτοξέρξου Bekk.

§ 2. αὐτῶν N.V.F.H. αὐτῶν an αὐτῶν T. p.l. τοῦ ποταμοῦ T. μέμφιδος corr. N. (add. acc. supr. e m.r. lit. supr. i. fuit μεμφίδος) πρ N. ἀθηναίων, pro αἰγυπτίων, F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). οἱ ξυναποστάντες pr. N. (μὴ supraser. m.r.).

CV. Ἀλίας A.J. Ἀλίας vulg. ἀλίας N. ἀλίας T. Ἀλίας Bekk. Ἀλίας recte Poppo. πρ N.

§ 2. κερυφαλία pr. T. κερυφαλεία corr. m. ead.

§ 3. μεταταῦτα N.T. A.J. γίνεται N.F. (tac. Br.) H.

ing of the long walls to the port Nissæ and themselves garrisoning the same is to be noticed.

§ 5. "That violent and notorious hatred which they bore towards the Athe-

nians." Ad.

CIV. § 2. I think I have done good service here (as on 51, 2) in removing the marks of parenthesis, though here the old pointing gives no anacoluthon.

χία γίγνεται ἐπ' Αἰγίνῃ μεγάλῃ Ἀθηναίων καὶ Αἰγινητῶν, καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἑκατέροις παρήσαν, καὶ ἐνίκων Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ ναῦς ἐβδομήκοντα λαβόντες αὐτῶν ἐς τὴν γῆν ἀπέβησαν καὶ ἐπολιόρκουν, Λεωκράτους τοῦ Στροίβου στρατηγούντος.  
 4 ἔπειτα Πελοποννήσιοι ἀμύνειν βουλόμενοι Αἰγινήταις ἐς μὲν τὴν Αἶγιναν τριακοσίους ὀπλίτας πρότερον Κορινθίων καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίων ἐπικούρους διεβίβασαν, τὰ δὲ ἄκρα τῆς Γερανείας κατέλαβον καὶ ἐς τὴν Μεγαρίδα κατέβησαν Κορίνθιοι μετὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων, νομίζοντες ἀδυνάτους ἔσεσθαι Ἀθηναίους βοηθεῖν τοῖς Μεγαρεῦσιν ἐν τε Αἰγίνῃ ἀπούσης στρατιάς πολλῆς καὶ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ· ἦν δὲ καὶ βοηθῶσιν, ἀπ' Αἰγί-  
 5 νης ἀναστήσεσθαι αὐτούς. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ μὲν πρὸς Αἰγίνῃ στράτευμα οὐκ ἐκίνησαν, τῶν δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ὑπολοίπων οἱ τε πρεσβύτατοι καὶ οἱ νεώτατοι ἀφικνούνται  
 6 ἐς τὰ Μέγαρα Μυρωνίδου στρατηγούντος. καὶ μάχης γενομένης ἰσορρόπου πρὸς Κορινθίους διεκρίθησαν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, καὶ ἐνόμισαν αὐτοὶ ἑκάτεροι οὐκ ἔλασσον ἔχειν ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ.  
 7 καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι (ἐκράτησαν γὰρ ὁμῶς μᾶλλον) ἀπελθόντων τῶν Κορινθίων τροπαῖον ἔστησαν· οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι κακιζόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει πρεσβυτέρων, καὶ παρασκευασάμενοι ἡμέρας ὕστερον δώδεκα μάλιστα, ἐλθόντες  
 8 ἀνθίστασαν τροπαῖον καὶ αὐτοὶ ὡς νικήσαντες. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκβοηθήσαντες ἐκ τῶν Μεγάρων τοὺς τε τὸ τρο-

§ 4. Γερανίας Bekk., ster. Sed et—ias nititur pene nulla librorum auctoritate, et hujusmodi vocabula in—ειᾶ desinunt, v. c. Ἀγάμεια (de quo docte Steph. Byzant.), Ἀκαδήμεια, Ἀλεξάνδρεια, Ἀπᾶμεια, Κερκυράλεια (supr. § 2, sequi. lib. κερκυραλία), Κορώνεια, Σολύγεια, Χαυρώνεια, al. γερανείας et γεράνεια 107, 4 N.T. ἐν τε corr. N. (corr. ε add. acc. m.r. fuit ἐν τῇ). ἐν τῇ F.H. στρατίας (sic) T.

§ 5. πρ (et § 6) N. μυρωνίδου T.

§ 6. καὶ ἐνόμισαν hab. N. καὶ om. V.

§ 7. τρόπαιον (et infr.) N. τροπαῖον T.

§ 8. ἐκβοηθήσαντες A.J., vulg. ἐκβοηθήσαντες N.T.V.F.H. al. Facile HΘ ante

CV. § 4. πρότερον denotes that the mission of the troops into Ægina preceded the occupation of Geranæa. Besides had the two movements been at the same time Th. would probably have expressed himself in his usual graphic style διεβίβασαν...κατελάμβανον.

§ 5. Μυρωνίδου. B.C. 457. Before the battle of Delium began, Hippocrates

proudly reminds his men of this gallant officer's exploits. He is mentioned by Aristoph. Lysistr. 803 as equally formidable to his enemies as Phormion, and in Eccles. 303 called Μυρωνίδης ὁ γεννᾶδας. The Scholiast on the former passage speaks of two men bearing this name, promising proof of it on the Eccles., on which we have now no Scholion extant.

παῖον ἰστάντας διαφθείρουσι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμβαλόντες ἐκράτησαν.

CVI. οἱ δὲ νικώμενοι ὑπεχώρουν, καὶ τι αὐτῶν μέρος οὐκ ὀλίγον προσβιασθὲν καὶ διαμαρτὸν τῆς ὁδοῦ ἐσέπεσεν ἐς του χωρίον ἰδιώτου, φ' ἔτυχεν ὄρυγμα μέγα περιεῖργον καὶ οὐκ ἦν ἔξοδος. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι γνόντες κατὰ πρόσωπόν τε εἶργον τοῖς ὀπλίταις καὶ περιστήσαντες κύκλῳ τοὺς ψιλοὺς κατέλευσαν πάντας τοὺς ἐσελθόντας, καὶ πάθος μέγα τούτου  
3 Κορινθίοις ἐγένετο. τὸ δὲ πλήθος ἀπεχώρησεν αὐτοῖς τῆς στρατιᾶς ἐπ' οἴκου.

CVII. ἤρξαντο δὲ κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους τούτους καὶ τὰ μακρὰ τείχη ἐς θάλασσαν Ἀθηναῖοι οἰκοδομεῖν, τό τε Φαλη-  
2 ρόνδε καὶ τὸ ἐς Πειραιᾶ. καὶ Φωκέων στρατευσάντων ἐς Δωριάς, τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων μητρόπολιν, Βοιὸν καὶ Κυτίνιον καὶ Ἐρινεόν, καὶ ἐλόντων ἐν τῶν πολισμάτων τούτων, οἱ

HC potuit excidere. *μεγαρῶν* T. sed acut. acc. add. m. ead. *ξυμβαλλόντες* (sic) T.

CVI. οἱ δὲ T. καὶ τι αὐτῶν μέρος pr. N. καὶ τι αὐτῶν τι μέρος corr. N. (supraser. alt. τι m. r.) καὶ τι αὐτῶν τι μέρος V.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) al. Be. *διαμαρτῶν* (sic) T. ἐς τι χωρίον N. (γρ. ἐς του marg. N. m. r.) T. *ὄρυγμα* (sic) T.

§ 2. *εἶργον* N.A.J. vulg. Poppo. *εἶργον et εἶργον* dat T. (m. ead.). *εἰσελθόντας* N.T.A.J. vulg. fort. omn. lib. *τοῖς κορινθίοις* A.J. vulg. *τοῖς* om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. TOIC ante TOK irrepere aut excidere potuit. Vid. Pors. Advers. p. 131, Aristophanic. p. 241, 242. Interpr. ad Greg. Corinth. p. 167, 244, 720, de K et IC confusis. Rectissime Schweigh. in Polyb. III. 49, 6 Ο ICAPAC pro pravo Codd. CKAPAC ex virorum doctorum conjectura recepit. Ita si cui volenti est vulg. per me τοῖς κορ. reponat.

§ 3. ἐπ' οἴκου pr. T. (elisionis nota et spir. transv. cal. induct. m. ead.).

CVII. Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς θάλασσαν A.J. vulg. ἐς θάλασσαν ἀθηναῖοι N.T.V.F.H. al. τὸ, τε A.J. vulg. *φαλληρὸν* δὲ T. *φαληρὸν* δὲ (sic) corr. N. (add. pr. acc. corr. *νδὲ* m. r.). *πειρεᾶ* T.

§ 2. καὶ om. pr. N. add. supraser. m. r. *φωκέων* corr. N. (ν m. r.). *στρατευσάντων* corr. N. (στ. m. r. lit. 3 litt. cap. an fuit *ἐκστρατευσάντων*?) *δωριάς* T.A.J. vulg. ante Duker. *δωριάς* corr. N. (acc. m. r.). *μρόπολιν* N.T. *βυόν* N. (οἱ supraser. m. r.)

CVI. *προσβιασθὲν*. See on 53, 1.

§ 2. *κατέλευσαν* implies, as Poppo says, that the ψιλοὶ in this case were not what are called iv. 94 ψιλοὶ ἐκ παρασκευῆς ὀπλισμένοι.

CVII. Th. distinctly here speaks of two walls, one to Phalerum, the other to the Piræus. Yet II. 13, 9 he as distinctly speaks of two to the Piræus. The one added by Pericles (τὸ διὰ μέσου τείχος Plat. Gorg. p. 455 x) was built probably some time after the Thirty Years'

Peace. See further in Leake's Topogr. of Athens Vol. I. p. 422, foll.

§ 2. ἐς Δωριάς, "into the country of." This pregnant use of ἐς will occur frequently. It is some time since I proposed in v. 49, 1 *φάσκοντες ἐς σφᾶς*...δπλα ἐπενεργεῖν, getting rid of one passage where σφᾶς seemed to mean *eos*. Tacitus uses hostis=hostilis ager, Annal. II. 25 excscindit non ausum congredi hostem, op. XIV. 23 quos Corbulo...vastavit, Agric. 22 vastatis nationibus.

Λακεδαιμόνιοι Νικομήδους τοῦ Κλεομβρότου ὑπὲρ Πλειστοάνακτος τοῦ Πausanίου βασιλέως νέου ὄντος ἔτι ἡγούμενον ἐβοήθησαν τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν ἑαυτῶν τε πεντακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις ὀπλίταις καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων μυρίοις, καὶ τοὺς Φωκέας ὁμολογία ἀναγκάσαντες ἀποδοῦναι τὴν πόλιν ἀπε-  
3 χώρουν πάλιν. καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν μὲν αὐτούς, διὰ τοῦ Κρῖσαιοῦ κόλπου εἰ βούλονται περαιούσθαι, Ἀθηναῖοι ναυσὶ περιπλεύσαντες ἔμελλον κωλύειν· διὰ δὲ τῆς Γερανείας οὐκ ἀσφαλὲς ἐφαίνεται αὐτοῖς, Ἀθηναίων ἔχόντων Μέγαρα καὶ  
4 Πηγάς, πορεύεσθαι. δύσοδός τε γὰρ ἡ Γεράνεια καὶ ἐφρονεῖτο αἰεὶ ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων· καὶ τότε ἡσθάνοντο αὐτοὺς μέλ-  
5 λοντας καὶ ταύτῃ κωλύειν. ἔδοξε δ' αὐτοῖς ἐν Βοιωτοῖς περιμείνασι σκέψασθαι ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἀσφαλέστατα διαπορεύ-  
6 σονται. τὸ δέ τι καὶ ἄνδρες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπήγγον αὐτοὺς κρύφα, ἐλπίσαντες δῆμόν τε καταπαύσειν καὶ τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη  
7 οἰκοδομοῦμενα. ἐβοήθησαν δὲ ἐπ' αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πανδημεὶ καὶ Ἀργείων χίλιοι καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων ὡς ἕκαστοι· ξύμπαντες δὲ ἐγένοντο τετρακισχίλιοι καὶ μυρίοι.

F.H. βοῖον T. κυτίνιον N. (σ suprascr. m.r.) σκυτίνιον V. ol (ante λακ.) om. T. νέον ἔτι ὄντος T. ἡγομένου (sic) T. μυρίοις corr. N. (ν m. ead.). φωκέα (sic) T. ἀναγκάσαντας T.

§ 3. κρῖσαιον N.A.J. vulg. κρῖσαιον T.F. κωλύσειν A.J. vulg. κωλύειν N.T.V.F.H. al. q. reposui. Vid. ad. 10, 6. κωλύ[σ]ειν Porro.

§ 4. δύσοδός τε corr. N (acc. add. supr. v lit. supr. pr. o, δός τε corr. m. r.). ὑπὸ τῶν δδ. T.

§ 5. ἐν βοιωτοῖς om. N. add. marg. m. r. περιμείνασθαι T. suprascr. m. ead.

§ 6. δῆμόν τε pr. N. τὸν δῆμον τὲ corr. N. (suprascr. τὸν lit. supra alt. o add. acc. supr. τε m. r.). τὸν δῆμον V. δῆμον τὲ T.

§ 7. ἄλλων corr. N. (ν m. ead.).

§ 3. πορεύεσθαι "to go by land." )( περαιούσθαι above. See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 171.

§ 6. ἐπήγγον not, I think, "urged them on," that being expressed by ἐνήγγον, but "invited them," the active being used for the more precise middle. Cp. II. 85, 7. So ξυνεπάγειν IV. 1, 3, 79, 2, 84, 2. Similarly πράσσειν χρήματα (to exact money) coexists with πράσσειν (as has been noticed above on 99, 1) ἀφαιρεῖν with ἀφαιρεῖσθαι (the latter being far more usual; see Dem. Leptin. passim, frequently however with a shade of difference), μεταπέμπεω with μεταπέμπεσθαι, καταδουλοῦν with καταδουλοῦσθαι, φυλάσσω μὴ εἶπω (I

am on the watch, on the look-out, lest) with φυλάσσομαι μὴ...(I am on my watch, I am on my guard, lest...). In all such examples, easily multiplied, the active expresses up to a certain extent what the middle with more exactness conveys. On this principle I should by leisure accept Cobet's alteration in Eur. Helen. 1215 ναῦται σφ' ἀνείλον (ἀνείλοντ' Cob. Nov. Lect. p. 203) ἐντυχόντες, ὡς λέγει. We are familiar with ἀναιρεῖσθαι ναυάγια, νεκρούς, but if the middle is absolutely necessary, why not alter Aristoph. Vesp. 386 ἀνελόντες καὶ κατακλαύσαντες θείναι μ' ὑπὸ τοῖσι δρυφάκτοις? Will Cobet accept ἀνελέσθαι?



8 νομίσαντες δὲ ἀπορεῖν ὅπῃ διέλθωσιν ἐπεστράτευσαν αὐτοῖς,  
9 καὶ τι καὶ τοῦ δήμου καταλύσεως ὑποψία. ἦλθον δὲ καὶ  
Θεσσαλῶν ἱππῆς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικόν, οἱ  
μετέστησαν ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ παρὰ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους.

CVIII. γενομένης δὲ μάχης ἐν Τανάγρα τῆς Βοιωτίας  
ἐνίκων Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, καὶ φόνος ἐγένετο  
2 ἀμφοτέρων πολὺς. καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν ἐς τὴν Μεγαρίδα  
ἐλθόντες καὶ δενδροτομήσαντες πάλιν ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἴκου διὰ  
Γερανείας καὶ ἰσθμοῦ· Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ δευτέρᾳ καὶ ἐξηκοστῇ  
ἡμέρᾳ μετὰ τὴν μάχην ἐστράτευσαν ἐς Βοιωτοὺς Μυρωνίδου

§ 8. καὶ τι corr. N. (i fuit fort. τοι m. ead. vid.). ὑποψία A.J. ὑποψία ἦν vulg. Sed ἦν vid. Editor quidam addidisse qui ὑποψία reponendum non videbat, ut participio νομίσαντες dativus ὑποψία responderet, plane ut 80, 1 ἀπειρία...νομίσαντα.

§ 9. ἱππῆς N.T.A.J. vulg. κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικόν τοῖς ἀθηναίοις N.V.

CVIII. ἀμφοτέρων T.

§ 2. ἐπῆλθον N.V. ὑπῆλθον T. ἐς βοιωτοὺς N. εἰς Βοιωτοὺς V. (coll. Ad. Vol. II. p. 434). μάχη hic N. (lit. supr. η). μυρωνίδου T. suprascr. m. ead. νικήσαντες corr. N. (νικ. lit. 4 litt. cap. fort. fuit κρατ. vel. ὤρατ. Sed corr. m. ead.). περιήγον T.

§ 9. The alliance is mentioned 102, 5, II. 22, 4. Thessaly seems always to have had a bias towards Athens. See IV. 78, 3. But their βασιλεῖς (as Herodot. VII. 6 calls the Ἀλεῦνδαι) and other baronial families (comprehended by Th. under the name of δυναστεία) probably on this occasion rough-rode the commons, as they successfully prevented opposition to the march of Brasidas through Thessaly. So at the time of the invasion of Xerxes the Ἀλεῦνδαι and the main body of the Thessalians espoused different views, and the latter only because they were unsupported by the southern Greeks most reluctantly medized. See Herod. II. 172—174. Others may prefer to take the view of the Scholiast τοιοῦτοι γὰρ οἱ Θεσσαλοί, εὐχέρεις τὸν τρόπον. For there was a proverb, διὰ τὰ Θεσσαλῶν ἀπιστία. See Schol. on Eur. Phœn. 1407 (τὸ Θεσσαλὸν σόφισμα), Schol. on Arist. Plut. 521 with Hemsterh. note. Demosthenes has put this imputation of Thessalian fickleness and perfidy in a very strong light, I. Olynth. p. 15, § 22 ταῦτα (τὰ τῶν Θεσσαλῶν) γὰρ ἀπιστία μὲν ἦν δήπου φάσκει καὶ διὰ πάντων ἀνθρώπων, Aristocr. p. 657 § 112 ὑμεῖς μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι,

οὐδένα προὐδῶκατε πρόποτε τῶν φίλων, Θετταλοί δὲ οὐδένα πρόποθ' ὄντιν' οὐ. The κακαὶ φρένες however of Theocr. XIV. 32 applied to the Θεσσαλὸς ἱπποδιώκτας (as in Latin *malus, malitia, malitiosus*) rather means arch, waggish, plaguy, than *fickle, perfidious*.

CVIII. For the battle of Tanagra, which clearly was not very decisive in favour of the Peloponnesians, see Thirlw. Vol. III. p. 28, 29, Grote, Vol. V. p. 444 following. Diod. Sic. XI. 80 speaks of it as a disputed victory, and adds that a truce for four months ensued, which militates against our author's context.

§ 2. The ravage of vineyards and olive-beds (δένδρα) was the main work of invasions of hostile territories. Thus we appreciate the joke in Aristoph. Pax 746 μὴν ὑστρίχλις ἐσέβαλén σοι εἰς τὰς πλευράς πολλῇ στρατιᾷ καὶ ἐν δροτὸν ἔθηκε τὸ νότον; and the picturesque statement in Dem. c. Nicostr. p. 1251, § 15 ἐλθὼν εἰς τὸ χωρίον τῆς νυκτός, ὅσα ἐν ἡν φυτὰ ἀκροδρόων γενναῖα ἐμβεβλημένα καὶ τὰς ἀναδενδράδας ἐξέκονε, καὶ φυτευτήρια ἐλαῶν περιστοίχων κατέκλασεν οὕτω δεινῶς ὥς οὐδ' ἂν οἱ πολέμιοι διαθεῖεν. The results of the battle of Oenophyta seem

στρατηγούντος, καὶ μάχῃ ἐν Οἰνοφύτοις τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς νικήσαντες τῆς τε χώρας ἐκράτησαν τῆς Βοιωτίας καὶ Φωκίδος, καὶ Ταναγραίων τὸ τεῖχος περιεῖλον, καὶ Λοκρῶν τῶν Ὀπουντίων ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας ὁμήρους τοὺς πλουσιωτάτους ἔλαβον, <sup>3</sup> τὰ τε τείχη τὰ ἐαυτῶν τὰ μακρὰ ἐπετέλεσαν. ὡμολόγησαν δὲ καὶ Αἰγινῆται μετὰ ταῦτα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, τείχῃ τε περιελέοντες καὶ ναῦς παραδόντες φόρον τε ταξάμενοι ἐς τὸν ἔπειτα <sup>4</sup> χρόνον. καὶ Πελοπόννησον περιέπλευσαν Ἀθηναῖοι Τολμίδου τοῦ Τολμαίου στρατηγούντος, καὶ τὸ νεώριον τὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐνέπρησαν, καὶ Χαλκίδα Κορινθίων πόλιν εἶλον, καὶ Σικυωνίους ἐν ἀποβάσει τῆς γῆς μάχῃ ἐκράτησαν.

CIX. οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ Αἰγύπτῳ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι <sup>2</sup> ἐπέμενον, καὶ αὐτοῖς πολλὰ ἰδέαι πολέμων κατέστησαν. τὸ μὲν γὰρ πρῶτον ἐκράτουν τῆς Αἰγύπτου Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ βασιλεὺς πέμπει ἐς Λακεδαίμονα Μεγάβαζον ἄνδρα Πέρσῃν χρήματα ἔχοντα, ὅπως ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβαλεῖν πεισθέντων τῶν <sup>3</sup> Πελοποννησίων ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου ἀπαγάγοι Ἀθηναίους. ὥς δὲ αὐτῷ οὐ προϋχῶρει καὶ τὰ χρήματα ἄλλως ἀναλοῦτο, ὁ μὲν

τὰ τε τείχη ἐαυτῶν om. T. cum pauc. sequi. libr. ἀπετέλεσαν A.J. vulg. ἐπετέλεσαν N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. Utrumque probum, iv. 69, 3 τὸ τεῖχος δσον οὐκ ἀπετετέλεστο, 90, 4 ὡς τὰ πλείστα ἀπετετέλεστο, sed infra τὰ περὶ τὸ προτείχισμα, δσα ἦν ὑπόλοιπα, ὡς χρῆν ἐπιτελέσαι.

§ 3. ὁ αἰγ. A.J. vulg. Sed ol om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. αἰγινῆται corr. N. (acc. supr. η sed post. lit. op. m. ead.). μεταταῦτα T.A.J. τείχῃ τε et φόρον τὲ N.T.

§ 4. τολμίδου corr. N. (l m. ead.). τολμίου (sic) T. νεώριον corr. T. (i m. ead.). τῶν λακεδαιμονίων T.H. (si silentium Baueri recte interpretor) A.J. vulg. τὰ λακ. N.V.F. al. σικυωνίους corr. N. (σικυ op. m. r.). μάχῃ corr. N. (μ. op. m. ead.).

CIX. οἱ δὲ vulg. sed ol δ' N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.) F.H.A.J. al. Bekk. Poppo. ἔτι ἐπέμενον A.J. vulg. ἔτι om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἔτι ἔμενον i Be. ETI ante EPI irreperat. Vid. ad 62, 5.

§ 2. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι A.J. vulg. ol om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. πελοποννησίων corr. N. (πελοπον op. m. ead.). καὶ ἀπ' Αἰγ. A.J. vulg. καὶ om. N.T.V.F.H.

§ 3. προϋχῶρει (et 111, 2) N. Bekk. προϋχῶρει T. προχῶρει V. τα χρήματα (sic) J.

to have not only given the Athenians an ascendancy in Boeotia, but even established a preponderant democracy in Thebes itself. I think no reasonable objection can be started to Thirlwall's exposition of Aristot. Pol. v. 2 = viii. 3, 5 given p. 30, n. 2. The battles of Tanagra and Oenophyta were fought A.C. 456.

§ 3. περιεῖλον above § 2, and iv. 132, 1, is the work of others. But here and iv.

51, 1 it is one's own handy-work, an instance of the active to a certain extent performing the functions of the middle. See on 107, 6.

§ 4. The burning of Gythium and the other operations of Tolmides were in A.C. 455. The supplement of Diod. (xi. 84) to the short narrative of Th. has been ably criticised by Thirlwall, p. 31.

CIX. § 3. ἄλλως "idly, to no pur-

Μεγάβαζος καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν χρήματων πάλιν ἐς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐκομίσθη, Μεγάβυζον δὲ τὸν Ζωπύρου πέμπει ἄνδρα Πέρσῃν μετὰ στρατιᾶς πολλῆς· ὃς ἀφικόμενος κατὰ γῆν τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους μάχῃ ἐκράτησε, καὶ ἐκ τῆς Μέμφιδος ἐξήλασε τοὺς Ἕλληνας, καὶ τέλος ἐς Προσωπίτιδα τὴν νῆσον κατέκλησε, καὶ ἐπολιόρκει ἐν αὐτῇ ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ ἑξ ἡμέρας, μέχρι οὗ ξηράνας τὴν διώρυχα καὶ παρατρέψας ἄλλῃ τὸ ὕδωρ τὰς τε ναῦς ἐπὶ τοῦ ξηροῦ ἐποίησε καὶ τῆς νήσου τὰ πολλὰ ἤπειρον, καὶ διαβὰς εἶλε τὴν νῆσον πεζῇ.

CX. οὕτω μὲν τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων πράγματα ἐφθάρη, ἑξ ἑτη πολεμήσαντα· καὶ ὀλίγοι ἀπὸ πολλῶν πορευόμενοι διὰ τῆς Λιβύης ἐς Κυρήνην ἐσώθησαν, οἱ δὲ πλείστοι ἀπώλοντο. 2 Αἰγυπτίος δὲ πάλιν ὑπὸ βασιλείᾳ ἐγένετο πλὴν Ἀμυρταίου τοῦ ἐν τοῖς ἔλεσι βασιλέως· τοῦτον δὲ διὰ μέγεθός τε τοῦ ἔλους οὐκ ἐδύναντο ἐλεῖν, καὶ ἅμα μαχίμωτατοὶ εἰσι τῶν

ἀνελούτο T. τὰ λοιπὰ χρήματα N.V. ἀνεκομίσθη (an geminato) A.J. vulg. ἐκομίσθη N.T.V.F.H. al. Μεγάβαζον T.A.J. vulg. μεγάβυζον N. (de V. tac. Ad. de F. Ba. Si Bekkeri silentium recte interpretor hab. F.) H. omn. Be. τοὺς τε A.J. A.J. vulg. Bekk. Poppo. τε om. N.T.V.F.H. al. ἐκράτησεν T.F.H. Bekk. μέμφιδος corr. N. (add. acc. m. r. lit. supr. i). ἐξήλασε N. ἐξέλασε V. κατέκλεισε N.T. omn. libr. op. präter i Be. q. hab. κατέκλῃσε, κατέκλῃσεν Bekk. ἐνιαυτὸν δὲ T. ἡμέρας ἑξ A.J. vulg. ἑξ ἡμέρας N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. μέχρις N.T.A.J. vulg. μέχρι F.H. al. ταπολλά T.

CX. πολεμήσαντα corr. N. (add. acc. supr. η m. r. lit. supr. pr. a. alt. a corr. m. r. fuit πολεμησάντων quod desideravit Stephanus). διεσώθησαν A.J. vulg. ἐσώθησαν N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. ΔΙ irrepsert post N.

§ 2. βασιλεί vulg. βασιλέως A.J. cum sequi lib. βασιλέα (non βασιλέως) N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. ἀμυρτέου T. ἔλεσι corr. N. (λε lit. 3 litt. cap. corr. m. r.). ἔλλεσι T. (ἐλλῃσι fort. pr. T. corr. m. ead.) ἔλεσι marg. m. ead. μαχίμωτατοὶ εἰσι corr. N. (add. acc. supr. οι m. r. lit. supr. σι). μαχίμωτατοι εἰσι T.

pose." See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 27. "And they were spending their money in vain."—Μεγάβυζον: though there might be two named Megabazus (as unquestionably there was more than one *Flavius Sabitus* in the civil wars between Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian), and ὁ Ζωπύρου might have been added intentionally to distinguish the one from the other namesake, yet Megabyzus the son of Zopyrus, the latter the conqueror of Babylon, ὃς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ ἀντὶ Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν συμμάχων ἐστρατήγησε (Herod. iii. 160), is clearly the man who caused the disastrous termination of the Athenian expedition in Egypt. ξηράνας τὴν

διώρυχα: "after draining the original canal." The conception of Th. is that the island was not natural but artificial (Diodor. xi. 77 τὸν περιβέροντα ποταμὸν διώρυγι διαλαβόντες ἤπειρον ἐποίησαν τὴν νῆσον). The word occurs iv. 109, 3, the canal of Xerxes.

CX. πολεμήσαντα is bold, but not more so than ii. 36, 4 βάρβαρον ἢ Ἕλληνα πόλεμον ἐπιόντα, on which see note.

§ 2. καὶ...μαχίμωτάτων ὄντων, or καὶ...ὅτι μαχίμωτατοὶ εἰσι, might be expected. But see on 78, 1. This will perhaps be further illustrated hereafter; meanwhile I now notice one passage iv. 95, 1 τὸ ἴσον δὲ πρὸς τε τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἀνδρας δύναται καὶ

3 Αἰγυπτίων οἱ ἔλειοι. Ἰνάρως δὲ ὁ Λιβύων βασιλεύς, ὃς τὰ πάντα ἔπραξε περὶ τῆς Αἰγύπτου, προδοσίᾳ ληφθεὶς ἀνεσταυρώθη. ἐκ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῆς ἄλλης ξυμμαχίδος πεντήκοντα τριήρεις διάδοχοι πλέουσai ἐς Αἴγυπτον ἔσχον κατὰ τὸ Μενδήσιον κέρας, οὐκ εἰδότες τῶν γεγενημένων οὐδέν· καὶ αὐτοῖς ἔκ τε γῆς ἐπιπεσόντες πεζοὶ καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης Φοινίκων ναυτικὸν διέφθειραν τὰς πολλὰς τῶν νεῶν, αἱ δ' ἐλάσσους διέφυγον πάλιν. τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν μεγάλην στρατείαν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐς Αἴγυπτον οὕτως ἐτελεύτησεν.

CXI. ἐκ δὲ Θεσσαλίας Ὀρέστης ὁ Ἐχεκρατίδου υἱὸς τοῦ Θεσσαλῶν βασιλέως φεύγων ἔπεισεν Ἀθηναίους ἑαυτὸν κατάγειν· καὶ παραλαβόντες Βοιωτοὺς καὶ Φωκέας ὄντας ξυμμάχους Ἀθηναῖοι ἐστράτευσαν τῆς Θεσσαλίας ἐπὶ Φάρσαλον. καὶ τῆς μὲν γῆς ἐκράτουν ὅσα μὴ προϊόντες πολὺ ἐκ τῶν ὅπλων (οἱ γὰρ ἱππῆς τῶν Θεσσαλῶν εἶργον), τὴν δὲ πόλιν οὐχ εἶλον, οὐδ' ἄλλο προὔχρει αὐτοῖς οὐδὲν ὧν ἔνεκα ἐστράτευσαν, ἀλλ' ἀπεχώρησαν πάλιν Ὀρέστην ἔχοντας 3 ἄπρακτοι. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον χίλιοι Ἀθη-

§ 3. *Ἰνάρως* corr. N. (lit. supr. i add. acc. supr. a corr. ω m. r. *Fuit Inaros*). Vid. ad 104, 1. *Ἰνάρως* (sic) V. δ τῶν Λιβύων vulg. τῶν om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. A.J. *προδοσίας* T. *ἀνεσταυρώθη* (sic) T.

§ 4. Ἀθηναίων Bekk. de conject. *μενδήσειον* T. *πεζοὶ* T. (suprascr. m. ead.). s' T. *πολλὰς* corr. N. (acc. add. post lit. m. ead. ut vid.). *πόλιν* (pro *πάλιν*) T.

§ 5. *στρατείαν* corr. N. (*είαν* m. r. fort. lit. supr. ar. *strato* diserte legitur). *στρατιά* T. A.J. Ἀθηναίων τε καὶ vulg. τε om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. A.J. *ἐτελεύτησε* T.

CXI. Vide ne scribendum sit του Θ. βασιλέως eadem collocatione qua 106, 1 ἐς του χωρίον ἰδιώτου. Vid. not. *ἀθηναίους* N.V. τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς A.J. vulg. τοὺς om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι A.J. vulg. οἱ om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be.

§ 2. *ἱππῆς* N.A.J. vulg. *ἱππῆς* T. *εἶργον* T.A.J. vulg. Popp. *εἶργον* corr. N. (acc. corr. m. r. fuit *εἶργον*). ἀλλὰ N.T.V.F.H.

§ 3. *μεταταῦτα* T. *σικυῶνα* corr. N. (*ικυ* op. m. ead.). *σικυῶνα* pr. T. *σικυῶνα* (corr. m. ead.).

*ὑπόμνησιν μᾶλλον ἔχει ἡ ἐπιτέλευσιν.* Here some have dreamt of "τε *trajectum*," but surely Th. means "but it is equally as telling, partly (τε) because I am addressing brave men, also it contains (because it contains) &c."

§ 4. ἐκ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων : as ἐς 107, 2.

CXI. As Thessaly was not under one βασιλεὺς but was governed by a *δυναστεία* (see on 107, 9) it is hardly conceivable

that Orestes could be called the βασιλεὺς of Thessaly. That he had been the *tagus* is not satisfactory. I hope my proposed *του* may find some favour. The "families"—to use a modernism—not only might rough-ride the commons, but would occasionally be at strife with one another.

§ 2. ἐκ τῶν ὅπλων. "The place of their arms, encampment."

ναίων ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς τὰς ἐν Πηγαῖς ἐπιβάντες (εἶχον δ' αὐτοὶ τὰς Πηγάς) παρέπλευσαν ἐς Σικυῶνα Περικλέους τοῦ Ξανθίππου στρατηγούντος, καὶ ἀποβάντες Σικυωνίων τοὺς 4 προσμίξαντας μάχῃ ἐκράτησαν. καὶ εὐθὺς παραλαβόντες Ἀχαιοὺς καὶ διαπλεύσαντες πέραν τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας ἐς Οἰνιάδας ἐστράτευσαν καὶ ἐπολιόρκουν, οὐ μέντοι εἰλόν γε, ἀλλ' ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου.

CXII. ὕστερον δὲ διαλιπόντων ἐτῶν τριῶν σπονδαὶ 1 γίνονται Πελοποννησίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις πενταετείς. καὶ Ἑλληνικοῦ μὲν πολέμου ἔσχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐς δὲ Κύπρον ἐστρατεύοντο ναυσὶ διακοσίαις αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων 3 Κίμωνος στρατηγούντος. καὶ ἑξήκοντα μὲν νῆες ἐς Αἴγυπτον ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἔπλευσαν, Ἀμυρταίου μεταπέμποντος τοῦ ἐν 4 τοῖς ἔλεσι βασιλέως, αἱ δὲ ἄλλαι Κίτιον ἐπολιόρκουν. Κίμωνος δὲ ἀποθανόντος καὶ λιμοῦ γενομένου ἀπεχώρησαν ἀπὸ Κιτίου καὶ πλεύσαντες ὑπὲρ Σαλαμῖνος τῆς ἐν Κύπρῳ Φοίνιξι καὶ Κίλιξιν ἐναυμάχησαν καὶ ἐπεζομάχησαν ἅμα, καὶ νικήσαντες ἀμφοτέρω ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου, καὶ αἱ ἐξ 5 Αἰγύπτου νῆες πάλιν αἱ ἐλθούσαι μετ' αὐτῶν. Λακεδαιμόνιοι

§ 4. ἀχαιοὺς pr. N. acc. add. m. r. περὰ T. suprascr. m. ead. ἀκαρνανίας pr. N. ἀκαρνανίας corr. (a text. m. r.). εἰλον γε (sic) N.

CXII. τριῶν (sic) N. γίνονται N. καὶ πελοποννησίοις F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.).

§ 2. ἐπέσχον A. J. ἔσχον H. ("recent. manu supr. script. ἐπ." Ba.). Schol.

ἔσχον: ἐπέσχον. αὐτῶν N. A. J. vulg. ante Bauer. αὐτῶν an αὐτῶν T. p. l. καὶ ξυμμάχων T. suprascr. m. ead.

§ 3. ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἔπλευσαν ἐς αἴγυπτον N. V. ἐς T. F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. ἀμυρταί (sic) T. ἔλλησι T.

§ 4. σαλαμῖν A. Sic διαβεβηκότ 114, 1, πόλεμ 115, 2. τοῖς ἐν T. φοίνιξι καὶ κυπρίοις A. J. vulg. καὶ κυπρίοις om. N. T. V. F. H. pl. omn. κύλιξιν T. εἰ κίλιξιν T. ἐπ' οἴκου hic et 111, 4, 114, 4 T.

§ 4. For Oeniadæ see Leake North Greece III. 556 foll. Th. furnishes a description of the neighbourhood II. 102. "Oeniadæ had long incurred the enmity of the Athenians, chiefly, it would seem, because, being situate in a tract of uncommonly rich land formed by the depositions of the Achelous, it had early excited their cupidity. Paus. IV. 25. 1." Thirlw. III. 34.

CXII. The truce was made 450 B.C.

Cimon's death probably is to be placed in the following year. Whether he died from a wound during the siege or from natural causes Plutarch, Cimon. § 19, does not determine. Frequently ἀποθήσκειν) (τελευτᾷ as 138, 7 νοσήσας δὲ τελευτᾷ τὸν βίον... ἐκούσιον φαρμάκῳ ἀποθανεῖν, but we shall find that this distinction does not always hold good.

§ 3. μεταπέμποντος. See on 107, 6.

§ 5. This "indirect hostility" (Thirlw.)

δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα τὸν ἱερὸν καλούμενον πόλεμον ἐστράτευσαν, καὶ κρατήσαντες τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς ἱεροῦ παρέδωσαν Δελφοῖς· καὶ αὖθις ὕστερον Ἀθηναῖοι ἀποχωρησάντων αὐτῶν στρατεύσαντες καὶ κρατήσαντες παρέδωσαν Φωκεῦσι.

CXIII. καὶ χρόνον ἐγγενομένου μετὰ ταῦτα Ἀθηναῖοι, Βοιωτῶν τῶν φευγόντων ἐχόντων Ὀρχομενὸν καὶ Χαιρώνειαν καὶ ἄλλ' ἄττα χωρία τῆς Βοιωτίας, ἐστράτευσαν ἑαυτῶν μὲν χιλίοις ὀπλίταις τῶν δὲ ξυμμάχων ὡς ἐκάστοις ἐπὶ τὰ χωρία ταῦτα πολέμια ὄντα, Τολμίδου τοῦ Τολμαίου στρατηγούντος.  
 2 καὶ Χαιρώνειαν ἐλόντες [καὶ ἀνδραποδίσαντες] ἀπεχώρουν,  
 3 φυλακὴν καταστήσαντες. πορευομένοις δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐν Κορωνείᾳ ἐπιτίθενται οἱ τε ἐκ τῆς Ὀρχομενοῦ φυγάδες Βοιωτῶν καὶ Λοκροὶ μετ' αὐτῶν καὶ Εὐβοέων φυγάδες καὶ ὅσοι τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης ἦσαν· καὶ μάχῃ κρατήσαντες τοὺς μὲν διέ-  
 4 φθειραν τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοὺς δὲ ζῶντας ἔλαβον. καὶ τὴν

§ 5. μεταταῦτα T.A.J. μετὰ ταῦτα N. τὸ ἱερὸν T. ἐκστρατεύσαντες T. (ἐκστρα vid. corr. sed m. ead.).

CXIII. χρόνον<sup>ov</sup> T. suprascr. m. ead. ἐγγενομένου N.V. μεταταῦτα A.J.T. χερώνειαν N. (de V. tac. Ad.). ἄλλα τα pr. N. ἄλλ' ἄττα corr. N. add. elisionis signum, acc. et spir. T. alt. m. r. ἄλλᾶτα (sic) T. (suprascr. m. ead.). ἄλλ' ἄττα F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. πόλεμια T. acc. pr. cal. transvers. induct.

§ 2. χερώνειαν N.V. χερώνειαν H. ἐλόντες καὶ ἀνδραποδίσαντες T.A.J. vulg. καὶ ἀνδρ. om. N.V. aliquot Be. ἀπεχώρουν φυλακὴν καταστήσαντες om. N. (hab. marg. m.r.) F. (hab. marg. m.r.) H. ("recens manus deinde omnia in imo marg. adscripsit." Ba.).

§ 3. τοὺς μὲν sed τοὺς δὲ T.

does not appear to have been considered as a breach of the truce, which died a natural death, the invasion of Attica under Pleistoanax being clearly 445 B.C. πρὸ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου τέσσαρσι καὶ δέκα ἔτεσιν II. 21, 1, so in the same year with the Peace of Euboea. It is still more remarkable that the six years and ten months which intervened between the first ten years' war and the resumption of hostilities by the occupation of Decelea and the sending of Gylippus into Sicily, should have been called a period of peace. While Clive and Dupleix were fighting for English or French ascendancy in, at that time, a comparatively obscure nook of the world, it is not difficult to conceive that the Courts of St

James and Versailles retained peaceful relations; but when Athens and Sparta fought against each other at Mantinea, one can feel no surprise at Th. exclaiming, καὶ τὴν διὰ μέσου ξύμβασιν εἰ τις μὴ ἀξιώσει πόλεμον νομίζειν, οὐκ ὀρθῶς δικαιώσει. τοῖς τε γὰρ ἔργοις ὡς διήρηται ἀθροίτω, καὶ εὐρήσει οὐκ εἰκὸς ὅν εἰρήνην αὐτὸν κριθῆναι v. 26, 2. Here at least they did come into direct collision.

CXIII. § 3. The emancipation of Boeotia (447 B.C.) by the victory of Coronea is mentioned with just pride by Pagondas, in his exhortation to his army before the battle of Delium, iv. 92, 6. Tolmides and Clinias, the father of Alcibiades, both fell in the battle. Diodor. xii. 6, Plat. Pericl. 18, Alcib. 1.

Βοιωτίαν ἐξέλιπον Ἀθηναῖοι πᾶσαν, σπονδὰς ποιησάμενοι  
 5 ἐφ' ᾧ τοὺς ἄνδρας κομιοῦνται. καὶ οἱ φεύγοντες Βοιωτῶν  
 κατελθόντες καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πάντες αὐτόνομοι πάλιν ἐγένοντο.

CXIV. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον Εὐβοία ἀπέ-  
 στη ἀπὸ Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἐς αὐτὴν διαβεβηκότος ἤδη Περι-  
 κλέους στρατιᾷ Ἀθηναίων ἡγγέλθη αὐτῷ ὅτι Μέγαρο  
 ἀφέστηκε καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι μέλλουσιν ἐσβαλεῖν ἐς τὴν  
 Ἀττικὴν καὶ οἱ φρουροὶ Ἀθηναίων διεφθαρμένοι εἰσὶν ὑπὸ  
 2 Μεγαρέων, πλὴν ὅσοι ἐς Νίσαιαν ἀπέφυγον. ἐπαγαγόμενοι  
 δὲ Κορινθίους καὶ Σικυωνίους καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίους ἀπέστησαν  
 3 οἱ Μεγαρήs. ὁ δὲ Περικλῆs πάλιν κατὰ τάχος ἐκόμιζε τὴν  
 4 στρατιὰν ἐκ τῆs Εὐβοίας. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι  
 τῆs Ἀττικῆs ἐς Ἐλευσίνα καὶ Θριώζε ἐσβαλόντες ἐδήρσαν  
 Πλειστοάνακτος τοῦ Πανσανίου βασιλέως Λακεδαιμονίων  
 ἡγουμένου, καὶ τὸ πλεον οὐκέτι προελθόντες ἀπεχώρησαν  
 5 ἐπ' οἴκου. καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι πάλιν ἐς Εὐβοίαν διαβάντες Περι-  
 κλέους στρατηγούντος κατεστρέψαντο πᾶσαν, καὶ τὴν μὲν  
 ἄλλην ὁμολογίᾳ κατεστήσαντο, Ἑστιαῖας δὲ ἐξοκίσαντες  
 αὐτοὶ τὴν γῆν ἔσχον.

§ 4. ἐφ' Ἀ. J.

CXIV. μεταδε ταῦτα (sic) T. ἐς ταύτην N. V. F. διαβεβηκό<sup>ο</sup> A. ἐσβάλλειν A. J. vulg.  
 ἐσβαλλεῖν (sic) T. ἐσβαλεῖν N. V. F. H. pl. Be.

§ 2. ἐπαγόμενοι T. sequi. lib. ἐπαγόμενοι N. (suprascr. m. r. de V. tac. Ad.).  
 μεγαρεῖs N. T. A. J. vulg. libri ut vid.

§ 3. κατατάχος T. A. J. ἐκόμιζε (sic) T. ἐκόμιζε (sic) J.

§ 4. μεταποῦτο N. T. A. J. ἐπελευσίνα (sic) T. εἰς ἐλευσίνα N. V. F. (teste Ba. tac.  
 Br.) H. θριώζε F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) Poppo. ἐσβαλόντες T. τοπλέον T. A. J. vulg.  
 τὸ πλεον N. V. F. H. οὐκέτι pr. N. add. spir. m. r. προελθόντες N. V. F. (" Sic quoque  
 videtur fuisse in Cass. [H.] nam erasum est aliquid inter o et e." Ba.).

§ 5. ὁμολογίαν T. ἐστιαίας N. (de V. tac. Ad.). ἐστιαίας an ἐστιαίας T. p. 1.  
 ἐστιαίας F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) A. J. ἐξοκίσαντες N. (de V. tac. Ad.).

§ 5. καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι. Locrians and Pho-  
 cians. See Ad.

CXIV. Euboea and Megara revolted  
 445 B.C. The Euboean exiles had prob-  
 ably been restored, though (as Poppo  
 says) αὐτόνομοι in the preceding chapter  
 can hardly be applied to such restora-  
 tion.

§ 4. See II. 21, 1, v. 16, 1, 2.

§ 5. Though we find in the catalogue  
 of those who fought on the side of Athens

in the Sicilian war καὶ ἐπὶ Ἑστιαῖας οἱ  
 ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Ἑστιαίαν οἰκοῦντες ἄποικοι  
 ὄντες VII. 57, 2, it seems not improbable  
 that this colony received, when the  
 Athenians took possession of (ἐσχον) the  
 land, its new name Oreus, which first  
 appears in Th. VIII. 95, 7, and afterwards  
 superseded the former, though some an-  
 tiquarians preserved it, ἐπεὶ κατ' ἐμὲ ἦσαν  
 ἐπὶ οἱ Ὀρεῶν τὴν ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ τῷ ὀνόματι  
 Ἑστιαίαν ἐκάλουν τῷ ἀρχαίῳ, says the

CXV. ἀναχωρήσαντες δὲ ἀπὸ Εὐβοίας οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον σπονδὰς ἐποίησαντο πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς συμμάχους τριακοντούεις, ἀποδόντες Νίσαιαν καὶ Πηγὰς καὶ Τροιζήνα καὶ Ἀχαΐαν ταῦτα γὰρ εἶχον Ἀθηναῖοι Πελοποννησίων. ἔκτῳ δὲ ἔτει Σαμίους καὶ Μιλησίοις πόλεμος ἐγένετο περὶ Πριήνης, καὶ οἱ Μιλήσιοι ἐλασσούμενοι τῷ πολέμῳ παρ' Ἀθηναίους ἐλθόντες κατεβόων τῶν Σαμίων. ξυνοπελαμβάνοντο δὲ καὶ ἐξ αὐτῆς τῆς Σάμου ἄνδρες ἰδιώται νεωτερίσαι βουλόμενοι τὴν πολιτείαν. πλεύσαντες οὖν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς

CXV. πρ Ν. τριακοντατούεις Τ. καὶ Ἀχαΐαν καὶ Πηγὰς καὶ Τροιζήνα Α.Ι. vulg. καὶ π. καὶ τρ. καὶ ἀχ. Ν.Τ.Υ.Ε.Η. pl. omn. τροιζήνα Ν. (η corr. m. r. op.) F. (teste Ba.) H. al. Α.Ι. τροιζήνα Τ.Υ.

§ 2. πόλεμος ἐγένετο corr. Ν. (σ alt. e lit. inter e et τ. m. r. o post εγεν hab. pr. m. Fuit πόλεμοι ἐγένοντο).

§ 3. ξυνοπελαμβάνοντο Ν. ξυνοπελαμβάνοντο Υ.

traveller Pausanias vii. 26, 2 (4). Strabo (who, following Herodotus, calls it Ἰστιαία) says, Θεόπομπος δὲ φησι, Περικλέους χειρουμένου Εὐβοίαν, τοὺς Ἰστιαεῖς καθ' ὁμολογίας εἰς Μακεδονίαν μεταστήναι, διαχιλίους δ' ἐξ Ἀθηναίων ἐλθόντας τῶν Ὀρεῶν οἰκῆσαι, ὅθμον ὄντα πρότερον τῶν Ἰστιαίων. x. 445 = 683.

CXV. ἀποδόντες (both here and iv. 21, 3) as to the three first mentioned = giving back. The application of the word to Ἀχαΐαν is not so clear. Yet one can hardly shelter oneself under Goeller's—however ingenious—conjecture that by this word is meant not the country in Peloponnesus but some unknown town which the Athenians had taken in the course of the war. The collocation of Ἀχαΐαν as now given from the best Mss. (in which all agree iv. 21, 3) makes the difficulty less. Achaia was clearly in alliance with Athens. See iii. 4. It is also clear from subsequent notices that if Sparta did not claim Achaia as a dependent state of its own, it claimed it as a member of the Peloponnesian confederacy (ταῦτα γὰρ εἶχον Ἀθηναῖοι Πελοποννησίων). We find at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war ii. 9, 2 that the Achaeans were neutral except the Pellonians, who, with Sparta, Ἀχαιῶν μόνον ξυνοπλέμουν τὸ πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ ὕστερον καὶ πάντες. We find also in the operations in the

Crisean gulf ii. 83—92 more than one instance of the Peloponnesians treating Achaia as their own territory. See particularly παρὰ γῆν σφῶν ii. 83, 3, and in the speech of Cnemus, καὶ πρὸς τῇ γῇ οἰκέει οὕτῃ ὀπλιτῶν παρόντων ναυμαχεῖν 87, 7. Cp. also the trophy on the Achæan Rhium 92, 6. These passages, I think, give me reason to say that though Athens did not give back Achaia in the same sense as they gave back Nisæa, Pegæ, and Troezen, yet they gave it back to belong as of old to the Peloponnesian confederacy, who held certain suzerain rights over the country, or considered they held, which the Athenians now acknowledged. Besides, ἀποδιδόναι in itself does not necessarily imply "giving back" but also "giving up," as is clear from ii. 71, 4 Πανσάντας... ἀπεδίδου Πλαταιεὺσι γῆν καὶ πόλιν τὴν σφετέραν ἔχοντας αὐτονόμους οἰκεῖν. The word then ἀποδιδόναι, as applied to the country Ἀχαΐα, may fairly mean to renounce any claim upon it as a more or less dependent province.

§ 2. Samian war, 440 B.C.

§ 3. ἰδιώται "not in offices." (We want a word. *Laymen* is nowadays too limited.) In every oligarchical state there was an "alliance" (iii. 82, 1) between Athens and the democratic section, as in a democratic state between Sparta and the oligarchical section.



Σάμον νανσι τεσσαράκοντα δημοκρατίαν κατέστησαν, καὶ ὁμήρους ἔλαβον τῶν Σαμίων πεντήκοντα μὲν παῖδας ἴσους δὲ ἄνδρας, καὶ κατέθεντο ἐς Λήμνον, καὶ φρουρὰν ἐγκαταλιπόν-  
 5 τες ἀνεχώρησαν. τῶν δὲ Σαμίων ἦσαν γὰρ τινες οἱ οὐχ ὑπέμενον ἀλλ' ἔφυγον ἐς τὴν ἡπειρον, ξυνθήμενοι τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει τοῖς δυνατωτάτοις καὶ Πισσούθνῃ τῷ Ὑστάσπου ξυμ-  
 μαχίαν, ὃς εἶχε Σάρδεις τότε, ἐπικούρους τε συλλέξαντες ἐς ἑπτακοσίους διέβησαν ὑπὸ νύκτα ἐς τὴν Σάμον, καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῷ δῆμῳ ἐπανέστησαν καὶ ἐκράτησαν τῶν πλείστων, ἔπειτα τοὺς ὁμήρους κλέψαντες ἐκ Λήμνου τοὺς αὐτῶν ἀπέ-  
 στησαν, καὶ τοὺς φρουροὺς τοὺς Ἀθηναίων καὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας οἱ ἦσαν παρὰ σφίσιν ἐξέδοσαν Πισσούθνῃ, ἐπὶ τε Μίλητον  
 6 εὐθὺς παρεσκευάζοντο στρατεύειν. ξυναπέστησαν δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ Βυζάντιοι.

CXVI. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ὥς ἦσθοντο, πλεύσαντες νανσὶν ἐξήκοντα ἐπὶ Σάμου ταῖς μὲν ἐκκαίδεκα τῶν νεῶν οὐκ ἐχρή-  
 σαντο (ἔτυχον γὰρ αἱ μὲν ἐπὶ Καρίας ἐς προσκοπὴν τῶν Φοινισσῶν νεῶν οἰχόμεναι, αἱ δ' ἐπὶ Χίου καὶ Λέσβου περι-  
 αγγέλλουσαι βοηθεῖν), τεσσαράκοντα δὲ νανσι καὶ τέσσαρσι Περικλέους δεκάτον αὐτοῦ στρατηγούντος ἐναυμάχησαν πρὸς Τραγία τῇ νήσῳ Σαμίων νανσὶν ἑβδομήκοντα, ὧν ἦσαν αἱ

§ 4. *eis lēmon* T. *σαμίων* corr. T. (a lit. 2 litt. cap. m. ead.).

§ 5. *ὑπέμεναν* N.A.J. vulg. *ὑπέμενον* F.H. pl. Be. *οὐχ' ὑπέμενον* T. *ἐς τὴν* corr. N. (*ἐ, fuit ὡς*). *τοῖς δυνατωτάτοις* corr. N. (*utrumque i. m. ead.*). *Fuit τοὺς δυνατωτάτους*. *ἐπικούρους* τὲ N.T. *συλλέξαντες* N.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). *συλλέξαντες* corr. T. (ὕλλ. m. ead.). *ἐκκλέψαντες* sequi. lib. Ed. Bauer, *κλέψαντες* N.T.V. libri pl. omn. A.J. *αὐτῶν* N.T.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H.A.J. *τῶν ἀθηναίων* N.T.A.J. vulg. τοὺς δὲ. F.H. pl. Be.

CXVI. *ἦσθοντο* corr. N. (pr. o m. r. *fuit ἦσθοντο*). *ἦσθοντο* hic T. *νανσι* T. *σάμον* T. *αἱ μὲν* T. *προκοπὴν* T. *προκοπὴν* N. (supraser, m. r.). *φοινισσῶν* T. *οἰχόμεναι* corr. N. (ol m. r. *fuit ἐχόμεναι*). *ἐχόμεναι* V. *πρ τραγία* N. *στρατηγία* V.

§ 4. *φρουρὰν*: in Samos, not in Lemnos, which was friendly to Athens. The hostages were *stolen away* (§ 5), not carried off after a victory over the Lemnians. Thirlw. III. 50 n.

§ 5. See on § 51, 2.—*τοῖς δυνατωτάτοις*, "the most aristocratical," as usual. Pissuthnes is mentioned again III. 31, 1. For his death see Thirlw. Vol. IV. p. 6. His son Amorges is noticed

VIII. 6, 5, 28, 3 *fol.* According to Plut. Pericl. 25 Pissuthnes attempted to bribe Pericles but unsuccessfully, and then secretly carried off the hostages, who had offered a talent each for their ransom.

CXVI. *αἱ ἐκοσι*. This use of the article with a part of a whole number when the other part is not distinctly mentioned is remarkable but not unusual. Herod. II. 107 *τὴν δὲ οὐ συμβου-*

εἴκοσι στρατιώτιδες· ἔτυχον δὲ αἱ πᾶσαι ἀπὸ Μιλήτου  
 2 πλέουσai· καὶ ἐνίκων Ἀθηναῖοι. ὕστερον δ' αὐτοῖς ἐβοή-  
 θησαν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν νῆες τεσσαράκοντα καὶ Χίων καὶ  
 Λεσβίων πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι, καὶ ἀποβάαντες καὶ κρατοῦντες τῷ  
 3 πείρῳ ἐπολιόρκουν τρισὶ τείχεσι τὴν πόλιν, καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης  
 ἄμα. Περικλῆς δὲ λαβὼν ἐξήκοντα ναῦς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐφορμου-  
 σῶν ὥχετο κατὰ τάχος ἐπὶ Καύνου καὶ Καρίας, ἐσαγγελθέν-  
 των ὅτι Φοίνισσαι νῆες ἐπ' αὐτοὺς πλέουσιν· ὥχετο γὰρ καὶ  
 ἐκ τῆς Σάμου πέντε ναυσὶ Σητσαγόρας καὶ ἄλλοι ἐπὶ τὰς  
 Φωινίσσας.

CXVII. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ Σάμιοι ἐξαπιναίως ἐκπλουν  
 ποιησάμενοι ἀφράκτῳ τῷ στρατοπέδῳ ἐπιπεσόντες τὰς τε

§ 2. ὕστερον δὲ Α. J. vulg. ὕστερον δ' N. T. V. F. H. Bekk. Poppo, ἀποβάαντες ἐς τὴν γῆν Α. J. vulg. ἐς τὴν γῆν om. N. T. V. F. H. pl. Be. καὶ om. N. (supraser. m. r.) τῷ πείρῳ τάρματι H.

§ 3. κατατάχος T. A. J., ἐσαγγελθέντων T. ἐπ' αὐτοὺς N. ἐπ' αὐτῷ V. πέντε ναυσὶ corr. N. (έντε corr. add. acc. supr. σι m. r.) φοινίσσας N. φοινίσσας T. (supraser. m. ead.).

λεῦσαι, τῶν παίδων ἐόντων ἐξ τοῦς δύο (no special two are meant) ἐπὶ τὴν πυρὴν ἐκτείναντα γεφυρῶσαι τὸ καύμενον. Less noticeable is Dem. Nicostr. p. 1248 § 6, ἀποδιδράσκουσιν αὐτὸν οἰκέται τρεῖς ἐξ ἀγροῦ παρὰ τοῦτον, οἱ μὲν δύο ὧν ἐγὼ ἔδωκα αὐτῷ, ὁ δὲ εἰς ὧν αὐτὸς ἐκτήσατο, though here our idiom would not admit "the two." Above "the other sixteen" is contrasted with "forty-four" remaining. But there we should say "sixteen," "the other forty-four."—Sophocles the poet, who had just before exhibited the Antigone, was one of the commanders, and went in person with the sixteen ships to Chios. See Grote vi. 36.

§ 2. τρεῖς τείχεσι: either "a triple line of entrenchments" (Thirlw.) or "by three forts," *bulwarks* as in Ecclesiastes ix. 14, a use of the word not noticed in our Dictionaries.

§ 3. ἐπὶ Καύνου καὶ Καρίας. This being the first mention of Caunus, Th. may mean no more than "in the direction of Caunus in Caria." Others understand "Caunus and other parts of Caria," a frequent omission of ἄλλος, e. g. ὦ Ζεῦ καὶ θεοί. ἐσαγγελθέντων κ. τ. λ. either as Matth. Gr. § 563 (plural for singular δηλωθέντος 74, 1.

see on 7) or a confusion for ἐσαγγελθέντων Φοινίκων ὅτι πλέουσιν. Probably the latter.—Notice the different applications of the preposition in ἐπ' αὐτοὺς, sailing up to them, ἐπὶ τὰς Φωινίσσας, in quest of the ships. This is occasionally done for comic effect, e. g. Aristoph. Acharn. 316 ὑπὲρ τῶν πολεμίων λέγειν, 318 ὑπὲρ ἐπιέχοντων λέγειν, Juvenal i. 72 per famam et populum ("in the face of good report and the people," comp. our "pitched into the room and then into the lawyer," "fell into an armchair and a reverie"). But sometimes it seems to drop from the author unawares, e. g. Cicero Brut. 21, 83. "At oratio Laelii de (about) collegiis non melior quam de (out of) multis quam voles Scipionis," where one marvels that for the second *de* he did not substitute *ex*. So Th. iv. 86, 3 κύκλῳ ἀνδρῶν πόνων χάρις καθίσταται, ἀντὶ δὲ τιμῆς καὶ δόξης αἰτία μάλλον. Dem. Leptin. p. 490 § 110 τῆς γε τέχνης ἕνεκα, ἣ παρὰ ταῦτ' (? owing to, or during, or in spite of, see on 41, 2) ἀγαθῇ κέχρησθε, § 111 εἰ δὲ δεῖ παρὰ ταῦτ' (besides) εἰπεῖν ὁ δίκαιον ἡγοῦμαι, Plat. Gorg. 487 β αὐτὸς αὐτῷ ἐναντία λέγειν ἐναντίον πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων.

προφυλακίδας ναῦς διέφθειραν καὶ ναυμαχοῦντες τὰς ἀντα-  
ναγομένας ἐνίκησαν, καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης τῆς καθ' ἑαυτοὺς  
ἐκράτησαν ἡμέρας περὶ τεσσαρασκαίδεκα, καὶ ἐσεκομίσαντο  
καὶ ἐξεκομίσαντο ἃ ἐβούλοντο. ἑλθόντος δὲ Περικλέους  
πάλιν ταῖς ναυσὶ κατεκλήσθησαν. καὶ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν  
ὑστερον προσεβοήθησαν τεσσαράκοντα μὲν αἱ μετὰ Θου-  
κυδίδου καὶ Ἄγνωτος καὶ Φορμίωνος νῆες, εἴκοσι δὲ αἱ μετὰ  
Τληπολέμου καὶ Ἀντικλέους, ἐκ δὲ Χίου καὶ Λέσβου τριά-  
κοντα. καὶ ναυμαχίαν μὲν τινα βραχείαν ἐποίησαντο οἱ  
Σάμιοι, ἀδύνατοι δὲ ὄντες ἀντισχεῖν ἐξεπολιορκήθησαν ἐνάτῃ  
μηνὶ καὶ προσεχώρησαν ὁμολογία, τείχος τε καθελόντες καὶ  
ὁμήρους δόντες καὶ ναῦς παραδόντες, καὶ χρήματα τὰ ἀναλω-  
θέντα κατὰ χρόνους ταξάμενοι ἀποδοῦναι. ξυνέβησαν δὲ καὶ  
Βυζάντιοι ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον ὑπήκοοι εἶναι.

CXVIII. μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ ἤδη γίνεταί οὐ πολλοῖς ἔτεσιν  
ὑστερον τὰ προειρημένα, τὰ τε Κερκυραϊκὰ καὶ τὰ Ποτιδαί-  
ατικὰ καὶ ὅσα πρόφασις τούδε τοῦ πολέμου κατέστη. ταῦτα

CXVII. ἀνταγομένας N.F. ("manu recenti inter a et γ scriptum να," Ba. tac. Br.) al. Be. ἀνταγομένας (sic) H. ἀναγομένας T. τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα A.J. vulg. τέσσαρας καὶ δέκα N.T.F.H. al. Be. de V. tac. Ad. τεσσαρασκαίδεκα Bekk.

§ 2. κατεκλήσθησαν F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). κατεκλείσθησαν libri pl. omn.

§ 3. Ἄγνωτος A.J. vulg. ἄγνωτος N. ἄγνωτος an ἄγνωτος hab. T. p.l.

§ 4. ἐνάτῃ N.T. ἐνάτῃ A.J. vulg. ἐνάτῃ F.H. τείχος τε N.T.

CXVIII. μεταταῦτα T.A.J. ἐν (pro οὐ) T. ἔτεσι T. ὑστερον ἔτεσι N.V. πρόφασις μεταξὺ A.J. vulg. Sed μεταξύ om. N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. κανέστη om. T.

CXVII. κατεκλήσθησαν: "were locked up in their ports." So v. 83, 4 κατέκλεισαν δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ Μακεδονίας (shut him in within Macedonia, as we did Russia in the Crimean war by stopping up the Baltic and the Euxine: see more on that passage).

§ 3. "It is a very doubtful point who this Thucydides was. That he was the historian himself seems highly improbable, not only because he would most likely have given him some hint of his presence, but because we might then have expected a somewhat fuller account of the siege. On the other hand the son of Melesias had been ostracised less than ten years before. Yet it seems easier to suppose that the term of his exile had been abridged, than that the officer men-

tioned on this occasion was a person otherwise unknown." Thirlw. III. 53. "On the other hand, it may have been a third person named Thucydides; for the name seems to have been common, as we might guess from the two words of which it is compounded. We find a third Thucydides mentioned VIII. 92—a native of Pharsalus." Grote VI. 38. Our Thucydides would hardly be old enough to be one of the commanders.

§ 4. κατὰ χρόνους ταξάμενοι: see on 101, 4. So Demosth. Timocr. p. 715 § 46 περὶ ἀφέσεως (remission) τῶν ὀφλημάτων οὐδὲ τάξεως (payment by instalments). So 99, 3 the tribute would be paid annually, and III. 50, 3 the Lesbian rent when the inhabitants were reduced from a freehold to a leasehold condition.

δὲ ξύμπαντα ὅσα ἔπραξαν οἱ Ἕλληνες πρὸς τε ἀλλήλους καὶ τὸν βάρβαρον, ἐγένετο ἐν ἔτεσι πεντήκοντα μάλιστα μεταξύ τῆς Ξέρξου ἀναχωρήσεως καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου· ἐν οἷς Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν τε ἀρχὴν ἐγκρατεστέραν κατεστήσαντο καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐπὶ μέγα ἐχώρησαν δυνάμεως, οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι αἰσθόμενοι οὔτε ἐκώλυνον εἰ μὴ ἐπὶ βραχύ, ἡσύχαζόν τε τὸ πλεόν τοῦ χρόνου, ὄντες μὲν καὶ πρὸ τοῦ οὐ ταχεῖς ἵεναι ἐς τοὺς πολέμους, εἰ μὴ ἀναγκάζωτο, τὰ δέ τι καὶ πολέμοις οἰκείους ἐξειργόμενοι, πρὶν δὴ ἡ δύναμις τῶν Ἀθηναίων σαφῶς ἦρητο καὶ τῆς ξυμμαχίας αὐτῶν ἥπτοντο. 3 τότε δὲ οὐκέτι ἀνασχετὸν ἐποιοῦντο, ἀλλ' ἐπιχειρητέα ἐδόκει εἶναι πάσῃ προθυμίᾳ καὶ καθαιρετέα ἡ ἰσχὺς, ἣν δύνωνται, 4 ἀραμένοις τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον. αὐτοῖς μὲν οὖν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις διέγνωστο λελύσθαι τε τὰς σπονδὰς καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἀδικεῖν, πέμψαντες δὲ ἐς Δελφούς ἐπηρώτων τὸν θεὸν εἰ πολεμοῦσιν ἄμεινον ἔσται· ὁ δὲ ἀνέειλεν αὐτοῖς, ὡς λέγεται,

§ 2. μεταξὺ om. T. τῆς τε Ξέρξου A.J. vulg. τε om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. ἐπὶ (ante μέγα) om. H. ταπλεόν T.A.J. vulg. τὸν πλεόν F. (fort. voluit τὸν πλεόνα vel πλείονα). τὸ πλεόν N.V.H. ὄντες μὲν καὶ T. (suprascr. m. ead.). πρὸ τοῦ N. (lit. supr. o. fuit πρὸ τοῦ). πρὸ τοῦ A.J. vulg. πρὸ τοῦ T.F.H. ὄντες μὴ ταχεῖς ἵεναι prorsus a Græcitate abhorret. Nam quod Poppo ait "μὴ apud participium causale rarius legitur in scriptis Atticorum velut Demosth. c. Boeot. de Nom. § 35," in eo valde errat vir doctus. Verba Demosthenis sunt οὐ γὰρ δίκαιον μὴ περὶ τούτων ὄντος τοῦ λόγου νυνί. Ibi μὴ ὄντος æque ad aliam quamvis litem refertur atque eam quæ cummaxime coram iudice est, ut ταῦτα πῶς ἔνεστ' ἐμοὶ πεπεῖσθαι τῷ μὴ παρόντι Pantænet. p. 975 § 28, et sexcenties. In hoc loco adfirmatur aliquid de Lacedæmoniis, neque ullum generalis sententiæ vestigium reperio. Itaque audacter sed fidenter οὐ reposui. Causa erroris patet. Primum οὐ post πρὸ τοῦ excidit ut viii. 101, 1. Deinde librarius quum negantem particulam desideraret μὴ ad consuetudinem æqualium inseruit fortasse memor quoque eorum quæ præbet noster 132, 3 μὴ ταχεῖς εἶναι

—ἦρητο hic N. αὐτῷ (sic) T. m. ead.

§ 3. ἐποιοῦντο corr. T. (ε m. ead.). πᾶσι N. (de V. tac. Ad.).

§ 4. λελύσθαι τε T. λελύσθαι τὰς V. pr. N. τε suprascr. m. r. supra. ἔσται duo puncta in sinistr. marg. (i. e. σημειῶσαι) N. m. ead. ὁ δὲ T. κατακράτος T.A.J.

CXVIII. § 2. ὄντες μὲν καὶ πρὸ τοῦ κ.τ.λ. See annot. crit. I had once conjectured εἰωθότες μὲν or ἐθάδες (ii. 44, 3) ὄντες μὲν..., but I doubted whether ταχεῖς would in Th. be used as a predicate however usual the adjective = the adverb may be in poets.—ἦρητο "was rising." I might have quoted this on 90, 3.

§ 3. ἐπιχειρητέα, as 86, 3, as πάσῃ προθυμίᾳ shews. In itself ἐπιχειρητέα ἡ

ισχύς might be justified.

§ 4. πολεμοῦσιν: see on 83, 2. In Aristot. Rhet. ii. 2, 23 ὑπὲρ ὧν αὐτοῖς ἀσυχρὸν μὴ βοηθεῖν. Three of Bekker's Mss. give βοηθοῦσιν.—The assistance of Apollo was thought to prefigure the plague ii. 54, 5. So mystics interpret the beginning of the Iliad.—καὶ παρ. καὶ ἀκλ. "whether called upon or uninvited."

κατὰ κράτος πολεμοῦσι νίκην ἔσεσθαι, καὶ αὐτὸς ἔφη ξυλλήψεσθαι καὶ παρακαλούμενος καὶ ἄκλητος.

CXIX. αὖθις δὲ τοὺς ξυμμάχους παρακαλέσαντες ψήφον <sup>2</sup> ἐβούλοντο ἐπαγαγεῖν εἰ χρὴ πολεμεῖν. καὶ ἐλθόντων τῶν πρέσβων ἀπὸ τῆς ξυμμαχίας καὶ ξυνόδου γενομένης οἱ τε ἄλλοι εἶπον ἃ ἐβούλοντο, κατηγοροῦντες οἱ πλείους τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τὸν πόλεμον ἀξιοῦντες γενέσθαι, καὶ οἱ Κορινθιοὶ δεηθέντες μὲν καὶ κατὰ πόλεις πρότερον ἐκάστων ἰδία ὥστε ψηφίσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον, δεδιότες περὶ τῇ Ποτιδαίᾳ μὴ προδιαφθαρῇ, παρόντες δὲ καὶ τότε καὶ τελευταῖοι ἐπελθόντες ἔλεγον τοιάδε.

CXX. “ΤΟΤΣ μὲν Λακεδαιμονίου, ὧ ἄνδρες ξύμμαχοι, οὐκ ἂν ἔτι αἰτιασαίμεθα ὥς οὐ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐψηφισμένοι <sup>2</sup> “τὸν πόλεμόν εἰσι καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐς τοῦτο νῦν ξυνήγαγον. χρὴ <sup>3</sup> “γὰρ τοὺς ἡγεμόνας τὰ ἴδια ἐξ ἴσου νέμοντας τὰ κοινὰ προσκοπεῖν, ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις ἐκ πάντων προτιμῶνται. <sup>3</sup> “ἡμῶν δὲ ὅσοι μὲν Ἀθηναίοις ἤδη ἐνηλλάγησαν, οὐχὶ διδα-

κατακράτος corr. N. (κατα post lit. <sup>2</sup> litt. cap. κα in sinistr. marg. ante versiculum. m. r.). αὐτ N.

CXIX. συμμάχους Edd. Duker. Bauer. ξυμμάχους N.T.A.J. al. omn. Be. [si recte interpretor silentium. De F. H. tac. Ba. de V. tac. Ad.]

§ 2. ἀπὸ τε ξυμμαχίας T. ἐβούλοντο hic et § 1 N.T. ψηφίσασθαι πόλεμον A.J. vulg. ψ. τὸν πόλεμον N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. προδιαφθαρῇ T.

δημηγορία δημηγορία κορινθίων πρὸς

CXX. <sup>η</sup> N. marg. Λακεδαιμονίου T. marg. litt. min. <sup>αἱ</sup> <sup>εἰ</sup> τι om. N.T.V. (excidit ante αἱτι). ἡτιασάμεθα T. (supraser. m. ead. necne p. 1.). οὐκ αὐτοὶ pr. N. <sup>ξ</sup> corr. m. r. πόλεμον εἰσι N. (εἰσι inc. versic.).

§ 2. χρὴ T. supraser. m. ead. ἐξίσου T.A.J.

§ 3. ἐνηλλάγησαν omn. libri. κατωκημένους corr. N, η (m. r. fuit κατωκισμένους.)

CXIX. The Lacedæmonians had now themselves decided that the Athenians were in the wrong, and so they summoned the Peloponnesian congress again to debate whether they ought to go to war.

§ 2. τῆς ξυμμαχίας = τῆς ξυμμαχίδος γῆς, as 118, 2.

CXX. There is no confusion here. “That they have not—both of themselves voted...and convened us now for this purpose.”

§ 2. As long as we are hampered by

our preconceived notions of γὰρ we are led to suppose an ellipse. See on 25, 4. I translate, “of course sovereign powers, whilst administering their own individual affairs on fair dealing (τὸ πιστὸν καθ’ ὑμᾶς αὐτοῦς πολιτείας καὶ ὁμιλίας 68, 1) should take forethought about the common interests,” προσκοπεῖν may mean “præ ceteris spectare,” comparing ἐκ πάντων προτιμῶνται, well rendered by Poppo “ex omnibus præcipue honorantur.”

§ 3. ἐνηλλάγησαν seems to convey no

“χῆς δέονται ὥστε φυλάσασθαι αὐτούς· τοὺς δὲ τὴν μεσό-  
 “γειαν μᾶλλον καὶ μὴ ἐν πόρῳ κατῳκημένους εἰδέναι χρῆ  
 “ὅτι, τοῖς κάτω ἢ μὴ ἀμύνωσι, χαλεπωτέραν ἔξουσιν τὴν  
 “κατακομιδὴν τῶν ὠραίων καὶ πάλιν ἀντίληψιν ὧν ἡ θά-  
 “λασσα τῇ ἡπείρῳ δίδωσι, καὶ τῶν νῦν λεγομένων μὴ  
 “κακοὺς κριτὰς ὡς μὴ προσηκόντων εἶναι, προσδέχεσθαι δέ  
 “ποτε, εἰ τὰ κάτω προεῖντο, καὶ μέχρι σφῶν τὸ δεῦρον

Mirare sis Dion. Halic. iudicium. ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐγερρητικοῦ ῥήματος τοῦ κατῳκηκός τὸ παθητικὸν παρέλθε, τὸ κατῳκημένους p. 797. “Minime autem hic usus inter Thucydidis idiomata referre debebat. Cf. Herod. ii. 92, 102, iv. 8” Krüger ad loc. ἀμύνωσι corr. N. (v op. m. ead.). ἀμείνωσι T. ὠραίων corr. N. (ὡ fuit o et ai m. r.). πρόειντο T.A.J. vulg. Poppo. εἰ τὰ κάτω pr. N. εἰ τὰ κάτω corr. N. (add. acc. suprascr. τι m. r.). προεῖντο corr. N. (ei m. r. fuit προεῖντο). γρ. πρόειντο N. marg. m. r. “In Aug. [F.] πρόειντο sed manus rec. suprascr. ei” Ba. tac. Br.

meaning except *permutati sunt, mutati sunt invicem*. Soph. Aj. 208 τί δ' ἐνῆλ-  
 λακται τῆς ἡμέρας | νῦν δ' ἐνῆλ-  
 λαξεν θεὸς | τὴν τοῦδ' ὕβριν πρὸς  
 μῆλα καὶ πόμπας πεσεῖν, Eur. Andr. 1028  
 ἐναλλάξασα φόνον θανάτῳ. Whether the  
 verb occurs elsewhere in Classical  
 Authors I do not know. Such interpreta-  
 tion has no place here. The reading  
 however is old. Dionys. Halic. p. 797  
 όταν δ' ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐγερρητικοῦ τὸ παθητικὸν  
 παραλαμβάνη, τοῦτον σχηματίζει τὸν τρό-  
 πον· ἡμῶν δὲ ὅσοι μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἦδη ἐνῆλ-  
 λάγησαν, βούλεται μὲν γὰρ δηλοῦν· ἡμῶν  
 δὲ ὅσοι μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι συνήλλαξαν. παρ-  
 ἔλθε δὲ τὸ ἐνῆλλάγησαν, παθητικὸν ὑπάρχον,  
 ἀντὶ ἐγερρητικοῦ, τοῦ συνήλλαξαν. Thom.  
 Mag. p. 238 Θουκυδίδης δὲ καὶ ἐνῆλλάγη  
 ἀντὶ τοῦ διηλλάγη λέγει· ὅσοι μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι  
 ἦδη ἐνῆλλάγησαν. But surely “recon-  
 ciliation” has no place here. The  
 meaning wanted here is, “have had  
 commerce, dealing with.” And so Dio-  
 nysius, I think, and so certainly the  
 Scholiast understands it; ἀντὶ τοῦ συνέ-  
 μιξαν καὶ ὠμίλησαν. (He goes on to  
 distinguish between διαλλαγήναι, “to  
 become reconciled to an enemy,” and  
 ἐναλλαγήναι, “to change from friendship  
 with one into friendship with another,  
 our former friend's enemy,” repeated  
 nearly verbatim by Suidas in διαλλαγή-  
 ναι, ἐναλλαγήναι.) To the notion of  
 “commerce” I think this objection is  
 fatal, that ἡλλαξάμεν, not ἡλλάγην, is

invariably the aorist in this signifi-  
 cation. I confess that Madvig's ἐν ἀλλαγῇ  
 ἦσαν (Advers. Critic. p. 308) greatly  
 commends itself, cp. ἐν παρασκευῇ εἶναι,  
 ἐν τεχνισμῷ εἶναι, &c. The words would  
 easily become ἐναλλαγήσαν, and the cor-  
 rection ἐνῆλλάγησαν obviously would  
 follow. Meanwhile I have retained  
 the vulgate.—κακοὺς κριτὰς, “bad  
 judges,” as we use the word “good,  
 bad,” in similar connection. So *bonus  
 iudex* in itself does not mean “honest  
 judge,” Cicero. ii. Act. Verr. iv. 15, 34,  
 Est boni iudicis parvis ex rebus con-  
 jecturam facere unius cuiusque et cupiditatis  
 et incontinentiae. An *honest* judge  
 is called *bonus* atque *fidus iudex*, Hor.  
 Od. iv. 9, 40. I take this opportunity  
 of restoring Cicero. Cæcilius. 23, 65 vociferantur...scriptum sequi calumniatoris  
 esse; *bonique* iudicis voluntatem scrip-  
 toris voluntatem scriptoris auctoritatem  
 defendere. *Bonique* is the reading  
 of the best Mss. In double-membered  
 sentences of this sort, the Latins (lack-  
 ing any substitute for μὲν...δέ) use the  
 asyndeton. Jordan indeed, mentioning  
 the other reading *boni iudicis*, says,  
 “per linguæ leges utrumque licet,” ab-  
 staining however from quoting instances.  
 I confidently replace *æqui bonique iudi-  
 cis* (*sequi* has preceded). In 28, 80 for  
*æqui bonique*, *boni* alone is found in  
 some Mss.—ὡς μὴ προσηκόντων, “as  
 though it concerned not you.” The

- “προελθεῖν, καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν οὐχ ἦσσον νῦν βουλευέσθαι.  
 4 “διόπερ καὶ μὴ ὀκνεῖν δεῖ αὐτοὺς τὸν πόλεμον αὐτ’ εἰρήνης  
 5 “μεταλαμβάνειν. ἀνδρῶν γὰρ σωφρόνων μὲν ἔστιν εἰ μὴ  
 “ἀδικοῦτο ἡσυχάζειν, ἀγαθῶν δὲ ἀδικουμένους ἐκ μὲν εἰρή-  
 “νης πολεμεῖν, εὖ δὲ παρασχὸν ἐκ πολέμου πάλιν ξυμβῆναι,  
 “καὶ μήτε τῇ κατὰ πόλεμον εὐτυχίᾳ ἐπαίρεσθαι μήτε τῷ  
 6 “ἡσυχίῳ τῆς εἰρήνης ἡδόμενον ἀδικεῖσθαι. ὁ τε γὰρ διὰ  
 “τὴν ἡδονὴν ὀκνῶν τάχιστ’ ἂν ἀφαιρεθείη τῆς ῥαστώνης τὸ  
 “τερπνὸν δι’ ὅπερ ὀκνεῖ, εἰ ἡσυχάζοι, ὁ τε ἐν πολέμῳ εὐτυχίᾳ  
 “πλεονάζων οὐκ ἐντεθύμηται θράσει ἀπίστω ἐπαιρόμενος.  
 7 “πολλὰ γὰρ κακῶς γνωσθέντα ἀβουλοτέρων τῶν ἐναντίων  
 “τυχόντων κατωρθώθη, καὶ ἔτι πλέω ἂ καλῶς δοκοῦντα βου-

προεῖντο Bekk. αὐτῶν N.H. (de V. tac. Ad.). αὐτῶν an αὐτῶν T. p. l. οὐχ ἦσσον hic T.

§ 5. παρασχὸν corr. N. (αρασχὸν m. r.). συμβῆναι T. ἡσυχῳ A.J. vulg. ἡσυχίῳ N.T.V.F.H. al. <sup>γρ. τῆς εἰρήνης</sup> τῆς εἰρημένης T. suprascr. m. ead.

§ 6. δ, τε γ, vulg. ο, τε (sic) A.J. διόπερ T.V. (coll. Ed. i Ad.) F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) pr. N. δι’ ὅπερ corr. N. (m. r.). ἡσυχάζει T. ἡσυχάζοι corr. N. (m. r.). δ, τε N.A.J. vulg.

§ 7. τυχόντα A.J. vulg. τυχόντων N.T.V.F.H. al. Fortasse ex τυχόν’ male intellectum. sed τυγχάνω pro τυγχάνω ὡν videtur testibus satis locupletibus niti. πλείω T.A.J. vulg. πλέω N.V.H. al. de F. tac. Ba. sed si recte interpretor Bekkeri silentium hab. πλέω. δ om. J. cum sequi. libr. εἰς T.A.J. vulg. ἐς N.V.F.H. al.

argument *ad crumenam* would tell with the Lacedæmonians, who πρὸς σφᾶς μὲν αὐτοὺς καὶ τὰ ἐπιχώρια νόμιμα πλείστα ἀρετῇ χρώνται· πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους...ὡς προσφέρονται...τὰ μὲν ἡδέα καλὰ νομίζουσι, τὰ δὲ ξυμφέροντα δίκαια v. 105, 4.

§ 4. τὸν πόλεμον: as there is throughout a mixture of the general with the particular (cp. above τῶν νῦν λεγομένων), the article seems to mean “the war,” already virtually declared by the Lacedæmonians (τοῖς Ἀ. διέγνωστο λελύσθαι τὰς σπονδὰς 118, 4).

§ 5. εἰ μὴ ἀδικοῦντα puts the supposition more generally than ἢ μὴ ἀδικῶνται, “putting the case that they should not be wronged.”—ἡδόμενον: when speaking of a class singulars and plurals are frequently intermixed. Remarkable instances of this we have in Aristoph. Vesp. 552 foll. τηροῦσ’...ἄνδρες μεγάλοι καὶ τετραπῆχεις· κἀπειτ’...ἐμβάλλει μοι τὴν χεῖρ’ ἀπαλθῆν...ἰκετεύουσιν θ’ ὑποκύ-

πτωντες, in Herod. iv. 65 ποιεύσιν δὲ τοῦτο καὶ ἐκ τῶν οἰκτιῶν, ἢ σφι διάφοροι γένωνται, καὶ ἢν ἐπικρατήσῃ αὐτοῦ παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ. ξείνων δὲ οἱ ἐλθόντων τῶν ἂν λόγον ποιῆται, τὰς κεφαλὰς παραφέρει, καὶ ἐπιλέγει, ὡς οἱ ἔόντες οἰκτιῶν πόλεμον προσεθήκαντο, καὶ σφεων αὐτοὺς ἐπέκρατῃσε, ταύτην ἀνδραγαθίην λέγοντες. In S. Paul i Tim. iii. 15 σωθήσεται δὲ διὰ τῆς τεκνογονίας ἐὼν μελῶσιν ἐν πίστει κ.τ.λ. Our Translators more faithfully than idiomatically give us, “Notwithstanding she shall be saved in child-bearing, if they continue in faith, &c.” For a similar usage in Latin see Madvig de Finib. ii. 7, 22.—ἀδικεῖσθαι, “to put up with a wrong,” see on iii. 47, 4.

§ 6. εἰ ἡσυχάζοι, “if he should continue pacific.” The present will be in this word as in others hereafter noticed more fully.

§ 7. τυχόντων I retain unwillingly, as I believe Th. gave us τυχόντα.

8 "λευθῆναι ἐς τοῦναντίον αἰσχροῦς περιέστη. ἐνθυμεῖται γὰρ  
 "οὐδεὶς ὁμοῖα τῇ πίστει καὶ ἔργῳ ἐπεξέρχεται, ἀλλὰ μετ'  
 "ἀσφαλείας μὲν δοξάζομεν, μετὰ δέους δὲ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ ἐλλεί-  
 "πομεν.

CXXI. "ἡμεῖς δὲ νῦν καὶ ἀδικούμενοι τὸν πόλεμον  
 "ἐγείρομεν καὶ ἱκανὰ ἔχοντες ἐγκλήματα, καὶ ὅταν ἀμυνώ-  
 2 "μεθα Ἀθηναίους καταθισόμεθα αὐτὸν ἐν καιρῷ. κατὰ  
 "πολλὰ δὲ ἡμᾶς εἰκὸς ἐπικρατῆσαι, πρῶτον μὲν πλήθει  
 "προὔχοντας καὶ ἐμπειρίᾳ πολεμικῇ, ἔπειτα ὁμοίως πάντας ἐς  
 3 "τὰ παραγγελλόμενα ἰόντας. ναυτικὸν τε, ᾧ ἰσχύουσιν,  
 "ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης τε ἐκάστοις οὐσίας ἐξαρτυσόμεθα καὶ  
 "ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Δελφοῖς καὶ Ὀλυμπίᾳ χρημάτων· δάνεισμα  
 "γὰρ ποιησάμενοι ὑπολαβεῖν οἰοί τ' ἐσμέν μισθῷ μείζονι  
 "τοὺς ξένους αὐτῶν ναυβάτας. ὠνητὴ γὰρ Ἀθηναίων ἡ  
 4 "δύναμις μᾶλλον ἢ οἰκεία· ἡ δὲ ἡμετέρα ἦσσαν ἂν τοῦτο  
 "πάθοι, τοῖς σώμασι τὸ πλεον ἰσχύουσα ἢ τοῖς χρήμασι.  
 "μιᾶ τε μάχῃ ναυμαχίας κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς ἀλίσκονται· εἰ δ'  
 "ἀντισχόιν, μελετήσομεν καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐν πλέονι χρόνῳ τὰ  
 "ναυτικά, καὶ ὅταν τὴν ἐπιστήμην ἐς τὸ ἴσον καταστήσωμεν

§ 8. ὁμοῖα N.T.A.J. vulg. ὁμοῖα Goell. Poppo. καὶ corr. N. (ai m. r. fuit op. ἢ ἐν). ἐπεξέρχεται corr. N. (εἶται m. r.). μετ' ἀσφαλείας A.J. vulg. Bekk. Poppo. μετὰ δ. N.T.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H.

CXXI. δρ' ἂν A.J.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. "sic rursus § 5 Cass. et passim" Ba. ἐν τῷ καιρῷ T.

§ 2. εἰς N. προὔχοντας N. Bekk. εἰς τὰ π. T.

§ 3. ναυτικὸν τε T. (τε inc. versio.). δ corr. N. (m. r. fuisse vid. δ). mox τε N.T. ἐκάστοις corr. N. (ois m. r.). ἐξαρτυσόμεθα T.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) pl. Be. ὀλυμπίας V. ὀλυμπία N. sed marg. γρ. ὀλυμπιάσι m. r. "ὀλυμπίας γρ. A.B.F., F. quidem addito ὡς ἀθήνησιν." Br. (tac. Ba.). οἰοί τε ἐσμέν pr. N. οἰοί τε ἐσμέν corr. N. οἰοί τε ἐσμέν V.F. (teste Ba, ἐσμέν om. F. teste Br.) H. οἰοί τε (sic) T. ἐσμέν am. T. ναυβάτας (sic) T.

§ 4. πάθοι τοῦτο N.V. τοπλέον A.J. vulg. τὸ πλεον N.T.V.F.H.

§ 5. εἰκὸς hic N. μελετήσομεν T. πλέονι corr. N. (fuit op. πλεονι, lit. inter

comings."

CXXI. ἀμυνόμεθα: of course aorist. This a great defect in Greek where the conjugation has for its characteristic a liquid.

§ 2. πρῶτον μὲν ... ἔπειτα ... τε: op. 33, 1.

§ 5. ἀλίσκονται: graphic present for future; see on 143, 6.—τῇ γε εὐψυχίᾳ κ.τ.λ. This Dorian boast which often

§ 8. I see no necessity for the alteration ὁμοῖα. "No one originates plans in confident expectation and carries them out in action in the same way," i.e. the plans which a man executes in practice are quite different from those which he devises in anticipation, as he goes on to say, "in the midst of security we form our schemes, at a time of fear in executing them we have short-



- 6 "τῇ γε εὐψυχία δήπου περιεσόμεθα. ὁ γὰρ ἡμεῖς ἔχομεν  
 "φύσει ἀγαθόν, ἐκείνοις οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο διδαχῇ· ὁ δ'  
 "ἐκείνοι ἐπιστήμη προύχουσι, καθαιρετέον ἡμῖν ἐστὶ μελέτη.  
 7 "χρήματα δ' ὥστ' ἔχειν ἐς αὐτὰ οἴσομεν· ἡ δεινὸν ἂν εἴη

λ et o lacunam fecit op. 2 litt. ε supraser. m. r.). εἰς τὸ ἴσον T. ἐς τὸ ἴσον A.J. εἰς τὸ ἴσον F. (teste Ba. de εἰς tac. Br. ἥσσαν F. teste Br.) H. εἰς τὸ ἴσον N. τῇ γε εὐψ. corr. N. (γ m. r. vid. fuisse τε).

§ 6. φύσει ἔχομεν A.J. vulg. ἔχομεν φύσει N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. δ δὲ T.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. προύχουσι N. Bekk. προύχουσι (sic) T. καθαιρετέον omn. ut vid. καθαιρετέον speciose L. Dindorf. ut respondeat supra dicto ἂν γένοιτο, sed multo fortius dicitur, me quidem iudice, *superandum est quam superabile*. ἔστιν ἡμῖν T. ἡμῖν ἐστὶ N.

§ 7. οἴσομεν corr. N. (add. acc. supr. ε lit. supr. o alt. corr. ν post lit. 2 litt. cap.

recurs, e.g. II. 87, 4—6, is contemptuously refuted by Phormion in a few telling words II. 89, 3, 4.

§ 7. οἴσομεν: the usual word is ἐσφέρειν, but φέρειν ἔρανον, another word for ἐσφορά, each man's contribution to his country, is not rare. On the contrary ἐσφέρειν I think is not used of the φόρος. More on this point on VI. 20, 4.—δεινὸν ἂν εἴη ei ol μὲν...οὐκ ἀπεροδῶν..., ἡμεῖς δ'...οὐκ ἄρα δαπανήσομεν: the first οὐκ is very intelligible, not being in fact part of the hypothesis. "It is strange if while they will not be wearied &c., yet we &c." οὐκ in the second clause of a similarly constituted bi-membered sentence is in accordance with a nearly never-failing rule, when an indicative follows. Instances of an indicative future are found in Herod. VII. 9 δεινὸν ἂν εἴη πρήγμα, ei Σάκας μὲν...δούλους ἔχομεν, "Ἐλλήνας δὲ...οὐ τιμωρησόμεθα, Plat. Apol. p. 34 ο τάχα δ' ἂν τις ὑμῶν ἀγανακτήσειεν, ei ὁ μὲν...ἐδεήθη...ἐγὼ δὲ οὐδὲν ἄρα τούτων ποιήσω, Aristot. Polit. II. 8, 7=11 ἄτοπον γάρ, ei πένης μὲν ὦν...βουλήσεται, φανώτερος δ' ὢν οὐ βουλήσεται, Lys. XX. § 19 p. 159 St.=681, 682 R. ἡ δεινὰ γ' ἂν πάδοιμεν...ei τοὺς μὲν οὐχ οἴους τε ἐξάρκους εἶναι...τούτους μὲν ἀφείτε...ἡμῖν δὲ...οὐ χαριείσθε, Eur. Electr. 336, 337 αἰσχρὸν γάρ, ei πατήρ μὲν ἐξείλεν Φρύγας | ὁ δ' ἀνδρ' ἐν' εἰς ὧν οὐ δυνήσεται κταίνει, Aristoph. Av. 1225, 1227 δεινότερα γάρ τοι πεισόμεσθ'...ei τῶν μὲν ἄλλων ἄρχομεν, ὑμεῖς δ' οἱ θεοὶ | ἀκολασταίτε κοῦδέγω γνώσεσθ' ὅτι... [On the contrary we have μὴ in Lys. XXX. § 16 p. 184 St.=851, 852 R. ἔτι δὲ καὶ δεινὸν, ei ὦν μὲν.

ἄκων ἔπαθε χάριν αὐτῷ εἰσέσθε, ὦν ἐκὼν ἐξήμαρτε μηδεμίαν τιμωρίαν ποιήσεσθε, Isæ. X. § 23 p. 82 St.=267 R. δεινότερα γάρ ἂν πάντων γένοιτο, ei Κυρωίδης μὲν καὶ οὔτοι...ἐξουσιν...ἐγὼ δὲ...ei μὴδὲ τὸν τῆς μητρὸς κλήρον λήψομαι, Dem. de Coron. § 160 p. 281 αἰσχρὸν ἐστιν...ei ἐγὼ μὲν τὰ ἔργα...ὑπέμεινα, ὑμεῖς δὲ μὴδὲ τοὺς λόγους αὐτῶν ἀνέξεσθε, Isocor. quoted by Aristot. Rhet. II. 19, 14 ἔφη δεινὸν εἶναι ei ὁ μὲν Εὐθύνοιο ἔμαθεν, αὐτὸς δὲ μὴ δυνήσεται εὐρεῖν. To these may be added Isæ. I. ult. πάντων γάρ ἂν εἴη δεινότερον, ei...ψηφίσεσθε, καὶ τοὺτους μὲν ἡγήσεσθε...ἡμᾶς δὲ μὴδὲ τούτων ἀξιώσετε, for I see no reason why Bekker's conjecture ψηφίσαισθε...ἡγήσαισθε...ἀξιώσασθε should be adopted.] Instances of other tenses of the indicative are furnished by Eur. Hec. 592—598 οὐκὼν δεινὸν, ei γῇ μὲν κακῇ...ἀνθρώποι δ' ἀελ...οὐδὲν ἄλλο πλὴν κακός, ὁ δ'...οὐδὲ κ.τ.λ.; Lys. § 36 p. 123 St.=406, 407 R. οὐκὼν δεινὸν, ei τοὺς μὲν στρατηγούς...θανάτῳ ἐξημίσαστε...τούτους δὲ δὴ...οὐκ ἄρα χρεὶ αὐτοῦς...κολάζεσθαι; Dem. I Aphob. § 28 p. 822 πῶς οὐ δεινὸν, ei ἡμῖν μὲν...ἀπόλωνται, τῷ δ'...οὐδεμία ἀπορία...γέγονεν; Xen. Memor. II. 3, 9 θαυμαστά γε λέγεις, ei κῆνα μὲν, ei σοι ἦν ἐπὶ προβότοις ἐπιτηδεῖς...ἀμελήσας ἂν τοῦ ὀργιζέσθαι...ἐπειροῦς εἰς κοήσας πραινέω αὐτῶν, τὸν δὲ ἀδελφόν...οὐκ ἐπιχειρεῖς... Aristot. Rhet. I. 1, 12 ἄτοπον εἰ τῷ σώματι μὲν αἰσχρὸν μὴ δύνασθαι βοηθεῖν ἐαυτῷ λόγῳ δ' οὐκ αἰσχρὸν. When the optative is in the apodosis, μὴ is usual if not invariable. To passages given by Cobet, Nov. Lect. p. 361, 362, add Lys. XXXI. § 31 p. 189 St.=889 R. σχέλιον δ'

“ εἰ οἱ μὲν ἐκείνων ξύμμαχοι ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ τῇ αὐτῶν φέροντες  
 “ οὐκ ἀπεροῦσιν, ἡμεῖς δ’ ἐπὶ τῷ τιμωρούμενοι τοὺς ἐχθροὺς  
 “ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἅμα σώζεσθαι οὐκ ἄρα δαπανήσομεν, καὶ ἐπὶ  
 “ τῷ μὴ ὑπ’ ἐκείνων αὐτὰ ἀφαιρεθέντας αὐτοῖς τούτοις κακῶς  
 “ πάσχειν.

CXXII. “ ὑπάρχουσι δὲ καὶ ἄλλαι ὁδοὶ τοῦ πολέμου  
 “ ἡμῶν, ξυμμάχων τε ἀπόστασις μάλιστα παραίρεσις οὕσα τῶν  
 “ προσόδων αἷς ἰσχύουσι, καὶ ἐπιτειχισμὸς τῇ χώρᾳ, ἄλλα τε  
 2 “ ὅσα οὐκ ἂν τις νῦν προῖδοι. ἥκιστα γὰρ πόλεμος ἐπὶ  
 “ ῥητοῖς χωρεῖ, αὐτὸς δὲ ἀφ’ αὐτοῦ τὰ πολλὰ τεχνᾶται πρὸς

m. r. fuit olómeθα αὐτῶν N.T.A.J. vulg. αὐτῶν cum Bekk. Popp. reposui. ἀποροῦ-  
 σιν pr. N. ἀπεροῦσιν corr. N. (pr. e m. r.). ἀπαροῦσιν F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). τιμο-  
 ρούμενοι J. αὐτοὶ A.J.

CXXII. ὁδοὶ πολέμου Bekk. Popp. τοῦ om. F. (si recte interpretor silentium  
 Bekkeri. tac. Ba.) al. Be. τοῦ hab. N.T. ἡμῶν corr. N. (in m. r.). ξυμμάχων τε N.T.  
 ἀπόστασις corr. N. (alt. σ lit. 2 litt. cap.). μάλιστα om. T. παραίρεσις corr. N. (alt.

ρ m. r.). ἐπιτειχισμὸς N. ἄλλα τε hic T. ἀλλὰ τε corr. N. (e m. r.). ἀλλὰ τε A.J.  
 ἀλλὰ τε (sic) vulg.

§ 2. ἀφ’ αὐτοῦ pr. N. (corr. m. ead.). ἀφ’ αὐτοῦ V. ἀμφ’ αὐτοῦ T. ταπολλά

ἀν εἴη, εἰ οὗτος μὲν...περὶ οὐδενὸς ἡγήσατο,  
 ὑμεῖς δὲ τοῦτον...μὴ ἀποδοκιμάσαιτε. Yet  
 in Isæ. vi. § 2 p. 56 St.=121 R. ἀποπον  
 δὴ, εἰ ἐκεῖνα μὲν...ὑπέμενον, νῦν δὲ οὐ  
 πειρώμην συνεπιεῖν is supported by the  
 authority of Mss. Anyhow in the old  
 reading μὴ ἐπειρώμην the indicative is  
 out of place. Such use of μὴ with the  
 optative may in some respect account  
 for the few examples of μὴ with the  
 future indicative; “for there is an awful,  
 irrepresible, and almost instinctive con-  
 sciousness of the uncertainty of the  
 future, and of our powerlessness over it,  
 which in all cultivated languages has  
 silently and imperceptibly modified the  
 mode of expression with regard to it”  
 (J. C. Hare Philolog. Museum Vol. II.  
 p. 218). At the risk of provoking Neme-  
 sis that awaits one over tedious I would  
 still call attention to two passages, Lys.  
 iv. § 13 p. 101 St.=175 R. ἡ δεινὸν γε  
 εἰ εἰς μὲν λύσιν τοῦ σώματος ἔδωκα τὸ  
 ἀργύριον...ἐξῆν ἂν μοι χρῆσθαι...κωδυνεύ-  
 οντι δὲ μοι...οὐδὲ πνέσθαι...ἐκγενήσεται,  
 and Dem. Leptin. § 79 p. 481 καὶ γὰρ ἂν  
 ἄλογον εἴη μίαν μὲν πόλιν εἰ ἀπώλεσεν...  
 περὶ προδοσίας ἂν αὐτὸν εἰσῆγγελλον...

ἐπειδὴ δὲ...τηνικαῦτα δ’ οὐκ ἔσται. In the  
 latter Lambinus proposed εἰ μίαν μὲν  
 πόλιν εἰ ἀπ. which might be countenanced  
 by Xen. Mem. quoted above. One could  
 hardly propose a similar alteration in  
 the former. Either sentence probably  
 is interrogative. In Lys. xxxiv. ult.  
 οὐκ οὐν ἀσχρόν, εἰ...ὥστε οἱ μὲν πρόγονοι  
 ...διεκινδύνουν, ὑμεῖς δὲ...οὐδὲ τολμάτε...  
 ὥστε (not εἰ) introduces the bi-membered  
 sentence. Finally if the sentence is  
 not bi-membered μὴ follows, e.g. Aris-  
 toph. Av. 1269, 1270 δεινὸν γε τὸν κήρυκα  
 τὸν παρὰ τοὺς βοροὺς | οἰχόμενον, εἰ μὴ δέ-  
 ποτε νοστήσει πάλιν, and Aristot. Rhetor.  
 II. 23, 6 ἀποπον οὖν εἰ διότι προέτο καὶ  
 ἐπιστεῦσε μὴ διψοῦσιν.

CXXII. ἐπιτειχισμός: the occupation  
 of Decelea years afterwards seems cer-  
 tainly to have been suggested first by  
 Alcibiades; but that this or a similar  
 ἐπιτειχισμός was designed by Pelopon-  
 nese, evidently was suspected by Pericles  
 142, 2, 3, and when Alcibiades gives his  
 advice about Decelea he adds ὅτι Ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι μάλιστα ἀεὶ φοβούνται καὶ μόνον  
 αὐτοῦ νομίζουσι τῶν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ αἰ δια-  
 πεπειῆσθαι vi. 91, 6.

- "τὸ παρατυγχάνον" ἐν ᾧ ὁ μὲν εὐοργήτως αὐτῷ προσομιλή-  
 "σας βεβαιώτερος, ὁ δὲ ὀργισθεὶς περὶ αὐτὸν οὐκ ἐλάσσω  
 3 "πταίει. ἐνθυμώμεθα δὲ καὶ ὅτι εἰ μὲν ἦσαν ἡμῶν ἐκάστοις  
 "πρὸς ἀντιπάλους περὶ γῆς ὄρων διαφοραί, οἷστον ἂν ἦν·  
 "νῦν δὲ πρὸς ξύμπαντάς τε ἡμᾶς Ἀθηναῖοι ἱκανοὶ καὶ κατὰ  
 "πόλιν ἔτι δυνατώτεροι, ὥστε εἰ μὴ καὶ ἀθρόοι καὶ κατὰ ἔθνη  
 "καὶ ἕκαστον ἄστυ μιᾷ γνώμῃ ἀμυνούμεθα αὐτούς, δίχα γε  
 4 "ὄντας ἡμᾶς ἀπόνως χειρώσονται. καὶ τὴν ἦσσαν, εἰ καὶ  
 "δευνόν τῳ ἀκοῦσαι, ἴστω οὐκ ἄλλο τι φέρουσαν ἢ ἀντικρὺς  
 "δουλείαν· ὁ καὶ λόγῳ ἐνδοιασθῆναι αἰσχροὺς τῇ Πελοπον-  
 5 "νήσῳ, καὶ πόλεις τοσάσδε ὑπὸ μιᾶς κακοπαθεῖν. ἐν ᾧ ἡ  
 "δικαίως δοκοῦμεν ἂν πάσχειν ἡ διὰ δειλίαν ἀνέχεσθαι, καὶ  
 "τῶν πατέρων χεῖρους φαίνεσθαι, οἱ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἡλευθέ-  
 "ρωσαν· ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐδ' ἡμῶν αὐτοῖς βεβαιούμεν αὐτό, τύραν-  
 "νον δὲ ἔωμεν ἐγκαθεστάναι πόλιν, τοὺς δ' ἐν μιᾷ μονάρχους  
 6 "ἀξιοῦμεν καταλύειν. καὶ οὐκ ἴσμεν ὅπως τάδε τριῶν τῶν  
 "μεγίστων ξυμφορῶν ἀπήλλακται, ἀξυνεσίας ἢ μαλακίας ἢ  
 7 "ἀμελείας. οὐ γὰρ δὴ πεφευγότες ταῦτα ἐπὶ τὴν πλείστους

T.A.J. πρ N. παρατυγχάνον corr. N. (o m. r.). περὶ αὐτὸν omn. αὐτὸν cum Dobr.  
 Bekk. Popp. γεορεῖ. πταίει N. (τ suprascr. m. r.).

§ 3. ἡμῶν ἦσαν A.J. vulg. ἦσαν ἡμῶν N.T.V.F.H. al. πρ N. Sed mox πρὸς.  
 ἀθρόοι κατὰ ἔθνη καὶ ἄστυ T.

§ 4. τὸ ἀκοῦσαι T.V. 2 Be. τῷ ἀκοῦσαι corr. N. (ω et spir. supr. ax fuit τὸ).  
 ἀλλὰ τι N.A.J. ἀπὸ μᾶς vulg. ante Ed. Bauer. ὑπὸ N.T.F.H. al. A.J.

§ 5. πρὶν T. πατέρων hic N. οὐδ' corr. N. (δ' fuit οὐχ). ἐγκαθεστάναι N.  
 ἀμαθεστάναι V.

§ 6. οὐκ ἀπήλλακται A.J. vulg. sed οὐκ om. N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.) F.H. omn. Ba.

§ 2. εὐοργήτως) (ὀργισθεὶς. Notice  
 the contrast between the Argives and  
 the Spartans at the battle of Mantinea,  
 the former ἐντόνως καὶ ὀργῇ χωροῦντες,  
 the latter "to the Dorian mood Of flutes  
 and soft recorders; such as...instead of  
 rage Deliberate valour breathed."—  
 Not denying the validity of ὀργισθεὶς  
 περὶ αὐτὸν, yet it seems a weak addition,  
 whereas περὶ αὐτὸν marks that himself  
 is to blame for his fall. For the accu-  
 sative, which has been called in ques-  
 tion, cp. περὶ ἔρμα περιβόλη τὴν ναῦν  
 vii. 25, 7, τὴν πόλιν τριψέσθαι αὐτὴν περὶ  
 αὐτῆς vi. 18, 6, and elsewhere.—οὐκ

ἐλάσσω, "more frequently." See on  
 13, 5, 69, 9.

§ 3. κατὰ πόλιν i.e. ἐκάστην. See on  
 14, 4.

§ 4. ἀντικρὺς δουλείαν, "downright  
 slavery." So ἀντικρὺς δῆμον twice viii.  
 92, 11, Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 40 ἀντικρὺς  
 οὕτως καὶ διαβήθη ἀπολογία, where see  
 my note.

§ 5. The abolition by the Laced. of  
 τύραννοι has been mentioned 18, 1.

§ 6. "And we know not how this  
 policy is rid of three" implies that it  
 must be set down to the credit of one  
 of the three. Cp. 33, 3.

“δὴ βλάβασαν καταφρόνησιν κεχωρήκατε, ἣ ἐκ τοῦ πολλοῦς  
“σφάλλιν τὸ ἐναντίον ὄνομα ἀφροσύνη μετωνόμασται.

CXXIII. “τὰ μὲν οὖν προγεγενημένα τί δεῖ μακρότε-  
“ρον ἢ ἐς ὅσον τοῖς νῦν συμφέρει αἰτιάσθαι; περὶ δὲ τῶν  
“ἔπειτα μελλόντων τοῖς παροῦσι βοηθοῦντας χρῆ ἐπιταλαι-  
“πωρεῖν· πάτριον γὰρ ἡμῶν ἐκ τῶν πόνων τὰς ἀρετὰς κτᾶσθαι·  
“καὶ μὴ μεταβάλλειν τὸ ἔθος, εἰ ἄρα πλούτῳ τε νῦν καὶ  
“ἐξουσίᾳ ὀλίγῳ προφέρετε (οὐ γὰρ δίκαιον ἂ τῇ ἀπορίᾳ  
“ἐκτῆθαι τῇ περιουσίᾳ ἀπολέσθαι), ἀλλὰ θαρσύνοντας ἰέναι  
“κατὰ πολλὰ ἐς τὸν πόλεμον, τοῦ· τε θεοῦ χρήσαντος καὶ  
“αὐτοῦ ὑποσχομένου ξυλλήψεσθαι, καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος  
2 “πάσης ξυναγωνιουμένης, τὰ μὲν φόβῳ τὰ δὲ ὠφελείᾳ.  
“σπονδὰς τε οὐ λύσετε πρότεροι, ἃς γε καὶ ὁ θεὸς κελεύων  
“πολεμεῖν νομίζει παραβεβάσθαι, ἡδικημέναις δὲ μᾶλλον  
“βοηθήσετε· λύνουσι γὰρ οὐχ οἱ ἀμυνόμενοι ἀλλ’ οἱ πρότε-  
“ροι ἐπιόντες.

CXXIV. “ὥστε πανταχόθεν καλῶς ὑπάρχον ὑμῶν πο-  
“λεμῖν, καὶ ἡμῶν τάδε κουνῇ παραινούντων, εἴπερ βεβαιό-  
“τατον τὸ ταῦτα συμφέροντα καὶ πόλεσι καὶ ἰδιώταις εἶναι,

§ 7. ἡ ἐκ τοῦ J. “ἡ Cass. [H.] ex emendatione fuerat” Ba.

CXXIII. <sup>πατριον</sup> γὰρ ἡμῶν N.A.J. vulg. Bekk. ὑμῶν T.F.H. pl. omn. Br. Cum Porporae recipi mox s’ T. πλούτῳ τε N.T. ὀλίγῳ T.A.J. ὀλίγῳ corr. N. (ω m. r.). ὀλίγῳ V. ὀλίγῳ F. (“sed man. rec. sup. ω positum est o” Ba. tac. de hoc Br.) al. ὀλίγῳ reposui. ὀλίγῳ ex ὀλίγῳ irrepsit. δίκαια T. ἀπορία corr. N. (o m. ead.). ἀπουσίαι (pro περιουσίᾳ) F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) aliq. Be. θαρσύνοντες F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) al. s’ αὐτοῦ T. συλλήψεσθαι T. ἀπάσης A.J. vulg. πάσης N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. τὰ μὲν...τὰ δὲ T. ὠφελείᾳ Bekk. Popp.

§ 2. σπονδὰς δὲ N. (de V. tac. Ad.). <sup>ων</sup> κελεύειν T. (suprascor. m. ead.). παραβε-  
βᾶσθαι A.J. παραβᾶσθαι (sic) T. οὐχ’ οἱ T. πρότερον T.

CXXIV. ὑμῶν (non ἡμῶν) N. ἡμῶν V.J. <sup>δε</sup> τὰ κουνῇ corr. N. (corr. acc. de suprascor. <sup>μελλετε</sup> m. r.). τάδε κουνῇ T.V.F.H. al. κουνῇ τάδε A.J. vulg. μὴ ποτιδαίταις τὲ T.

§ 7. A very similarly constructed sentence occurs v. 111, 4.—A similar play on words equally with this defying translation is found II. 62, 3 φρονήματι, καταφρονήματι.

CXXIII. αἰτιάσθαι here and 120, 1 befits the Corinthian speakers who had before given a definition of the word 69, 10.—αὐτοῦ might belong to ὑποσχο-

μέρον, for Apollo had volunteered to help them, 119, 4, but αὐτὸς there I have no doubt belongs to συλλήψεσθαι. This prominent collocation is analogous to that of adverbs noticed on de Fals. Leg. § 117.

§ 2. σπονδὰς τε οὐ λύσετε. See on 78, 3.

CXXIV. ταῦτα συμφέροντα or ταῦτα

“ μὴ μέλλετε Ποτιδαιάταις τε ποιείσθαι τιμωρίαν οὔσι Δω-  
 “ ριεῦσι καὶ ὑπὸ Ἰώνων πολιορκουμένους, οὐ πρότερον ἢν  
 “ τὸνναντίον, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων μετελθεῖν τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, ὥς  
 “ οὐκέτι ἐνδέχεται περιμένοντας τοὺς μὲν ἤδη βλάπτεσθαι,  
 “ τοὺς δ', εἰ γνωσθησόμεθα ξυνελθόντες μὲν, ἀμύνεσθαι δὲ οὐ  
 “ τολμῶντες, μὴ πολὺ ὕστερον τὸ αὐτὸ πάσχειν· ἀλλὰ νομί-  
 “ σαντες ἐς ἀνάγκην ἀφίχθαι, ὧ ἄνδρες ξύμμαχοι, καὶ ἅμα  
 “ τὰδε ἄριστα λέγεσθαι, ψηφίσασθε τὸν πόλεμον, μὴ φοβη-  
 “ θέντες τὸ αὐτίκα δεινόν, τῆς δ' ἀπ' αὐτοῦ διὰ πλείονος  
 “ εἰρήνης ἐπιθυμήσαντες· ἐκ πολέμου μὲν γὰρ εἰρήνη μᾶλλον  
 “ βεβαιούται, ἀφ' ἡσυχίας δὲ μὴ πολεμῆσαι οὐχ ὁμοίως  
 “ ἀκίνδυνον. καὶ τὴν καθεστηκυῖαν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι πόλιν  
 “ τύραννον ἡγησάμενοι ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ὁμοίως καθεστάναι, ὥστε  
 “ τῶν μὲν ἤδη ἄρχειν τῶν δὲ διανοεῖσθαι, παραστησώμεθα  
 “ ἐπελθόντες, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀκινδύνως τὸ λοιπὸν οἰκῶμεν, καὶ τοὺς  
 3 “ νῦν δεδουλωμένους Ἑλληνας ἐλευθερώσωμεν.” Τοιαῦτα οἱ  
 Κορίνθιοι εἶπον.

CXXV. Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐπειδὴ ἀφ' ἀπάντων  
 ἤκουσαν γνώμην, ψῆφον ἐπήγαγον τοῖς ξυμμάχοις ἅπασιν  
 ὅσοι παρήσαν ἐξῆς, καὶ μείζονι καὶ ἐλασσονι πόλει· καὶ

(suprascr. m. ead.). τὲ Ν. τῶς μὲν... τοὺς δ' Τ. ἀτολμῶντες Α. J. οὐ τολμῶντες F.  
 “supr. scriptum est ab alia manu ἀτολμῶντες.” πολλῶ Τ. ἐπ' ἀνάγκην Α. J. vulg.  
 Bekk. εἰς ἀνάγκην Ν. T. F. H. ἐς ἀν. V. ἀφίχθαι corr. Ν. (acc. m. r.). ἀφίχθαι Τ.  
 ψηφίσασθε δὴ vulg. δὴ om. Ν. T. V. F. H. omn. Be. ψηφίσασθαι F. (teste Br. tac.  
 Ba.). μὲν, post ἐκ πολέμου, om. Τ. μᾶλλον om. Ν. hab. marg. m. r. οὐχ ὁμοίως Τ.  
 § 2. καθεστηκυῖαν (sic) Ν. τῶν μὲν... τῶν δὲ Τ. αὐτοὶ τε Α. J. vulg. τε om.  
 Ν. T. V. F. H. al. τοιοῦτον Τ. Α. J. vulg. τὸ λοιπὸν Ν. V. F. H.  
 § 3. τοιαῦτα μὲν Α. J. μὲν om. Ν. T. V. F. H. ταῦτα F. H.  
 CXXV. ἀμφ' ἀπάντων Τ. ἀπάντων corr. Ν. (spir. m. r.).

makes equally sense, for, as Goeller has well observed, the sentiment may be general or particular. If ταῦτα, it refers to τὰδε above, and to this there is no objection. Cp. i. 143, ὅ οὐ γὰρ τὰδε τοὺς ἄνδρας, ἀλλ' οἱ ἄνδρες ταῦτα κτῶνται, Plat. Gorg. 497 D εἰν δὲ βοῶν καὶ τῇ δ' ἐπίσκεψαι· οἶμα γὰρ σοι οὐδὲ ταύτη ὁμολογείσθαι, Republ. v. 465 D διὰ μικρὸν που μέρος εὐδαιμονίζονται ἐκεῖνοι (οἱ δλυμνωῖται) ὧν τοῦτοις ὑπάρχει· ἢ τε γὰρ τῶνδε νίκη καλλίων... τοῦτοις and τῶνδε referring to “the assistant guards” in

Plato's Polity. Many examples might be quoted from poets. I give three from Soph. Antig. 189 ἡ δ' ἐστὶν ἡ σώζουσα καὶ ταύτης ἐπι, 296—298 τοῦτο καὶ πόλεις πορθεῖ, τόδ'...τόδ'..., 673, 674 αὐτῇ πόλεις τ' ὀλλυσιν, ἢ δ' ἀναστάντους | οἶκος τίθησιν· ἢ δ'...—περιμένοντας can hardly be an anacoluthon for *genitive absolute*, as throughout the chapter there is a mingling of the first (we the Pelop. confederacy) and second (you the Laced.) persons, and γνωσθησόμεθα so closely follows.

1 τὸ πλῆθος ἐψηφίσαντο πολεμεῖν. δεδομένον δὲ αὐτοῖς εὐθὺς  
μὲν ἀδύνατα ἦν ἐπιχειρεῖν ἀπαρασκευοῖς οὖσιν, ἐκπορίζεσθαι  
δὲ ἐδόκει ἐκάστοις ἅ πρόσφορα ἦν καὶ μὴ εἶναι μέλλησιν.  
3 ὁμῶς δὲ καθισταμένοις ὧν ἔδει ἐνιαυτὸς μὲν οὐ διετρίβη,  
ἔλασσον δὲ πρὶν ἐσβαλεῖν ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν καὶ τὸν πόλεμον  
ἄρασθαι φανερώς.

CXXVI. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ἐπρεσβεύοντο τῷ χρόνῳ πρὸς  
τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐγκλήματα ποιούμενοι, ὅπως σφίσιν ὅτι  
μεγίστη πρόφασις εἴη τοῦ πολεμεῖν, ἦν μὴ τι ἐσακούωσι.  
2 καὶ πρῶτον μὲν πρέσβεις πέμψαντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐκέ-  
λευον τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τὸ ἄγος ἐλαύνειν τῆς θεοῦ· τὸ δὲ ἄγος

§ 2. δεδομένον corr. N. (οὐ m. r. fuit δεδομένον q. l. sequi. pauci praebent.) ἀδύ-  
νατον T. ἔλλησιν T. Diversus error μελλήσει pro ἔλλησι plerosque libros invasit  
VIII. 46, 1.

§ 3. ὁμοίως T. ἐνιαυτ N. μὲν οὖν οὐ T. διετρίβη corr. N. (lit. supr. e add. acc.  
supr. i η corr. m. r. fuit διέτριβε). ἐσβαλλεῖν (sic) T. ἐς τὴν δὲ ἀττικὴν J.

CXXVI. πρὸ N. ὀτιμεγίστη vulg. ὅτι μεγίστη N.T.F.H.A.J. τοῦτο πολεμεῖν H.  
ἐσακούωσι A.J. vulg. Popp. ἐσακούωσιν ut solet Bekk. ἐσακούωσι pr. N. ἐσακούωσι  
corr. N. (ω post lit. 2 litt. cap.) de V. iac. Ad. T.F. ("corr. F." teste Br.) H. al.  
sequi. libri. In vulg. aequiesco, cum Thucydides si nollent audire aequae ac nisi  
audiverint potuerit dicere illud fortasse maluerit. (De hac re breviter monui ad  
Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 365). In Aristoph. Pac. 107 εἰδὲν δὲ μὴ σοι καταγορεύσῃ, hodie  
editur καταγορεύῃ, nam κατεῖπῃ dicturum esse Comicum (quanquam vid. quae ad  
F. L. \* 117 et Ind. sub συναγορεύσαντα ubi loc. ex Anaxila Comico attuli. Nunc  
addo Menandr. Incert. XLIII. 3. Praeiverant Homer. Pindar.) In Avib. 555 κἀν μὲν  
μὴ φῆ μηδ' ἐβελήσῃ μηδ' εὐθὺς γρωσιμαχήσῃ.

§ 2. Pro τῆς θεοῦ, τοῦ θεοῦ pauc. libr. sollemni errore. De ἡ θεός audi Cobet.  
Nov. Lect. p. 26, "nemo unquam qui ἀττικιστὶ λέγει et non παρατραγωφεῖ, usurpat  
θεά, sed ἡ θεός dicebant perpetuo omnes in illo sermone qui non supra soccum  
adsurgit."

CXXV. τὸ πλῆθος κ.τ.λ. "the major-  
ity voted for war." It is quite imma-  
terial whether a plural or singular  
follows a noun of multitude. τὸ πλῆθος  
οἴονται 20, 3. See more on IV. 84, 2,  
where singular verb and plural participle  
are found in the predicate.

§ 2. δεδομένον, a various but not  
well-supported reading, has no standing  
place. ἐρημένον, ὁδῶν, ἐξόν, δέον, and  
hosts of similar absolute accus. partici-  
ples might be cited. If καταχειροτονη-  
θέντος αὐτοῦ is to be retained in Dem.  
Mid. p. 578 § 109 the participle is per-  
sonal, but καταχειροτονηθὲν has been  
wisely preferred by Editors.—εὐθὺς  
obviously belongs to ἐπιχειρεῖν.

§ 3. "But, though they voted to  
have no delay, yet if a year was not  
taken up in preparation, it was some-  
what less." I conjecture that τι may  
have dropt out before πρὶν, see on 61, 5.  
Poppo and Arnold think ὁμῶς δὲ... refers  
to εὐθὺς μὲν... but the antithesis in § 2  
is quite marked, "though it was im-  
possible at once to make the attempt as  
unprepared, yet they voted to prepare  
without delay."

CXXVI. § 2. τὸ ἄγος...τῆς θεοῦ: τοὺς  
τὸ ἄγος δράσαντας τῆς θεοῦ, τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς  
Schol. "The abomination of the God-  
dess." Herod. tells the story of Cylon  
briefly v. 71. He calls them "τοὺς  
ἐναγέας," cp. ἐναγείς § 12, 13.

3 ἦν τοιούδε. Κύλων ἦν Ὀλυμπιονικῆς ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος τῶν  
 πάλαι εὐγενῆς τε καὶ δυνατός, ἐγεγαμήκει δὲ θυγατέρα  
 4 Θεαγέου, Μεγαρέως ἀνδρὸς, ὃς κατ' ἐκείων τὸν χρόνον  
 ἐτυράννει Μεγάρων. χρωμένῳ δὲ τῷ Κύλωνι ἐν Δελφοῖς  
 5 τὴν Ἀθηναίων ἀκρόπολιν. ὁ δὲ παρά τε τοῦ Θεαγέου  
 δύναμιν λαβὼν καὶ τοὺς φίλους ἀναπείσας, ἐπειδὴ ἐπῆλθον  
 Ὀλύμπια τὰ ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ, κατέλαβε τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ὡς  
 ἐπὶ τυραννίδι, νομίσας ἐορτὴν τε τοῦ Διὸς μεγίστην εἶναι καὶ  
 6 ἑαυτῷ τι προσήκειν Ὀλύμπια νενικηκότι. εἰ δὲ ἐν τῇ  
 Ἀττικῇ ἢ ἄλλοθι που ἡ μεγίστη ἐορτὴ εἴρητο, οὔτε ἐκείνος

§ 3. ἀθην. ὀλυμπ. ἀνὴρ A.J. vulg. ὀλυμπ. ἀνὴρ ἀθην. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. δυνατ N. Miro errore θυτέρα A.J. θεαγέου pr. N. θεαγέου corr. N. (α m. r.). θεαγο-  
 ρους pt. T. θεαγόρους (fort.) corr. m. ead. marg. γρ. θεαγέου m. ead. ἀνδρ N.  
 ἐτυράννει (sic) T. μεγάρων (non μεγαρέων) N.

§ 4. ἐν τῇ hab. (non τῇ om.) N.

§ 5. ὁ δὲ T. τε (post παρά) om. N.V. ἐπῆλθεν A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἐπῆλθον  
 N.T.V.F.H. al. κατέλαβεν F. (si Bauer intelligo) H. ἑαυτῷ τι N.T. ὀλύμπια hic  
 sed supr. ὀλύμπια J.

§ 6. εἰ corr. N. (m. r.). οὐτ' ἐκείνος N.V. τότε, τε T.A.J. vulg. τότε N. διάσεια

§ 3. δυνατός in its political sense.

§ 4. τῇ τ. Δ. τῇ μ. see on 23, 4.

§ 5. ἐπῆλθον. I transcribe a note, thinking it withal somewhat fanciful, contributed by an original thinker and a ripe scholar, whose premature death we all lament. "The reason of the plural verb seems to be that the festival consisted of a plurality of spectacles, and spread over a number of days, and so might naturally though not necessarily be regarded distributively. At all events there must be some explanation proper to the case of a festival, as we also find in Thuc. Κάρνεια ἐτύγχανον ὄντα v. 75, and τὰ Ἴσθμια...ἐπηγγέλθησαν viii. 10." James Riddell, Terminalia, Oxford 1852 p. 64.

§ 6. οὐτε ἐκείνος ἐτι... This use of ἐτι I have endeavoured (after Buttmann) to illustrate on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 80. "He did not take into notice this (whether the very great feast was in Attica or elsewhere) as he had noticed that it was the very great feast." Cope's translation of one of my quoted passages (Gorg. 503 A) seems unexceptionable,

"your present question is not a simple one like the preceding." I could add many instances of this use of οὐκέτι or οὐκ...ἐτι. Meanwhile I must express my marvel at a very grave blunder made by the Oxford Greek Professor in rendering Plat. Theæt. 177D "no one had ever yet had the hardihood to contend." The words are ἔφαμεν...ἐν μὲν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐθέλειν διόχυρίζεσθαι, καὶ οὐχ ἡκιστα περὶ τὰ δίκαια, ὡς πάντος μᾶλλον ἂν θῆται πόλις δόξαντα αὐτῇ ταῦτα καὶ ἐσσι δίκαια τῇ θεμῇ ἔωσπερ ἂν κέηται· περὶ δὲ τὰ γαθοῦ (= τοῦ ὠφελίμου, τοῦ συμφέροντος) οὐδένα ἀνδρείον ἐθ' οὕτως εἶναι (no one is in this case as in the former "the just" so bold) ὥστε τολμᾶν διαμάχεσθαι ὅτι καὶ ἂν ὠφέλιμα οἰσθίσα πόλις αὐτῇ θῆται, καὶ ἐσσι τοσοῦτον χρόνον ὅσον ἂν κέηται ὠφέλιμα. Surely the Master of Balliol has here confounded οὐκέτι and οἶκω, I repeat a very grave blunder. I am sorry to say that in our passage Poppo is open to the same charge, for he asks, "ἐτι significatne ad illud usque tempus, an legendum est τί, ulla ex parte?" But Poppo's confusion of thought I have noticed on 51, 2, and

ἐτι κατενόησε τό τε μαντεῖον οὐκ ἐδήλον· ἔστι γὰρ καὶ Ἀθηναίοις Διάσια ἃ καλεῖται Διὸς ἑορτὴ Μειλιχίου μεγίστη, ἔξω τῆς πόλεως, ἐν ᾗ πανδημεὶ θύουσι, πολλοὶ οὐχ ἱερεῖα ἀλλὰ θύματα ἐπιχώρια· δοκῶν δὲ ὀρθῶς γινώσκειν 7 ἐπεχείρησε τῷ ἔργῳ. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι αἰσθόμενοι ἐβοήθησάν τε πανδημεὶ ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς καὶ προσκαβεζόμενοι 8 ἐπολιόρκουν. χρόνου δὲ ἐπιγιγνομένου οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τρυχόμενοι τῇ προσεδρεύᾳ ἀπῆλθον οἱ πολλοί, ἐπιτρέψαντες τοῖς ἑνέα ἄρχουσι τὴν φυλακὴν καὶ τὸ πᾶν αὐτοκράτορσι διαθεῖναι ἢ ἂν ἄριστα διαγιγνώσκωσι· τότε δὲ τὰ πολλὰ τῶν 9 πολιτικῶν οἱ ἑνέα ἄρχοντες ἔπρασσον. οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Κύλωνος πολιορκούμενοι φλαύρως εἶχον σίτου τε καὶ ὕδατος 10 ἀπορίᾳ. ὁ μὲν οὖν Κύλων καὶ ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ ἐκδιδράσκουσιν· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ὡς ἐπιέζοντο καὶ τινες καὶ ἀπέθνησκον ὑπὸ τοῦ λιμοῦ, καθίζουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν βαμὸν ἰκέται τὸν ἐν τῇ 11 ἀκροπόλει. ἀναστήσαντες δὲ αὐτοὺς οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπιτετραμμένοι τὴν φυλακὴν, ὡς ἑώρων ἀποθνήσκοντας ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ, ἐφ' ᾧ μηδὲν κακὸν ποιήσουσιν, ἀπαγαγόντες ἀπέκτειναν· καβεζομένους δὲ τινας καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν σεμνῶν θεῶν

corr. N. (σι m. r.). *μεγίστη* hab. N. om. V. οὐχ' *ιερεῖα* (sic) T. γινώσκειν N.T.V.

τοῦ ἔργου T. (suprascr. m. ead.).

§ 7. οἱ δὲ T. τε (post ἐβοήθησαν) om. N.V. πρὸς αὐτοὺς T.

§ 8. *προσεδρεῖα* corr. N. (σι m. r. fuit *προσεδρεῖα*). οἱ πολλοὶ om. N. πολλοὶ sine ol hab. N. marg. (m. r. post ἀπῆλθον lit. op. ὑποστιγμῆς, potuit esse lit. ol, si pr. m. πολλοὶ præbuisset). οἱ om. V. *φυλακὴν τε καὶ Δ.Ι. vulg. τε* om. N.T.V.F.H. al. διαγιγνώσκωσι N.V. διαγιγνώσκουσι F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). διαγιγνώσκουσι T.

§ 9. πολιορκούμενοι (sic) J. σίτου τε N.T.

§ 10. οἱ ἀδελφοὶ T. οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι T. καὶ (ante ἀπέθνησκον) om. H. om. corr. F. om. pr. N. add. m. r. hab. T. ἀπέθνησκον (sic) T. ὑπὸ τοῦ λιμοῦ J.

§ 11. ποιήσουσιν corr. N. (ου m. r. fuit ποιήσωσιν).

on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 384, and I fear shall have to notice elsewhere, admitting withal that he is a very painstaking Editor. Krüger's unpretending edition, with short German notes (Berlin 1846), briefly but correctly says, "nicht auch, nicht ebenfalls."—θύματα: τινὰ πέμματα εἰς ζῶντων μορφὰς τετυπωμένα ἔθουν Schol.

§ 8. Instead of the nine archons Herod. says οἱ πρυτάνεις τῶν Ναυκράρων, οἵτερ ἑμερον τότε τὰς Ἀθήνας. See Thirlw.

Vol. I. p. 22.

§ 11. ἀναστήσαντες, though generally accompanied by a qualifying phrase, as here and III. 28, 2 ὥστε μὴ ἀδικῆσαι, in itself seems symbolically to imply a *safe-conduct*. See 128, 1, 136, 7, III. 75, 5, 8, Sophoc. Oed. Col. 47, ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐμοὶ τοι τοῖξανιστάναι πόλει | διχ' ἐστὶ θάρσος. I should accept a reading commended by Mss. in Æschyl. Suppl. 322, 323, εἰδὼς δ' ἄμυν ἀρχαίων γένος | πράσσοις ἀν' ὡς Ἀργείων ἀνστήσας στόλον, "raising



12 ἐν τοῖς βωμοῖς ἐν τῇ παρόδῳ διεκρήσαντο. καὶ ἀπὸ τούτου  
 ἐναγεῖς καὶ ἀλιτῆριοι τῆς θεοῦ ἐκείνοί τε ἐκαλοῦντο καὶ τὸ  
 13 γένος τὸ ἀπ' ἐκείνων. ἤλασαν μὲν οὖν καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς  
 ἐναγεῖς τούτους, ἤλασε δὲ καὶ Κλεομένης ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος  
 ὕστερον μετὰ Ἀθηναίων στασιαζόντων, τοὺς τε ζῶντας ἐλαύ-  
 νοντες καὶ τῶν τεθνεώτων τὰ ὀστᾶ ἀνελόντες ἐξέβαλον κατ-  
 ἤλθον μέντοι ὕστερον, καὶ τὸ γένος αὐτῶν ἔστιν ἔτι ἐν τῇ  
 πόλει.

CXXVII. τοῦτο δὴ τὸ ἄγος οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐκέλευον  
 ἐλαύνειν δῆθεν τοῖς θεοῖς πρῶτον τιμωροῦντες, εἰδότες δὲ  
 Περικλέα τὸν Ξανθίππου προσεχόμενον αὐτῷ κατὰ τὴν μη-  
 τέρα, καὶ νομίζοντες ἐκπεσόντος αὐτοῦ ῥᾶον σφίσι προχω-  
 2 ρεῖν τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. οὐ μέντοι τοσοῦτον ἠλπιζον  
 παθεῖν ἂν αὐτὸν τοῦτο ὅσον διαβολὴν οἴσειν αὐτῷ πρὸς τὴν  
 πόλιν, ὥς καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐκείνου ξυμφορὰν τὸ μέρος ἔσται ὁ  
 3 πόλεμος. ὦν γὰρ δυνατώτατος τῶν καθ' ἑαυτὸν καὶ ἄγων

§ 12. ἀλιτῆριοι F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). τοῖς ἐκ θεοῦ T. ἐκείνοι τε N.T.

§ 13. ἐξέβαλλον F.H. Post ὕστερον, μετὰ τὸν κλεομένην add. T. ἔτι ἐστὶν A.J. vulg. ἔστιν ἔτι N.F.H. pl. Be. ἔστιν ἔτι T.V. (coll. Ad. Vol. II. p. 436).

CXXVII. ἐλαύνειν ἐκέλευον T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἐκέλευον ἐλαύνειν N.V.F.H. al. Eadem collocatio, hic quidem minus numerosa, est 126, 2, 128, 1, 3, 135, 1. εἰδότες δὴ J. δὲ καὶ N.V. δὲ om. T. προσερχόμενον N.V. al. pauci. μὲν N.T. προχωρήσειν J. vulg. προχωρεῖν N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. A.

§ 2. τοσοῦτον γ' Ed. Bauer, πρὸ N.

us up from sanctuary as (acknowledging us as) an Argive (from our proof of our descent) body of fugitives."

CXXVII. For δῆθεν see on 92, 1. The word recurs III. 68, 1, IV. 99. Agariste, the mother of Pericles, belonged to the Alcmaeonidae, φοβεῖσθαι δὲ αὐτοὺς (Cylon and his partizans) αἰτίη ἔχει Ἀλκμαιωνίδας, Herod.—προχωρεῖν: infinitive present. Their words would have been ἐκπεσόντος αὐτοῦ ῥᾶον ἡμῖν προχωρεῖ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθ. So the present in IV. 24, 4 καὶ ἤδη σφῶν ἰσχυρὰ τὰ πράγματα γίνεσθαι, VIII. 27, 3 καὶ τὴν πόλιν οὐ μόνον τῷ ἀσχυρῷ ἀλλὰ τῷ μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ περιπίπτειν. So in Latin Cic. V. ad Attic. 21, 11 Homines non modo non recusare, sed etiam hoc dicere, se a me solvere (nos a te solvimus). Our idiom will allow this graphic present in rect. orat. but hardly

in obliqu. We can translate Plat. Phædr. 241 E καὶ τὸν ποταμὸν τούτων διαβάς ἀπέρχομαι, "I am off."

§ 2. ὅσον διαβολὴν κ.τ.λ. "as that it would produce a prejudice between him and the state."—τὸ μέρος: cp. 74, 4, and II. 67, 2. "His symphora would bear its share in bringing about the war."

§ 3. δυνατώτατος, neither here nor 139, 4, nor II. 65, 8 in the political sense. The last passage is worth comparing: δυνατὸς ὦν τῷ τε ἀξιώματι καὶ τῇ γνώμῃ...κατεῖχε τὸ πλῆθος ἐλευθέρως, καὶ οὐκ ἤγετο μᾶλλον ὅπ' αὐτοῦ ἢ αὐτὸς ἦγε.—So completely οὐκ ἔω, οὐκ εἰων=κελεύω μὴ, ἐκέλευον μὴ, that Plat. Republ. VIII. 553 D gives us τὸ μὲν οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἐφ' ἡγοῦσθαι οὐδὲ σκοπεῖν ἀλλ' ἢ ὁπόθεν ἐξ ἐλαττόνων χρημάτων πλείω ἔσται, τὸ δὲ αὖ θανατίζει καὶ τιμᾶν μὴ δὲν ἄλλο ἢ πλοῦτόν τε καὶ τοὺς πλου-

τὴν πολιτείαν ἡνάντιοῦτο πάντα τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, καὶ οὐκ εἶα ὑπέικειν ἀλλ' ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ὥρμα τοὺς Ἀθηναίους.

CXXVIII. ἀντεκέλευον δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς Λακε-  
 2 δαιμονίους τὸ ἀπὸ Ταινάρου ἄγος ἐλαύνειν. οἱ γὰρ Λακεδαι-  
 μόνιοι ἀναστήσαντές ποτε ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος ἀπὸ  
 Ταινάρου τῶν Εἰλώτων ἱκέτας ἀπαγαγόντες διέφθειραν διδ  
 3 δὴ καὶ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς νομίζουσι τὸν μέγαν σεισμόν γενέσθαι  
 4 νειν αὐτούς· ἐγένετο δὲ τοιούδε. ἐπειδὴ Πανσανίας ὁ Λακε-  
 δαιμόνιος τὸ πρῶτον μεταπεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ Σπαρτιατῶν ἀπὸ τῆς  
 ἀρχῆς τῆς ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ καὶ κριθεὶς ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἀπελύθη  
 μὴ ἀδικεῖν, δημοσίᾳ μὲν οὐκέτι ἐξεπέμφθη, ἰδίᾳ δὲ αὐτὸς  
 τριήρῃ λαβὼν Ἑρμιονίδα ἄνευ Λακεδαιμονίων ἀφικνεῖται ἐς  
 Ἑλλησποντον, τῷ μὲν λόγῳ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν πόλεμον, τῷ  
 δὲ ἔργῳ τὰ πρὸς βασιλέα πράγματα πράσσειν, ὥσπερ καὶ  
 τὸ πρῶτον ἐνεχείρησεν, ἐφίεμενος τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἀρχῆς.  
 5 εὐεργεσίαν δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦδε πρῶτον ἐς βασιλέα κατέθετο καὶ

CXXVIII. ἄγος ἐλαύνειν...ταινάρου om. H. propter τὸ ὁμοιστέλευτον. "Sed manus recentior in imo marg. adscripsit" Ba.

§ 2. ἀναστήσαντές ποτε corr. N. (add. acc. supr. pr. e m. r. lit. supr. alt. e). ἀναστήσαντες ποτέ T. εἰλώτων τοὺς ἱκέτας A. J. vulg. τοὺς om. N. T. V. F. H. omn. Be. δι' ὁ vulg. διὰ N. T. (de V. tac. Ad.) F. H. omn. Be. A. J. Bekk. Poppo.

§ 4. τὸ πρῶτον N. T. A. J. vulg. τὸ πρῶτον V. H. σπαρτῶν T. οὐκ ἐτι F. (testē Ba. tac. Br.). ἐξεπέμφθη (sic) N. αὐτ' N. πρ' N. πράγματα βουλόμενος πράσσειν A. J. vulg. βουλόμενος om. N. T. V. F. H. al. βουλ. ante τὰ ponunt sequi. libri. το- πρῶτον N. A. J. vulg. τὸ πρῶτον hic T. V. F. H. ἐπεχείρησεν A. J. vulg. Bekk. ἐνε- χείρησεν N. V. F. H. al. Poppo. ἐνεχείρησεν T.

σίους, as if in the first clause κελεύει μὴδὲν ἄλλο had preceded. So Th. viii. 81, 3 ὑπέδεξαστο ἡ μὴν...μὴ ἀπορήσειν αὐ- τοῖς τροφῆς, οὐδ' ἦν δὲν...ἐξαργυρίσαι, because οὐκ ἐφη would have been so natural in the first clause. Cp. Dem. pro Phorm. p. 954, 955 λόγους ἐτόλμα λέγειν...ἐτα μὲν τὸ παράπαν μὴ γενέσθαι διαθήκην....ἕτερον δ'.... συγχωρεῖν....καὶ οὐχὶ δικάζεσθαι. In Eur. Helen. 835, 836 ἀλλ' ἀγνὸν ὄρκον σὸν κἀρα κατώμοσα. MEN. τί φῆς; θαυεῖσθαι κοῦποτ' ἀλλὰ- ξεν λέρη; I see no difficulty. The introduction of φῆς sufficiently accounts for οὐποτε.

CXXVIII. § 2. τὸν μέγαν σεισμόν:

that mentioned 101, 2.

§ 4. πράγματα πράσσειν: a somewhat loose infinitive, but hardly in strict con- cord with ἀφικνεῖται. We find a similar infinitive connected with πέμπειν iv. 8, 3, 132, 3. In Eur. Med. 1303 ἐμῶν δὲ παιδῶν ἦλθον ἐκώσωσιν βίον var. read. ἐκώσσαι: "utrumque recte" Pors. Elmsl. on the contrary admits the infinitive with πέμπειν, doubting it with λέγειν. Perhaps μανθάνειν γὰρ ἤκομεν | ἔνοι τοὺς δαστῶν Soph. Oed. Col. 12 we may render "we are here to learn," treating ἤκομεν as nearly=οἶδ' ἐσμέν.

§ 5. εὐεργεσίαν as 120, 2 where com- mentators refer to Herod. viii. 85: Φέλα.

τοῦ παντὸς πράγματος ἀρχὴν ἐποιήσατο· Βυζάντιον γὰρ ἔλων τῇ προτέρᾳ παρουσίᾳ μετὰ τὴν ἐκ Κύπρου ἀναχώρησιν (εἶχον δὲ Μῆδοι αὐτὸ καὶ βασιλέως προσήκοντες τινες καὶ ξυγγενεῖς οἱ ἐάλωσαν ἐν αὐτῷ) τότε τούτους οὓς ἔλαβεν ἀποπέμπει βασιλεῖ κρύφα τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμαχῶν, τῷ δὲ λόγῳ ἀπέδρασαν αὐτόν. ἔπρασσε δὲ ταῦτα μετὰ Γογγύλου τοῦ Ἑρετρίεως, ᾧ ἐπέτρεψε τό τε Βυζάντιον καὶ τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους. ἔπεμψε δὲ καὶ ἐπιστολὴν τὸν Γόγγυλον φέροντα αὐτῷ· ἐνεγέγραπτο δὲ τάδε ἐν αὐτῇ, ὡς ὕστερον ἀνευρέθη. “Πανσανίας ὁ ἡγεμὼν τῆς Σπάρτης τούσδε τέ σοι χαρίζεσθαι “βουλόμενος ἀποπέμπει δορὶ ἔλων, καὶ γνώμην ποιοῦμαι, “εἰ καὶ σοὶ δοκεῖ, θυγατέρα τε τὴν σὴν γῆμαι καὶ σοὶ “Σπάρτην τε καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Ἑλλάδα ὑποχείριον ποιήσαι. δυνατὸς δὲ δοκῶ εἶναι ταῦτα πράξαι μετὰ σοῦ “βουλευόμενος. εἰ οὖν τί σε τούτων ἀρέσκει, πέμπε ἄνδρα “πιστὸν ἐπὶ θάλασσαν δι’ οὗ τὸ λοιπὸν τοὺς λόγους ποιη- “σόμεθα.”

§ 5. ἔλων pr. N. ἔλων corr. N. (add. acc. m. r.). ἔλων δὲ μ. T. [οἱ] ἐάλωσαν Bekk. sine causa. ἐν τῷ τότε T. ἐν αὐτῷ, τότε pr. N. ἐν αὐτῷ τότε corr. N. (lit. post ὧ, add. ὑποστιγμῆν post τότε m. r.). ἔλαβον T.

§ 6. ὅπερ A. J. vulg. Bekk. ὦ N. T. V. F. H. al. ᾧ [περ] Porpo.

§ 7. τὸν om. pr. N. suprasor. m. r. γογγύλου φέροντος pr. N. γογγύλον φέροντα corr. N. (m. r.). γόγγυλον (sic) T. (sed pr. acc. cal. transv. induct.). τάδε καὶ ἐν A. J. vulg. καὶ om. N. T. V. F. H. al. τοὺς σπάρτης T. τούσδε τε N. τοὺς δὲ T. τε om. T. καὶ σοὶ A. J. vulg. καὶ σοὶ N. T. θυγατέρα τὴν N. T. εἰ σοὶ T. καὶ σοὶ N. σπάρτην τὴν N. T.

§ 8. δυνατ N. πράξαι T. βουλόμενος J. βουλευόμενος Δ. Vid. 112, 4.

§ 9. τολαπὼν N. T. A. J. vulg. τὸ λοιπὸν V. F. H.

κος δὲ εὐεργέτης βασιλεὺς ἀνεγράφη, καὶ χάρη οἱ ἐδωρήθη πολλή. οἱ δ' εὐεργέται βασιλεὺς ἀρσάγγαι καλέονται Περσιστοί, and “the book of record of the chronicles” in Esther vi. 2. The name was introduced into Greek. See a copious note of Wolf’s on Dem. Leptin. p. 475. His examples are all post-Thucydidean, but I think we shall find that the title was already acknowledged in our author’s days.—προσῆκοντες...ξυγγενεῖς: apparently the same tautology as propinquus cognatusque Liv. xxv. 3, 15 and Vergil Æneid ii. 87 consanguinitate propinquom. Cp. our blood-relation.

§ 7. Γόγγυλον is the probable account, to distinguish the proper name from the adjective.—ἀποπέμπει ... ποιούμεαι: so 129, 2 λέγει Πέρξης...μοι...ἡμετέρῳ...ἀρέσκουμαι. With this, to us so strange a medley, cp. the wording of the year’s truce between Athens and Sparta iv. 118.

§ 9. σε...ἀρέσκει: this construction was already in use in the Tragedians. Th. elsewhere has used the dative.—ἄνδρα πιστόν. See the commentators on Æsch. Pers. 1, 2 τάδε μὲν Περσῶν τῶν εἰχομένων | Ἑλλάδ’ ἐς αἶαν πιστὰ καλεῖται, 528 πιστοῖσι πιστὰ ξυμφέρειν βουλευματα.

CXXIX. τοσαῦτα μὲν ἡ γραφή ἐδήλου, Ξέρξης δὲ ἦσθη τε τῇ ἐπιστολῇ καὶ ἀποστέλλει Ἀρτάβαζον τὸν Φαρνάκου ἐπὶ θάλασσαν, καὶ κελεύει αὐτὸν τὴν τε Δασκυλίτιν σατραπείαν παραλαβεῖν, Μεγαβάτην ἀπαλλάξαντα ὃς πρότερον ἦρχε, καὶ παρὰ Πανσανίαν ἐς Βυζάντιον ἐπιστολὴν ἀντεπετίθει αὐτῷ ὡς τάχιστα διαπέμψαι καὶ τὴν σφραγίδα ἀποδείξαι, καὶ ἦν τι αὐτῷ Πανσανίας παραγγέλλη περὶ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ πραγμάτων, πράσσειν ὡς ἄριστα καὶ πιστότατα. ὁ δὲ ἀφικόμενος τά τε ἄλλα ἐποίησεν ὥσπερ εἴρητο καὶ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν διέπεμψεν· ἀντεγέγραπτο δὲ τάδε. “Ὡδε λέγει βασιλεὺς Ξέρξης Πανσανίᾳ. καὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν οὓς μοι πέραν θαλάσσης ἐκ Βυζαντίου ἔσωσας κείται σοι εὐεργεσία ἐν τῷ ἡμετέρῳ οἴκῳ ἔσαεὶ ἀνάγραφτος, καὶ τοῖς λόγοις  
3 “τοῖς ἀπὸ σοῦ ἀρέσκομαι. καὶ σε μῆτε νῦν μῆτε ἡμέρα

CXXIX. ξέρξης τὲ ἦσθη τῇ ἐπ. Τ. ἦσθη τὲ Ν. φανάκου F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.).

σατραπείαν δασκυλίτιν corr. N. (acc. supr. i corr. τιν supraser. m. r.). δασκυλίτην T. F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). J. σκυλίτιν V. δασκυλίτιν H.A. σατραπείαν A.J. παραλαβεῖν corr. N. (m. ead.). μεγαβάτην corr. N. (η m. r.). σφραγίδα N.T.

§ 2. ὁ δὲ T. ὡς περ εἴρητο corr. N. (add. acc. supr. ω add. ε supr. ρ lit. inter ρ et ε add. spir. supr. ei. m. r. fuit ὡς προείρητο). διέσωσας A.J. vulg. ἔσωσας N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. κείσεται pr. N. κείται corr. N. (add. acc. supr. ei post lit. 2 vel 3 litt. cap. τ m. r.). γρ. κείσεται marg. N. (m. r.) (de V. tac. Ad.). κείσεται A.J. vulg. κείται T.F. (si recte Bekkeri silentium interpretor, tac. Ba.) Thom. Mag. del. v. ἐς dei T.

§ 3. καὶ σὲ N.T.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). καὶ σε (sic) J. μῆτε ἡμέρα N.T.V.F.

CXXIX. This Satrapy, called by Herod. III. 120 νομοῦ τοῦ ἐν Δασκυλείῳ (cp. 126 Μισραβατιά τὸν ἐκ Δασκυλείου ὑπαρχον, VI. 33 Οἰβάρεϊ τῷ Μεγαβάδου τῷ ἐν Δασκυλείῳ ὑπάρχον), is considered to be the same as νομός τρίτος of Herod. III. 90. It is the most extensive though not the most productive of tribute of the four (Arnold in an instructive note on VIII. 5, 4 says *three*, but Herodotus gives Cilicia as *νομὸς τέταρτος*) satrapies in Asia Minor. “It includes the great body of Asia Minor, situated to the north of Taurus (for it is agreed that the Σύριοι of Herod. means Cappadocia. Benn. p. 315) and east of Lydia: as well as the whole northern coast, from the Troade to the river Thermodon.” Major Bennell, Geogr. Herod. Vol. I. p. 313. The Hellespontines were by far the

most important members of this satrapy, and so it is generally called δ' Ἑλλησποντος in Th. VIII., when Pharnabazus, its then satrap, was striving to outbid Tissaphernes. Dascyleium, a Bithynian town on the Propontis, not far from Mysia, was the seat of the satrap. Xenoph. Hist. Gr. IV. 1, 15, 16 gives a glowing description of the neighbourhood, the fertility of the soil, and its abundance in all manner of game and fish. Steph. Byz. gives five cities of this name: *τετάρτη ἐπὶ Βιδυνίας*.

§ 2. κείται... “the title of *εὐεργέτης*, is bestowed upon you in our family ever registered.” Whether ἐς βασιλέα 128, 5 is a condensation for ἐς βασιλέως οἶκον (see on IV. 67, 1), or ἐς is simply the same as πρὸς, is by no means easy to determine.

“ἐπισχέτω ὥστε ἀνείναι πράσσειν τι ὧν ἐμοὶ ὑπισχυῇ,  
 “μὴδὲ χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου δαπάνη κεκωλύσθω, μὴδὲ στρα-  
 “τιάς πλήθει, εἴ ποι δεῖ παραγίγνεσθαι· ἀλλὰ μετ’ Ἄρτα-  
 “βάζου ἀνδρὸς ἀγαθοῦ, ὃν σοι ἔπεμψα, πράσσει θαρσῶν  
 “καὶ τὰ ἐμὰ καὶ τὰ σὰ ὅπη κάλλιστα καὶ ἄριστα ἔξει  
 “ἀμφοτέροισ.”

CXXX. ταῦτα λαβὼν ὁ Πausanías τὰ γράμματα, ὧν καὶ πρότερον ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων διὰ τὴν Πλαταιαῖσιν ἡγεμονίαν, πολλῶ τότε μᾶλλον ἤρτο, καὶ οὐκέτι ἐδύνατο ἐν τῷ καθεστηκότῳ τρόπῳ βιοτεῦναι, ἀλλὰ σκευάς τε Μηδικὰς ἐνδυνόμενος ἐκ τοῦ Βυζαντίου ἐξήει, καὶ διὰ τῆς Θράκης πορευόμενον αὐτὸν Μῆδοι καὶ Αἰγύπτιοι ἐδορυφόρουσι, τράπεζάν τε Περσικὴν παρετίθετο, καὶ κατέχειν τὴν διάνοιαν οὐκ ἐδύνατο, ἀλλ’ ἔργοις βραχέσι προϋδήλου ᾧ τῇ γνώμῃ μειζόνως ἐσέπειτα ἔμελλε πράξειν. δυσπρόσοδόν τε αὐτὸν παρείχε, καὶ τῇ ὀργῇ οὕτω χαλεπῇ ἐχρήτο ἐς πάντας ὁμοίως

(tac. Br.) H. πράσσειν τι N.T.A.J. vulg. ὑπισχυῇ hic N. Nullus liber hic formam ὑπισχυεῖ præbet, quam Atticorum propriam Porsonus judicavit. In vi. 14, 1 unus et alter hab. ἡγεί. μὴδὲ hic et infra N.T.A. μὴδὲ hic μὴ δὲ infra J. δαπάνη hic N. δαπάνη A.J. πλήθει corr. N. (ἡ m. ead.). δεῖ corr. N. (αἰ m. r.). δὴ T. παραγίγνεσθαι N.T.V. μετὰ N.V. ἀνδρὶ N. πράσσει N.T.A.J.

CXXX. πλαταιαῖσιν pr. N. πλαταιαῖσιν corr. N. (acc. m. r.) (de V. tac. Ad.). πλαταιαῖσιν A.J. vulg. πλαταιαῖσιν T.F.H. omn. Be. (et infra si recte interpretor Bekkeri silentium) Bekk. Poppo. πολλῶ μᾶλλον τότε T.A.J. ἤρτο Ed. Bauer. ἡδύνατο T.A.J. vulg. Poppo. ἡδύνατο corr. N. (ἡ m. r. fuit ἐδύνατο). ἐδύνατο cum Bekk. recepi. καθεστῶτι 2 Be. Scholiast. vulg. καθεστηκότῳ N.T.V.F.H. al. A.J. ἐνδυνόμενος· καὶ T. (s post s irrepsit). ἐξήει hic N. ἐξήει A.J. μηδικὴν A.J. “recens manus inter versus scripserat in Cass.” [H.] Ba. παρετίθετο N. περιετίθετο V. ἡδύνατο T.A.J. vulg. Poppo. ἐδύνατο corr. N. (ε corr. m. r. fuit ἡδύνατο). ἐδύνατο V. Bekk. προϋδήλου N. Bekk. προδῆλου (sic) T.

§ 2. αὐτὸν N. αὐτὸν T.H. παρείχεν F. Bekk. μὴ (pro μὴδὲνα) N.V. δὲνα ante εἰνα

CXXX. ἐν τῷ καθ. τρ. “the constituted ordinary ways of life,” varied 132, 1 ἐξεδεδήγητο τῶν καθεστῶτων νομίμων.—βιοτεῦναι: see on 11, 2.—Περσικὴν, τρυφήλην Scholiast. Persicos odi puer adparatus suggests itself to every one. Nep. Paus. 3 epulabatur more Persarum luxuriosius.—μειζόνως the only form of this adverb, μείζων being probably always adjective; μείζων φρονεῖν is the comparative of μέγα φρονεῖν.—μετέστη, not ἀπέστη, withdrew from the ἡγεμονία of Sparta. The Athenians had been bona fide ξύμμαχοι, never ὑπήκοοι.

So when Chios (αὐτόνομος as it was styled) went over to the Lacedæmonians Th. says τῆς μεγίστης πόλεως μεθεστηκυίας viii. 15, 1, though he has more than once used of the same ἀφίστασθαι, ἀπόστασις. So above 95, 4 ξυρέβη...τοὺς συμμαχοὺς τῷ ἐκείνου ἔχει παρ’ Ἀθηναίους μετὰ δέξασθαι, and the Corinthians, when threatening to withdraw from the Spartan confederacy, carefully picked their language, ἡμᾶς πρὸς ἑτέραν τινα ξυμμαχίαν τρέψητε 71, 5, οὐτε γὰρ δοια ποιοῖμεν ἐν μεταβαλλόμενοι, as they afterwards say § 7.

ὥστε μηδένα δύνασθαι προσιέναι· διόπερ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οὐχ ἦκιστα ἡ ξυμμαχία μετέστη.

CXXXI. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι αἰσθόμενοι τό τε πρῶτον δι' αὐτὰ ταῦτα ἀνεκαλέσαντο αὐτόν, καὶ ἐπειδὴ τῇ Ἑρμιονίδι νῆϊ τὸ δεύτερον ἐκπλεύσας οὐ κελυσάντων αὐτῶν τοιαῦτα ἐφαίνετο ποιῶν, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Βυζαντίου βία ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἐκπολιορκηθεὶς ἐς μὲν τὴν Σπάρτην οὐκ ἐπανεχώρει, ἐς δὲ Κολωνὰς τὰς Τρωάδας ἰδρυθεὶς πράσσων τε ἐσηγγέλλετο αὐτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους καὶ οὐκ ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ τὴν μονὴν ποιούμενος, οὕτω δὴ οὐκέτι ἐπέσχον, ἀλλὰ πέμψαντες κήρυκα οἱ ἔφοροι καὶ σκυτάλην εἶπον τοῦ κήρυκος μὴ λείπεσθαι, εἰ δὲ μή, πόλεμον αὐτῷ Σπαρτιάτας προαγορεύειν. ὁ δὲ βου-

excidit. διόπερ pr. N. διόπερ corr. N. (lit. post ρ). πρὸ N. οὐχῆκιστα N.A.J. μετέστη corr. N. (ετέ m. r.).

CXXXI. τότε N.T.V.F.H.A.J. τό, τε vulg. ἀνεκλέσαν T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. ἀνεκλέσαν corr. N. (add. acc. lit. supr. alt. ε. ν post lit. 3 litt. cap. fuit ἀνεκαλέσαντο) F.H. Th. Mag. in ἀνακαλοῦμαι. ἐρμιονίδι T. (supraser. m. ead.). τοδεύτερον N.A.J. vulg. τὸ δεύτερον T.F.H. αὐτόν (pro αὐτῶν) T. πολιορκηθεὶς T. κολωνὰς N.V. τρωάδας A.J. vulg. τρωάδας Bekk. Popp. τρωάδας N.T.V.F.H. πράσσων τε N.T. ἐσηγγέλλετο corr. N. (π m. r.). πρὸ N. hic T. πρὸς V.F.H. pl. omn. ἐς A.J. vulg. quod et ipsum defendi potest. ἐπάσχον T. σπαρτιάτας N. σπαρτιάται V.

CXXXI. ἀνεκλέσαν or ἀνεκαλέσαντο I doubt not is equally correct. The verb is not used elsewhere in Th. in the sense of "to recal." The middle is found VII. 73, 3, meaning "calling on the Athen. to answer them." The usual word for recal is μεταπέμπομαι (μεταπεινώ), as 95, 3, 128, 4 (μεταπεμφθεὶς passive) both of the recal of Pausanias, and elsewhere. μετακαλεῖν also is so used VIII. 11, 3.—ἐκπολιορκηθεὶς: the brevity of our Author makes him obscure. After Paus. took Byzantium, he left the place in the hands of Gongylus of Eretria, through whom he conducted his reasonable negotiations with Xerxes. The relatives of the king were liberated, but nominally they had escaped, absconded. See above 128, 5 foll. He clearly returns to Byzantium, and, as it would seem from the very strong word used by Th., the Athenians were "constrained to expel him by force" (Grote v. p. 364). "Compelled him to leave Byzantium," says Thirlw. II. 376, but this seems an inadequate translation.

—I retain πρὸς as having more Mss. authority, but πράσσειν ἐς (applied to a body of men) I am persuaded is unquestionable Greek. So 132, 3 ἐπυνθάνοντο δὲ καὶ ἐς τοὺς Ἑλλώτας πράσσειν τι. An intrigue carried on with one must be expressed by dative, or πρὸς with accusative, οἱ πράσσοντες Βρασιῶδ, πρὸς Βρασιῶδαν, but an intrigue carried on with many is not only an intrigue with but amongst them, reaching them, and extending itself through them. On similar grounds I hope on III. 109, 2 to show that διαβίλλειν ἐς τινας is correct, in fact, stating all that διαβάλλειν πρὸς τινας does and something more.—ἐπάσχον, a simple mistake of the Ms. T., which teems with all manner of mis-spellings (herein shared with a Ms. of Bekker's), I notice, to guard the reader against the notion, that πᾶσχειν can (though undoubtedly pati can) contain the meaning of ἀνέχσθαι. See what I have written on Aristoph. Vesp. 763, Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology, Vol. IV. p. 309.—πόλεμον κ. τ. λ. The exact

λόμενος ὡς ἡκιστα ὑποπτος εἶναι καὶ πιστεύων χρήμασι δια-  
 3 λύσειν τὴν διαβολὴν ἀνεχώρει τὸ δεύτερον ἐς Σπάρτην. καὶ  
 ἐς μὲν τὴν εἰρκτὴν ἐσπίπτει τὸ πρῶτον ὑπὸ τῶν ἐφόρων  
 (ἔξεστι δὲ τοῖς ἐφόροις τὸν βασιλέα δράσαι τοῦτο), ἔπειτα  
 διαπραξάμενος ὕστερον ἐξῆλθε, καὶ καθίστησιν ἑαυτὸν ἐς  
 κρίσιν τοῖς βουλομένοις περὶ αὐτὸν ἐλέγχων.

CXXXII. καὶ φανερόν μὲν εἶχον οὐδὲν οἱ Σπαρτιάται  
 σημεῖον, οὔτε οἱ ἐχθροὶ οὔτε ἡ πᾶσα πόλις, ὅτῳ ἂν πιστεύ-  
 σαντες βεβαίως ἐτιμωροῦντο ἄνδρα γένους τε τοῦ βασιλείου  
 ὄντα καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι τιμὴν ἔχοντα (Πλείσταρχον γὰρ τὸν  
 Λεωνίδου ὄντα βασιλέα καὶ νέον ἔτι ἀνεψιὸς ὧν ἐπετρόπνευεν).  
 ὑποψίας δὲ πολλὰς παρείχε τῇ τε παρανομίᾳ καὶ ζηλώσει

§ 2. ὁ δὲ T. Post βουλόμενος, in N. lit. 2 litt. cap. ὡς ante seq. versic. add.  
 sed m. ead. ἀνεχώρει N. ἐνεχώρει V. τοδεύτερον N.A.J. vulg. τὸ δεύτερον T.V.F.H.  
 els sp. T.

§ 3. εἰρκτὴν T.A.J. εἰρκτὴν pr. N. εἰρκτὴν corr. N. (spiram. r.). ἐκπίπτει  
 N.V. haud scio an mutatis ek et eis. Vid. ad. 106, 2. τοπρῶτον N. hic T.A.J. vulg.  
 τὸ πρῶτον V.F.H. δράσαι corr. N. (acc. m. r. fuit δράσαι). δρά'σαι T. εαυτὸν (sic)  
 A. els κρίσιν T. περὶ αὐτῶν A.J. vulg. περὶ αὐτὸν N.T.V.F.H. al. Ego αὐτὸν  
 repositui.

CXXXII. σπαρτιάται hic T. σπαρτιάται corr. N. (acc. fuit σπαρτιάται m. r.).  
 οὔτε οἱ ἐχθροὶ om. T. pauc. Be. γένους τε N.T. λεωνίδου corr. N. (ou m. r. fuisse

message given would be thus worded,  
 "ὄλεμόν σοι Σπαρτιάται προαγορεύουσιν,  
 "else the Spartans declare war on  
 you." Hence present infinitive. See on  
 127, 1.

§ 2. τὴν παραβολήν, noticed as a  
 various reading, and found in one of  
 Bekk. Mss., but in no edition before  
 me, seems to have been known as well  
 as τὴν διαβολὴν to the Scholiast. τὴν  
 κατηγορίαν. τὸν κίνδυνον, τὸ γεγονός ὑπ'  
 αὐτοῦ παράβολον. The word, not found  
 I think elsewhere in such sense, seems  
 to have been suggested by παραβάλαιτο  
 133.—διαλύσειν: we have the middle  
 140, 5 τὰ ἐγκλήματα διαλύσθαι, but there  
 "our mutual recriminatory charges."  
 ἀπολύσθαι with διαβολάς, ἐγκλήματα,  
 αἰτίας, is more usual. See Cobet. Var.  
 Lect. p. 368.

§ 3. εἰρκτὴν seems to be one of the  
 olden words common to Herodotus  
 (ἐρκτή) Thucydides and Xenophon. Its  
 existence elsewhere in Attic prose of  
 good age is questionable. Aut. Axioch.

370 D and Pseudo-Dem. Ep. II. p. 1471  
 are not respectable vouchers, and in  
 Dem. Timocr. p. 764, 11 it was foisted  
 in by Reiske, and by subsequent editors  
 justly exploded. In Herod. IV. 146, 148  
 it may be noticed that the *Lacedæ-  
 monian* prison is meant. Possibly it  
 was the name usually acknowledged in  
 Sparta.—τὸν βασιλέα: καὶ μὴν οὐκ  
 ἦν βασιλεὺς ἀλλ' ἐπίτροπος Scholiast  
 somewhat hypercritically. s' may have  
 dropt out after -ois, but, as Poppo says,  
 Nep. Pausan. 3 licet cuivis ephoro hoc  
 facere regi.

CXXXII. Pausanias was son of  
 Cleombrotus (94, 1), who was brother of  
 Leonidas. Upon the death of Plistar-  
 chus, about 458 B.C. (Clint. p. 205),  
 Plistoanax, son of Pausanias, succeeded.  
 —μη ἴσος... "not to condescend to an  
 equality," VI. 16, 4.—τὰ τε ἄλλα αὐτοῦ:  
 see on 68, 2.—ἐπιγράψασθαι, "to get  
 inscribed," as παρετίθετο 130, 1, and  
 παραποιήσασθαι, "having got made a  
 counterfeit seal" 132, 3.

τῶν βαρβάρων μὴ ἴσος βούλεσθαι εἶναι τοῖς παροῦσι, τά τε ἄλλα αὐτοῦ ἀνεσκόπουν, εἴ τί που ἐξεδεδιήγρητο τῶν καθεστώ-  
των νομίμων, καὶ ὅτι ἐπὶ τὸν τρίποδά ποτε τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς,  
ὃν ἀνέθεσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀπὸ τῶν Μήδων ἀκροθίνιον, ἡξίωσεν  
ἐπιγράψασθαι αὐτὸς ἰδίᾳ τὸ ἐλεγεῖον τόδε,

Ἑλλήνων ἀρχηγὸς ἐπεὶ στρατὸν ὤλεσε Μήδων,

Παυσανίας Φοῖβῳ μνήμ' ἀνέθηκε τόδε,

τὸ μὲν οὖν ἐλεγεῖον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐξεκόλαψαν εὐθὺς τότε  
ἀπὸ τοῦ τρίποδος τοῦτο, καὶ ἐπέγραψαν ὀνομαστί τὰς πόλεις  
ὅσαι ξυγκαθελοῦσαι τὸν βάρβαρον ἔστησαν τὸ ἀνάθημα·  
τοῦ μέντοι Παυσανίου ἀδίκημα καὶ τοῦτο ἐδόκει εἶναι, καὶ  
ἐπειδὴ ἐν τούτῳ καθειστήκει, πολλῷ μᾶλλον παρόμοιον  
πραχθῆναι ἐφαίνετο τῇ παρούσῃ διανοίᾳ. ἐπυνθάνοντο δὲ  
καὶ ἐς τοὺς Εἰλωτας πράσσειν τι αὐτόν, καὶ ἦν δὲ οὕτως  
ἐλευθέρωσίν τε γὰρ ὑπισχνεῖτο αὐτοῖς καὶ πολιτείαν, ἣν ξυνε-  
13 παναστῶσι καὶ τὸ πᾶν ξυγκατεργάσωνται. ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὥς  
οὐδὲ τῶν Εἰλώτων μηνυταῖς τισὶ πιστεύσαντες ἡξίωσαν νέω-  
τερόν τι ποιεῖν ἐς αὐτόν, χρώμενοι τῷ τρόπῳ ᾧπερ εἰώθασιν  
ἐς σφᾶς αὐτούς, μὴ ταχεῖς εἶναι περὶ ἀνδρὸς Σπαρτιαίου ἀνευ  
ἀναμφισβητήτων τεκμηρίων βουλευσαί τι ἀνῆκεστον, πρὶν γε  
δὴ αὐτοῖς, ὡς λέγεται, ὁ μέλλων τὰς τελευταίας βασιλεῖ ἐπι-  
στολὰς πρὸς Ἀρτάβαζον κομιεῖν, ἀνὴρ Ἀργίλιος, παιδικὰ

vid. λεωνίδα). ἐπετρόπενσεν Α. J. ζήλω T. ἴσος T. Α. J. vulg. εἴ τι που N. T. Α. J.  
vulg. τρίποδα ποτέ N. T. vulg. τρίποδά ποτε Α. J. κατὰ τῶν μῆδων T. ἀκροθίνιον

corr. N. (in m. r.). αὐτὸς om. pr. N. αὐτ add. marg. N. m. r. ἀρχὸς T. μνήμα T.  
ἐστήσαντο (sic) T. ἐστήσαντο Α. J. ἔστησαν τὸ N. (de V. tac. Ad.) F. (si recte in-  
terpr. Br. sil. tac. Ba.) H. al. Frequens mutatio. Dem. Mid. 570 § 172 εἴ τις αὐτοῦ  
ταῦτ' ἀφείλοιο ἰκπάρχηκα κ. τ. λ. vix dubium est quin rescribi oporteat τοῦτ' ἀφείλοι  
τὸ... Neque enim mediū hic locum obtinet sed activum. Plat. Euthyd. 288 c primus  
ἀπέλιπον τὸ ἐξῆς τούτοις περάσσομαι Routh. Fuerat ἀπελίποντο. ἀδίκημα om. T.  
τοῦτο N. T. V. (coll. Ad. Vol. II. p. 436) F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. ἐπεὶ γε δὴ Α. J.  
vulg. ἐπειδὴ N. T. V. F. H. pl. Be. καθειστήκει (sic) J.

§ 2. εἰς N. T. V. Α. J. αὐτὸν ante καὶ εἰς pon. T. εἰλωτας corr. N. (add. acc. m. r.  
lit. supr. ω). πράσσειν τι N. T. Α. J. vulg. καὶ ἦν δὲ καὶ T. Ad. δὲ "γὰρ eadem  
manu inter versus Cass. [H.]" Ba. καὶ πολιτείαν N. (suprascr. m. ead.). ξυγκατε-  
ργάσωνται corr. T. (σ op. m. ead.).

§ 3. μηνυταῖς J. τισι pr. N. (add. acc. m. r.). τισι Α. J. vulg. τισὶ T. εἰς αὐτὸν  
N. T. Α. J. vulg. op. libri pl. omn. ἀνδρ N. βουλευσαί τι T. πρ N. παιδικὸ ποτε

§ 2. ἐς τοὺς Εἰλ. See on 131, 1. The  
same explanation serves for passages  
briefly noticed on 33, 2.—ἐλευθέρωσιν

"liberation" rather than "liberty."  
Cp. γ. 9, 6 ἐλευθέρωσιν preceded by  
θανατώσιν. See on πρέσβεις 73, 1.



ποτε ὦν αὐτοῦ καὶ πιστότατος ἐκείνῳ, μηνυτῆς γίγνεται, δείσας κατὰ ἐνθύμησίν τινα ὅτι οὐδεὶς πω τῶν πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἀγγέλων πάλιν ἀφίκετο, καὶ παραποιησάμενος σφραγίδα, ἵνα ἦν ψευστοῇ τῆς δόξης ἣ καὶ ἐκείνος τι μεταγράψαι αἰτήσῃ μὴ ἐπιγνῶ, λύει τὰς ἐπιστολάς, ἐν αἷς ὑπονοήσας τι τοιοῦτο προσεπεστάλθαι καὶ αὐτὸν εὗρεν ἐγγεγραμμένον κτείνειν.

CXXXIII. τότε δὲ οἱ ἔφοροι δείξαντος αὐτοῦ τὰ γράμματα μᾶλλον μὲν ἐπίστευσαν, αὐτήκοοι δὲ βουληθέντες ἔτι γενέσθαι αὐτοῦ Πανσανίου τι λέγοντος, ἀπὸ παρασκευῆς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐπὶ Ταίναρον ἰκέτου οἰχομένου καὶ σκηνησαμένου

ut vid. pr. N. παιδικά ποτε corr. N. ἐκείνῳ corr. N. (ω' m. r.). γίνεται N.T.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). περιποιησάμενος T. σφραγίδα N.T. ἐκείνος μεταγράψαι τι Δ. vulg. μεταγράψαι τι J. τι μεταγράψαι N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. τι τοιοῦτον T.Δ.J. vulg. τι τοιοῦτο corr. N. (lit. post alt. ο fuit τοιαῦτον). τοιοῦτο F.H.

CXXXIII. τότε δὴ T.Δ.J. aliq. Be. τότε δὲ F.H. al. τότε (om. δὲ) N.V. δείξαντες T. (supraser. m. ead.). βουλευθέντες T.V.F. ("a correctore βουλευθέντες" Ba.) H. al. βουληθέντες pr. N. βουλευθέντες corr. N. (m. r. τι λέγοντος)

§ 3. αὐτοῦ... ἐκείνῳ. Whether this junction of pronouns will ever be satisfactorily explained the junction is a fact indisputable. Plat. Prot. 310 D ἂν αὐτῷ διδῶς ἀργύριον καὶ πείθῃς ἐκείνον, V. Rep. 472 C ἢ ἀγαπήσομεν, ἐάν δ τι ἐγγύτατα αὐτῆς ἦ καὶ πλείστα τῶν ἄλλων ἐκείνης μετέχει; Phædr. 253 A καὶ ἐφαπτόμενος αὐτοῦ (τοῦ σφετέρου θεοῦ) τῇ μνήμῃ ἐνθουσιῶντες ἐξ ἐκείνου λαμβάνουσι τὰ ἔθῃ. (Some passages of this kind have been misunderstood. Plat. Phæd. 106 B τί κωλύει... ἄρτιον μὲν τὸ περιττὸν μὴ γενέσθαι ἐπὶντος τοῦ ἄρτιου, ἀπολλυμένον δὲ αὐτοῦ ἄντ' ἐκείνου (that which it was before) ἄρτιον γεγενῆαι; as Theætet. 189 D ἄλλοδοξεῖν is defined ἕτερόν τι ὡς ἕτερον καὶ μὴ ὡς ἐαυτό (its former self, what it really was) τῇ διανοίᾳ τίθεσθαι. In fact, every thing is ἐκείνο to every other, of which Th. gives a striking instance viii. 43, 1 οὐδ' ἐκείνοι ἐπ' ἐκείνους. In Wiltshire, where *he*, as in other West of England counties, has superseded *it*, a witness, to the great perplexity of Judge and Barristers, once described an assault to have taken place between "he" and "he." With some difficulty it was ascertained that one "he" meant an aforementioned stile or gate, the

other "he" an aforementioned oak tree.) Poppo refers to Th. iv. 29 (I presume § 4, but ἐπ' ἐκείνοις seems there to be contrasted with τοῦ αὐτῶν στρατοπέδου preceding). His other passage vi. 61 ult. is an instance; θάνατον κατέγνωσαν αὐτοῦ τε καὶ τῶν μετ' ἐκείνου. Cp. 138, 9 (though there also is a contrast to οἱ προσήκοντες), 145, 2. I remember to have many a long year ago satisfied one "whose praise is in the gospel throughout all the churches"—Thomas Whytehead—of this interpretation of S. Paul, II Timoth. 2, 26 ἐξωγρημένοι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ (τοῦ διαβόλου) εἰς τὸ ἐκείνου θέλημα.—ἐνθυμίαν (v. 16, 1) δὲ καὶ ἐνθύμησιν Θουκ. Poll. ii. 231.

CXXXIII. σκηνησαμένου seems hardly to convey a meaning. It appears that σκηνεῖν (-εῖσθαι), also σκηναῖν (-ᾶσθαι), is "to be quartered in a tent." From either form the future aorist and perfect might be derived (as σκηνοῦντες fr. σκηνεῖν or σκηναῖν). The authority for the latter form active is Xenoph. Anab. vii. 4, 12 ἔλεγε τῷ Σεύθῃ ὅτι ἐν πομπῇ τοῖς σκηρῶν with however a variant σκῆνοιον—for the middle Plat. Republ. x. 621 A σκηναῖσθαι, 614 E κατασκηνᾶσθαι. σκηνῶ σκηνᾶς is admitted by the Author

διπλὴν διαφράγματι καλύβην, ἐς ἣν τῶν τε ἐφόρων ἐνὸς  
τινας ἔκρυψε, καὶ Πausανίου ὡς αὐτὸν ἐλθόντος καὶ ἐρωτῶν-  
τος τὴν πρόφασιν τῆς ἱκετείας ἦσθοντο πάντα σαφῶς, αἰτιω-  
μένου τοῦ ἀνθρώπου τὰ τε περὶ αὐτοῦ γραφέντα καὶ τὰλλ'  
ἀποφαίνοντος καθ' ἕκαστον, ὡς οὐδὲν πώποτε αὐτὸν ἐν ταῖς  
πρὸς βασιλέα διακονίαις παραβάλοιτο, προτιμηθεῖη δ' ἐν ἴσῳ  
τοῖς πολλοῖς τῶν διακόνων ἀποθανεῖν, κἀκείνου αὐτὰ ταῦτα  
ξυνομολογούντος καὶ περὶ τοῦ παρόντος οὐκ ἐώντος ὀργί-  
ζεσθαι, ἀλλὰ πίστιν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ διδόντος τῆς ἀναστάσεως  
καὶ ἀξιούντος ὡς τάχιστα πορεύεσθαι καὶ μὴ τὰ πρoσσόμενα  
διακωλύειν.

N.T.A.J. vulg. ἀνὸς N.T. οἰχομένου ἱκέτου (suprascr. m. ead.). εἰς T.F. (tao. Br.)  
H. τῶν τότε ἐφ. T. ἐντὸς om. N.T.V. τινὰς N.T. ἐντὸς τινὰς A.J. vulg. ἀνὸς  
N.T. αὐτοῦ N.A.J. vulg. αὐτοῦ an αὐτοῦ T. p. l. αὐτοῦ Bekk. Poppo. τὰλλ' A.J.  
Bekk. Poppo. τ'ἀλλ' pr. N. τὰλλ' corr. N. (lit. supr. τ). τ'ἀλλα T. τὰλλα vulg.  
τὰλλ' F. (tao. Br.) H. καθέκαστον T.A.J. καθ' ἕκαστον N. οὐδὲ πώποτε T. πρὸ N.  
παραβάλοιτο N. (de V. tao. Ad.). κἀκείνου A.J. vulg. αὐτὰ τε ταῦτα A.J. vulg.  
αὐτὰ ταῦτα N.T.V.F.H. al. "Malim ad ταῦτά τε" Br. sine causa.

of συναγωγή λέξεων χρησίμων Anecd.  
Bekk. p. 407, 10 (who mentions as co-  
existing σκηνῶ σκηνοῖς, but omits mention  
of σκηνῶ σκηρεῖς). σκηνοῦν = "to pitch a  
tent," but no where as far as I see with  
a transitive case except in the rare usage  
of παρεσκήνωσε Aeschyl. Eumen. 634  
(παρασκηνοῦν elsewhere meaning "to  
pitch a tent near to, to quarter close by  
another"). Whether this form has also  
a middle I cannot determine. In Plat.  
Rep. x. 610 ε Ms. and Editors vary be-  
tween ἐσκήνωται and ἐσκήνηται. σκηνω-  
σαμένον (which one Ms. of the lowest  
class does give) has commended itself to  
Krüger, and σκηνοῦν (or -οῦσθαι, if there  
be a middle form) καλύβην does not  
appear to offend against one's notions  
of Greek idiom. But σκηνεῖν (-εῖσθαι)  
καλύβην I do not comprehend. I find  
only one other instance of the aorist  
middle, Plat. Leg. ix. 866 D σκηνησάμε-  
νος. ἐσκήνησαν we have had 89, 3, ἐσκή-  
νητο we shall have II. 52, 3, in both  
places with prep. ἐν. Thinking the text  
faulty I offer the alteration σκευασαμένον.  
καλύβην is explained by the Scholiast  
σκηνή, and the eye of a copyist may

have wandered to this gloss. Since I  
hit upon this conjecture I have procured  
Madvig Advers. Crit. and on p. 309 I  
find myself anticipated. — τῶν τε ἐφό-  
ρων: though I hope that I have shown  
reason on 9, 3, and shall show more on  
VIII. 14, 2, for not rejecting the explana-  
tion "some of the ephors too," I do  
not here adopt it, thinking the sentence  
loosely worded as VIII. 81, 1 already  
quoted on 58, 1. If Th. had written  
τῶν τε ἐφόρων κρύψαντος, all would have  
gone on smoothly, ἀκούσαντες δὲ (ch.  
134) forming a good apodosis. Or instead  
of the participles following αἰτιωμένου...  
ἀποφαίνοντος, ἦν αὐτὸ ὁ ἀνθρώπος... ἀπέφαι-  
ρεν should have corresponded to ἔκρυψε.  
A confusion by no means dissimilar is  
found in VIII. 80, 3 αἱ μὲν Δῆλον λαβό-  
μεναι αἱ πλείους... καὶ ὕστερον πάλιν ἐλθού-  
σαι... αἱ δὲ... διασωθεῖσαι Βυζάντιον ἀφιστά-  
σι, where for καὶ ἐλθούσαι undoubtedly  
ἦλθον would have improved the grammar  
of a sentence not obscure in its present  
appearance as to its meaning. — προτι-  
μηθεῖη: ἐν εἰρωνείᾳ λέλεκται Scholiast,  
"preferred to the gallows" Ad., who  
however rejects the irony. — αὐτὰ ταῦτα

CXXXIV. ἀκούσαντες δὲ ἀκριβῶς τότε μὲν ἀπῆλθον οἱ ἔφοροι, βεβαίως δὲ ἤδη εἰδότες ἐν τῇ πόλει τὴν ξύλληψιν ἐποιοῦντο. λέγεται δ' αὐτὸν μέλλοντα ξυλληφθῆσεσθαι ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, ἐνὸς μὲν τῶν ἐφόρων τὸ πρόσωπον προσιόντος ὡς εἶδε, γινῶναι ἐφ' ᾧ ἐχώρει, ἄλλον δὲ νεύματι ἀφανεῖ χρησαμένου καὶ δηλώσαντος εὐνοία πρὸς τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς Χαλκιοίκου χωρῆσαι δρόμῳ καὶ προκαταφυγεῖν ἣν δὲ ἐγγὺς τὸ τέμενος. καὶ ἐς οἴκημα οὐ μέγα ὃ ἦν τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἐσελθών, ἵνα μὴ ὑπαίθριος τάλαιπωροίη, ἡσύχαζεν. οἱ δὲ τὸ παραντίκα μὲν ὑστέρησαν τῇ διώξει, μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο τοῦ τε οἰκήματος τὸν ὄροφον ἀφεῖλον καὶ τὰς θύρας ἔνδον ὄντα τηρήσαντες αὐτὸν καὶ ἀπολαβόντες ἔσω ἀπωκοδόμησαν, προσκαθεζόμενοί τε ἐξεπολιόρκησαν λιμῷ. καὶ μέλλοντος αὐτοῦ ἀποψύχειν ὥσπερ εἶχεν ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ, αἰσθόμενοί τε ἐξάγουσιν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἔτι ἔμπνουν ὄντα, καὶ ἐξαχθεῖς ἀπέθανε παραχρήμα. καὶ αὐτὸν ἐμέλλησαν μὲν ἐς τὸν Καιάδαν οὐπὲρ τοὺς κακούργους [εἰώ-

CXXXIV. σύλληψιν T.

§ 2. ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, N.T.A.J. vulg. εἶδε corr. N. (pr. e m. r. fuit οἶδε). πρὸ N.

§ 3. ὁ T.

§ 4. οἱ δὲ T. τοπαρυντίκα A.J. vulg. τὸ παραντίκα T. sed pr. acc. trans. cal. induct. τὸ παραντίκα N.V.F.H. al. τὸν ὄρον T.F. (tac. Ba.) al. Be. ὁ ἀπολαβόντες T. εἰς N.T. omn. ut vid. A.J. Bekk. Poppo. ἔσω reposui.

§ 5. μέλλον F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). ὡς περ εἶχον corr. N. (add. acc. supr. ω lit. inter ρ et ei unius literæ add. spir. supr. ei m. r. fuit ὡς περιείχον) εἶχον T.F. pl. Be. (de V. tac. Ad.). αἰσθόμενοι ἐξ. A.J. vulg. αἰσθ. τε ἐξ. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be.

§ 6. ἐμέλιαν i Be. Scholiast. qui satis facete εἰς δύο ἔτεμον. Idem mox videtur legisse εἰώθασιν. κεδδαν F.H. vulg. καιάδαν corr. N. (και m. r. κ ante versic.). καιάδαν T.V. pl. Be. A.J. ἐμβάλλειν εἰώθεισαν T.A.J. ἐμβ. εἰώθεισαν vulg. εἰώθεισαν ἐμβ. N.V.F.H. εἰώθεισαν om. Bekk. Poppo.

"the very fact," an expression far better in my judgement than Bekker's conjecture.

CXXXIV. ἐποιοῦντο "were purposing to arrest him."

§ 3. οἴκημα seems to be simply "a building" connected with the houses which formed part of τὸ ἱερὸν.

§ 5. ἀποψύχειν i.e. βλῶν as τελειῶν. In Latin not only *exspirare animam*, but simply *exspirare* also.

§ 6. The various readings and various positions of εἰώθεισαν, εἰώθασιν, εἰώθεισαν, suggest of themselves a corruption in the text. We have εἰώθεισαν however in the parallel passage given below, with

I believe the concurrence of the Mss. So I content myself with putting the word into brackets.—οὐπὲρ, where οὐπὲρ might be expected, but so ἐκκλησίαν ἐνέλεγον... ἐς τὴν Πύκνα καλουμένην οὐπὲρ καὶ ἄλλοτε εἰώθεισαν. There are certainly passages in Greek which show that the distinction of "where" and "whither" is not always maintained. Demosth. pro Phorm. p. 918 § 37 ἄλλοθι ποῦ σιτηγήσειεν ἢ εἰς τὸ Ἀττικὸν ἐμπόριον (any where else than to). Bekker alters into ἄλλοσε ποῖ, comparing Lacrit. p. 941 §§ 50, 51, to which the Zurich Editors add Lyc. c. Leostr. § 27 p. 151 St. = 157 R. But Xen. Hellen. ii. 2, 2 διδοὺς ἐκείσε

7 θεσαν] ἐμβάλλειν· ἔπειτα ἔδοξε πλησίον που κατορύξαι. ὁ δὲ θεὸς ὁ ἐν Δελφοῖς τὸν τε τάφον ὑστερον ἔχρησε τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις μετενεγκεῖν οὐπερ ἀπέθανε (καὶ νῦν κείται ἐν τῷ προτεμενίσματι, ὁ γραφῇ στήλαι δηλοῦσι), καὶ ὡς ἄγος αὐτοῖς ὃν τὸ πεπραγμένον δύο σώματα ἀνθ' ἑνὸς τῇ Χαλ-  
8 κιοίκῳ ἀποδοῦναι. οἱ δὲ ποιησάμενοι χαλκοὺς ἀνδριάντας δύο ὡς ἀντὶ Πausanίου ἀνέθεσαν.

CXXXV. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς καὶ τοῦ θεοῦ ἄγος κρίναντος, ἀντεπέταξαν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐλαύνειν αὐτό.

2 Τοῦ δὲ Μηδισμοῦ τοῦ Πausanίου Λακεδαιμόνιοι πρέσβεις πέμψαντες παρὰ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ξυνεπηγινώκοντο καὶ τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα, ὡς εὕρισκον ἐκ τῶν περὶ Πausανίαν ἐλέγχων,  
3 ἡξίουν τε τοῖς αὐτοῖς κολάζεσθαι αὐτόν. οἱ δὲ πεισθέντες (ἔτυχε γὰρ ὠστρακισμένος καὶ ἔχων δίαίταν μὲν ἐν Ἀργεῖ,

§ 7. ἀπέθανεν ἐπὶ δηλοῦσιν Bekk. ἀνθ' ἑνὸς om. N.V.

§ 8. οἱ δὲ T. χαλκοὺς N.T. (de V. tac. Ad.).

CXXXV. αὐτὸ pr. N. αὐτὸ corr. (add. acc. m. r.).

§ 2. ξυνεπηγινώκοντο hic N. περὶ Πausanίαν N. περὶ Πausanίου V. ἡξίουν τε N.T.

§ 3. οἱ δὲ T. τῶν (ante λακεδαιμονίων) om. T. δυνων ἐτοίμων N.V.

μόνον πλέουσιν ἀσφάλειαν ἀλλοθι δ' οὐ, and in Dem. Lacrit. p. 942 § 53 ὁρμίζονται ἐν Φωρῶν λιμένι, εἰς δὲ τὸ ὑμέτερον ἐμπόριον οὐχ ὁρμίζονται. This list might be multiplied easily. The conceptions of *going into* and *being in* are so nearly coincident that we do not marvel at στήναι παρὰ τινα as well as παρὰ τινι, εἰς τινα τόπον as well as ἐν τινι τόπῳ. So ἰδρυθῆναι, καθέζεσθαι. Some passages however may be explained on other grounds, καταφεύγειν ἐς... but καταπεφευγέναι ἐν..., βαίνειν ἐς... but βεβηκέναι ἐν. The passage from Th. II. 86, 1 quoted by Porpo comes under the latter head.

§ 7. μετενεγκεῖν οὐπερ: for the absorption of the antecedent into the relative see Elmsl. on Eur. Iph. Taur. 940, Mus. Critic. Vol. II. p. 300.—The temple of Ἀθηνᾶ Χαλκίοκος, called also Πολιοχός, is described at length by the traveller, Pausanias III. 17, 3, Col. Leake Morea Vol. I. 168 foll.

CXXXV. § 2. τῶν περὶ Πausanίαν ἐλέγχων. The Venet. Ms. appears alone to have the *genitive* (2 Mss. of little au-

thority have τῶν Πausanίου ἐλ.). The *accusative* we have had above with ἐλέγχειν 131, 3. A passage which I subjoin, Plat. Gorg. p. 454 E, 455 A. ποτέρον οὐν ἡ ῥητορικὴ πειθῶ ποιεῖ...περὶ τῶν δικαίων τε καὶ ἀδικῶν;...πειθοῦς δημουργός ἐστι πιστευτικὴς ἀλλ' οὐ διδασκαλικῆς περὶ τὸ δίκαιον καὶ τὸ ἀδικον...οὐδ' ἄρα διδασκαλικὸς...δικαίων τε περὶ καὶ ἀδικῶν, almost tempts one to say there is no difference. Xen. Memor. I. 1, 20 is worth quoting: θαυμάζω οὐν ὅπως ποτὲ ἐπέσθησαν Ἀθηναῖοι Σωκράτην περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς μὴ σωφρονεῖν, τὸν ἀσεβὲς μὲν οὐδὲν ποτε περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς οὐτ' εἰπόντα οὐτε πράξαντα, τοιαῦτα δὲ καὶ λέγοντα καὶ πράττοντα περὶ θεῶν. The subtle distinction given in Bornemann's note on this passage may have truth, "dicere aliquid de (super) aliquo" *gen.* "dicere quod ad aliquem pertineat" *acc.* Collocation also of words may have some influence: "as to the gods did not," "always spake and acted concerning gods."

§ 3. ὠστρακισμένος here (and VIII. 73, 3) does not state the fact of Themistocles

ἐπιφοιτῶν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην Πελοπόννησον) πέμπουσι μετὰ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐτοιμῶν ὄντων ξυνδιώκειν ἄνδρας οἷς εἶρητο ἄγειν ὅπου ἂν περιτύχωσιν.

CXXXVI. ὁ δὲ Θεμιστοκλῆς προαισθόμενος φεύγει ἐκ 1 Πελοποννήσου ἐς Κέρκυραν, ὧν αὐτῶν εὐεργέτης. δεδιέναι δὲ φασκόντων Κερκυραίων ἔχειν αὐτὸν ὥστε Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις ἀπέχθесθαι, διακομίζεται ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἐς τὴν 3 ἡπειρον τὴν καταντικρὺ. καὶ διωκόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν προστεταγμένων κατὰ πύστιν ἢ χωροίη, ἀναγκάζεται κατὰ τι ἄπορον παρὰ Ἀδμητον τὸν Μολοσσῶν βασιλέα ὄντα αὐτῷ οὐ φίλον 4 καταλύσαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὐκ ἔτυχεν ἐπιδημῶν, ὁ δὲ τῆς γυναικὸς ἱκέτης γενόμενος διδάσκεται ὑπ' αὐτῆς τὸν παῖδα σφῶν

CXXXVI. eis N.T.V.

§ 2. τῶν κερκυραίων A.J. vulg. τῶν om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. ἀπέχθесθαι N.T.V. κατ' ἀντικρὺ F. (tac. Ba.) H.

§ 3. οἱ A.J. vulg. ἢ N.T. ἢ V.F.H. omn. Be. καταλύσαι corr. N. (acc. op. m. ead.).

§ 4. ὁ μὲν... ὁ δὲ T. ἱκέτης (sic) J.

having been ostracized, but means he was still under sentence of ostracism, the period not having yet expired. So ἡτίμωται "is ἄτιμος" frequently, κέχρηται συμφορᾷ = ἡτίμωται Dem. Mid. p. 533, § 58, ἡτυχηκώς § 60.

CXXXVI. εὐεργέτης probably here an acknowledged title. It is not clear on what grounds Themistocles received the title. See § 2.

§ 2. The Corcyreans had been trimmers in the Persian war, Herod. vii. 168, and our Scholiast says they would have been punished for this if Themistocles had not interfered. Plut., Themist. 22 gives another reason, adopted by Thirlwall ii. 384 γενόμενος αὐτῶν κριτὴς πρὸς Κορινθίους ἐχόντων διαφορὰν ἔλυσεν τὴν ἐχθρὰν ἐλκοῖσι τάλαντα κρίνας τοὺς Κορινθίους καταβαλεῖν καὶ Λευκᾶδα κοινῇ νέμειν ἀμφοτέρων ἄποικον.

§ 3. ὄντα αὐτῷ. After some thought I have acquiesced in αὐτῷ, i.e. in Latin, qui ei (or ipsi) erat inimicus. Still inimicum suum would be as natural. In Latin Mss. as sui (suius) cannot be confounded with is (ipse), a Critic of course more or less sees his way. But in Greek,

as far as my experience goes, we are in a labyrinth without a clue. The Ms. T. certainly gives me no clear indication as to αὐτ- or αὐτ-, generally favouring me with a daub of this sort αὐτ-.—ὁ φίλος: Our Scottish neighbours give me a translation, "being his unfriend." Why should Editors in Aristoph. Av. 32 reject ὁ μὲν γὰρ ὦν οὐκ ἀσπὸς εἰσβιβάζεται? There surely is, if not a difference of meaning, a difference of conveying the meaning; as εἰ δ' ἐργάσει | μὴ ταῦτα (if you shall do any thing else than this) Soph. Philoct. 66, 67. In Demosth. Androt. p. 595 § 7 ὥσπερ γὰρ εἰ τις ἐκείνων προήλω, σὺ τὰδ' οὐκ ἂν ἐγραψας, οὕτως ἂν σὺ νῦν δίκην ὄψις ἄλλος οὐ γράψει I discern παρ' ὑπὸνόαν. We expect οὐδέ τις ἄλλος, but the oratorical sell is telling. "Another won't, another will think of it twice before..."

§ 4. τὸν παῖδα σφῶν: She would say, τὸν παῖδα ἡμῶν "our child," i.e. my husband's and mine. So v. 71, 3 δέσας δὲ Ἄγρις μὴ σφῶν κυκλωθῇ τὸ εὐώνυμον, and νομίζων τῷ θ' ἑαυτῶν δεξιῷ ἐτι περιουσίαν ἔσσεσθαι. So frequently σφέτερος when a singular has preceded.

5 λαβὼν καθίξεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν ἐστίαν. καὶ ἐλθόντος οὐ πολὺ  
 ὕστερον τοῦ Ἀδμήτου δηλοῖ τε ὅς ἐστι, καὶ οὐκ ἀξιοῖ, εἴ  
 τι ἄρα αὐτὸς ἀντεῖπεν αὐτῷ Ἀθηναίων δεομένῳ, φεύγοντα  
 τιμωρεῖσθαι· καὶ γὰρ ἂν ὑπ' ἐκείνου πολλῷ ἀσθενέστερον  
 ἐν τῷ παρόντι κακῶς πάσχειν, γενναῖον δὲ εἶναι τοὺς ὁμοίους  
 6 ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου τιμωρεῖσθαι. καὶ ἅμα αὐτὸς μὲν ἐκείνῳ χρείας  
 τινὸς καὶ οὐκ ἐς τὸ σῶμα σώζεσθαι ἐναντιωθῆναι· ἐκείνον  
 δ' ἂν, εἰ ἐκδοίη αὐτὸν (εἰπὼν ὑφ' ὧν καὶ ἐφ' ᾧ διώκεται),  
 7 σωτηρίας ἂν τῆς ψυχῆς ἀποστερηῆσαι. ὁ δὲ ἀκούσας ἀνί-  
 στησί τε αὐτὸν μετὰ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ υἱέος, (ὥσπερ καὶ ἔχων  
 αὐτὸν ἐκαθέζετο, καὶ μέγιστον ἦν ἱκέτευμα τοῦτο,)

§ 5. δηλοῖ τε T. δηλοῖ τε N. (sed lit. supr. e). αὐτὸς corr. N. (ὅς m.r. fuit αὐτῷ).  
 αὐτῷ (pro αὐτὸς) F. (teste Br. tao. Ba.). αὐτῷ om. N. add. N. marg. m.r. ἀσθε-  
 νέρων N.A. vulg. ἀσθενέστερον T. Paris. 1736. J. ἀσθενέστερον (acc. supr. alt. e.  
 suprascer. on m.r.) Paris. 1734. Goelleri conjectura ἀσθενέστερος arripdet. ὁμοίως T.

§ 6. καὶ θεμιοτοκλῆς ἅμα T.F. ("sed v. Θεμ. corrector eradere tentavit" Ba.) al.  
 Be. αὐτ N.  
 § 7. ὁ δὲ T.

§ 5. εἰ...ἀντεῖπεν refers to one act (otherwise ἀντεῖποι). So χρείας τινὸς § 6. The Scholiast says it was an application for alliance with Athens which Themistocles had prevented.—I have retained the reading of most Mss. and the Scholiast "by one much weaker than he," for though the construction is awkward and obscure it is not without example, e.g. viii. 94, 3 ὡς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου μέγιστος τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, the certain reading of N. and V. Still ἀσθενέστερος gives a better meaning, and is more in keeping with τοὺς ὁμοίους which follows. ἀσθενέστερον, which has some support, may be defended, for in this matter a Greek writer occasionally slips, as vii. 34, 6 ναυμαχήσαντες δὲ ἀντίπαλα μὲν καὶ ὡς αὐτοὺς ἐκατέρους ἀξιοῦν νικᾶν, for αὐτοὶ ἐκότεροι, see Lobeck on Phryn. p. 750. Dem. Leoch. init. αἰτίος μὲν ἐστὶ Λεωχάρης οὐτοὶ τοῦ καὶ αὐτὸν κρίνεσθαι καὶ ἐμέ... where Cobet Var. Lect. p. 91 proposes αὐτὸς (αὐτὸν would stand; see on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 153). Pantæn. p. 974 § 25 γέγραφε γὰρ καταστήσαι μὲν ἐμέ, ἀπαγορεύειν δὲ αὐτόν (αὐτόν Ed. Zurich), though p. 976 § 35 we have the

more regular construction ἐκ τούτων δελ-  
 ξειν οἰομαι οὐκ οὖσαν εἰσαγωγίμων τὴν  
 δίκην χάριτός τε ὧν μᾶλλον ἀξιος, Aristot.  
 i. Rhet. 7, 14 μείζον γὰρ ἢ κτήσις διὰ τὸ  
 χαλεπωτέραν εἶναι, ii. 2, 6 αἰτίον δὲ τῆς  
 ἡδονῆς τοῖς ὑβρίζουσιν ὅτι οἰονταὶ κακῶς  
 δρῶντες αὐτοὺς (se far better meaning  
 than eos) ὑπερέχειν μᾶλλον. Eth. Nic.  
 iii. 7=5, 10 ἀλλὰ τοῦ τοιοῦτος γενέσθαι  
 αὐτοὶ αἰτίον...καὶ τοῦ ἀδίκους ἢ ἀκολάστους  
 εἶναι. (In Th. vi. 4, 2 ἔτεσον ὕστερον ἢ  
 αὐτοὺς οἰκῆσαι precedes the subject.)

§ 6. χρείας τινὸς on the analogy of  
 ζηλῶ σε τῆς εὐωχίας and similar uses of  
 the genitive unaccompanied by a prepo-  
 sition.—ἐς τὸ σῶμα σώζεσθαι, i.e. ἐς  
 σώματος σωτηρίαν. Surely Poppe is not  
 to be heard, "ubi articuli bis deinceps  
 ponendi plane eadem forma esset, me-  
 liores scriptores plerumque semel eum  
 posuisse satis habent." Th. would have  
 written ἐς τὸ σώζεσθαι τὸ σῶμα. (Here  
 in passing I observe that I have not  
 noticed more than one instance of the  
 same form of the article being repeated.  
 Arist. Eth. Nic. ii. 6, 20 διὰ τὸ τὸ μέσον  
 εἶναι πως ἄκρον.)

§ 7. ἀνίστησι: see on 126, 11.



πορευθεῖς ἄνω ἐσπέμπει γράμματα ὡς βασιλέα Ἀρταξέρξην  
 6 τὸν Ξέρξου νεωστὶ βασιλεύοντα. ἐδήλου δὲ ἡ γραφή ὅτι  
 “Θεμιστοκλῆς ἦκω παρὰ σέ, ὃς κακὰ μὲν πλείστα Ἑλλήνων  
 “εἰργασμαι τὸν ὑμέτερον οἶκον, ὅσον χρόνον τὸν σὸν πατέρα  
 “ἐπιόντα ἐμοὶ ἀνάγκη ἡμυνόμεν, πολὺ δ’ ἔτι πλείω ἀγαθὰ,  
 “ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ μὲν ἐμοί, ἐκείνῳ δὲ ἐν ἐπικινδύνῳ  
 7 “πάλιν ἡ ἀποκομιδὴ ἐγίνετο. καὶ μοι εὐεργεσία ὀφείλεται.”  
 (γράψας τὴν ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος προάγγελσιν τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως,  
 καὶ τὴν τῶν γεφυρῶν, ἣν ψευδῶς προσεποιήσατο, τότε δι’  
 αὐτὸν οὐ διάλυσιν) “καὶ νῦν ἔχων σε μεγάλα ἀγαθὰ δρᾶ-  
 “σαι πάρεμι, διωκόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων διὰ τὴν σὴν  
 8 “φιλίαν. βούλομαι δ’ ἐνιαυτὸν ἐπισχῶν αὐτὸς σοι περὶ ὧν  
 “ἦκω δηλώσαι.”

CXXXVIII. βασιλεὺς δέ, ὡς λέγεται, ἐθαύμασέ τε  
 2 αὐτοῦ τὴν διάνοιαν, καὶ ἐκέλευε ποιεῖν οὕτως. ὁ δ’ ἐν τῷ  
 χρόνῳ ὃν ἐπέσχε τῆς Περσίδος γλώσσης ὅσα ἐδύνατο κατε-  
 νόησε καὶ τῶν ἐπιτηδευμάτων τῆς χώρας· ἀφικόμενος δὲ  
 μετὰ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν γίνεταί παρ’ αὐτῷ μέγας καὶ ὅσος οὐδεὶς  
 πω Ἑλλήνων διὰ τε τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν ἀξίωσιν καὶ τοῦ

§ 5. πρὸς sequi. libri. ἀρτοξέρξην F. (si recte interpr. Bekk. sil. tac. Ba.) pl. omn. Be. Bekk. ἀρταξέρξην N.T. Ἀρταξέρξην A.J. vulg. βασιλεύοντα T.

§ 6. ἐδήλου δ’ T.A.J. vulg. ἐδήλου δὲ N.T.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. Poppo. πρὸς N.T. πολὺ δέ τι N. pauc. sequi. libri. De V. “Codex abrasus est, ac tantum legitur δ’ τι” Ad. (coll. ad. Vol. II. Ed. I, p. 437). ἐν (ante ἐπικινδύνῳ) om. T. (ὅν hic T.).

§ 7. τὴν τε ἐκ A.J. vulg. τε om. N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. Mox τὴν (ante τῶν) om.

T. προσεποιήσατό τε T. προσεποιήσατο τε corr. N. (τό suprascr. m.r.). τε (pro τότε) F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). δι’ αὐτὸν N.T.A.J. δι’ αὐτὸν F. ἔχων σέ T. δρᾶσαι corr. N. (post lit. corr. acc. m.r. fuit δρᾶσαι). ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων om. N. add. N. marg. m.r.

§ 8. αὐτὸς σοι J.

CXXXVIII. ἐκέλευσε A.J. vulg. ἐκέλευε corr. N. (post lit. 2 litt. cap. ult. e corr. m.r. fuit ἐκέλευσε). ἐκέλευε T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. οὕτω T.

§ 2. δὲ A.J. τῆς τε Περσίδος A.J. vulg. τε om. N.T.F.H. pl. omn. Be. (de V.

§ 5. Xerxes died B.C. 465.

§ 7. τὴν... οὐ-διάλυσιν: “the non-destruction,” as is our idiom. One of our Author’s peculiarities, though found in other writers. The distinction between ἐκὼν, οὐχ-ἐκὼν, ἄκων, is well known to the readers of Arist. Nic. Ethic. Book III. For the facts refer to Herod. viii. 108—110. See Thirlw. II. 214; Grote VI. 173, 174.

§ 8. αὐτὸς of course to be taken with δηλώσαι, “to signify to you myself in person.”

CXXXVIII. § 2. ἀξίωσιν seems nearly the same as ἀξίωμα, but perhaps the distinction, which will be more fully noticed on II. 37, 2, may be signified here, “the preexisting confidence in himself.”—τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ: properly accus. to δουλάσειν. See on 61, 1.



Ἑλληνικοῦ ἐλπίδα, ἣν ὑπετίθει αὐτῷ δουλώσειν, μάλιστα δὲ  
 3 ἀπὸ τοῦ πείραν διδοὺς ξυνητὸς φαίνεσθαι. ἦν γὰρ ὁ Θεμι-  
 στοκλῆς βεβαίωτατα δὴ φύσεως ἰσχὺν δηλώσας καὶ διαφε-  
 ρόντως τι ἐς αὐτὸ μᾶλλον ἐτέρου ἄξιος θαυμάσαι· οἰκεία  
 γὰρ ξυνέσει, καὶ οὔτε προμαθὼν ἐς αὐτὴν οὐδὲν οὔτ' ἐπιμα-  
 θὼν, τῶν τε παραχρήμα δι' ἐλαχίστης βουλῆς κράτιστος  
 γνῶμων, καὶ τῶν μελλόντων ἐπὶ πλείστον τοῦ γενησομένου  
 4 ἄριστος εἰκαστής. καὶ ἃ μὲν μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχοι, καὶ ἐξηγή-  
 σασθαι οἷός τε· ὧν δὲ ἄπειρος εἴη, κρίναι ἱκανῶς οὐκ ἀπῆλ-  
 5 λακτο. τό τε ἄμεινον ἢ χεῖρον ἐν τῷ ἀφανεί ἐτι προέωρα  
 6 μάλιστα. καὶ τὸ ξύμπαν εἰπεῖν, φύσεως μὲν δυνάμει μελέτης  
 δὲ βραχύτητι κράτιστος δὴ οὗτος αὐτοσχεδιάζειν τὰ δέοντα  
 7 ἐγένετο. νοσήσας δὲ τελευτᾷ τὸν βίον· λέγουσι δέ τινες  
 καὶ ἐκούσιον φαρμάκῳ ἀποθανεῖν αὐτόν, ἀδύνατον νομίσαντα  
 8 εἶναι ἐπιτελέσαι βασιλεῖ· ἃ ὑπέσχετο. μνημεῖον μὲν οὖν  
 αὐτοῦ ἐν Μαγνησίᾳ ἐστὶ τῇ Ἀσιανῇ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ· ταύτης  
 γὰρ ἦρχε τῆς χώρας, δόντος βασιλέως αὐτῷ Μαγνησίαν μὲν  
 ἄρτον, ἣ προσέφερε πεντήκοντα τάλαντα τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ, Λάμ-  
 ψακὸν δὲ οἶνον (ἐδόκει γὰρ πολυονώτατον τῶν τότε εἶναι,)   
 9 Μυοῦντα δὲ ὄψον. τὰ δὲ ὅσα φασὶ κομισθῆναι αὐτοῦ οἱ

tac. Ad.). γλώττης N.V. (coll. Ad. Vol. II. Ed. I, p. 437) pauc. sequi. libri. ἡδύνατο T.A.J. vulg. Poppo. ἐδύνατο N.V. omn. Be. (si sil. recte interpr. de F. tac. Ba.)

Bekk. ξυνετ N. φαίνεσθαι corr. N. (post lit. 2 litt. cap. σθ corr. m. r.).

§ 3. διαφερόντως τι N.T.A.J. vulg. θαυμά<sup>σαι</sup> corr. N. (σαι et acc. m. r.). παρὰ χρῆμα F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). ἐπιπλείστον N.T.A.J. vulg. ἐπὶ πλείστον V.F.H. omn. Be. (si recte interpr. sil.).

§ 4. οἷός τε N. ὧν δὲ A.J. vulg. ὧν δ' N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be. (ut vid.). κρίναι T.

§ 5. τό, τε T.A.J. vulg. τότε N.

§ 6. καὶ ξύμπαν T. δυνάμει corr. N. (add. acc. m. r.). βραχύτητι; T. Sed, transv. cal. induct. Βραχυτήτι A.J.

§ 7. αὐτόν om. T.

§ 8. ἦ (sic) T. (m. ead.). προσέφερεν F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. λάψακον T.

§ 3. διαφερόντως τι...μᾶλλον ἐτέρου: See on Dem. de Fals. Leg. § 39.— ἄριστος, as κακὸς 120, 3, ἀγαθοῦ πύκτου Plat. Prot. 339 E.

§ 4. μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχοι conveys apparently the same meaning as μεταχειρίσθαι. Arnold varies between this and "what he was practically versed in." This would be a more exact antithesis

to ἀπειρος, but can hardly well lie in the words. ἐξηγήσασθαι not, I think, "carry out to its end," but "to expound his views upon it," nearly a synonyme of ἐρμηνεύσαι II. 60, 5.

§ 7. τελευτᾷ...ἀποθανεῖν: see on 112, 1.

§ 8. ὄψον: we want a representative word. The Scotch give us "kitchen."

§ 9. αὐτοῦ...ἐκείνου: see on 132, 3.

προσῆκοντες οἵκαδε κελύσαντος ἐκείνου καὶ τεθῆναι κρύφα Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ· οὐ γὰρ ἐξῆν θάπτειν ὡς ἐπὶ 10 προδοσίᾳ φεύγοντος. τὰ μὲν κατὰ Πausanίαν τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον καὶ Θεμιστοκλέα τὸν Ἀθηναῖον, λαμπροτάτους γενομένους τῶν καθ' ἑαυτοὺς Ἑλλήνων, οὕτως ἐτελεύτησε.

CXXXIX. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἐπὶ μὲν τῆς πρώτης πρεσβείας τοιαῦτα ἐπέταξάν τε καὶ ἀντεκελεύσθησαν περὶ τῶν ἐναγῶν τῆς ἐλάσεως· ὕστερον δὲ φοιτῶντες παρ' Ἀθηναίους Ποτιδαίας τε ἀπανίστασθαι ἐκέλευον καὶ Αἰγῶν αὐτόνομον ἀφιέναι, καὶ μάλιστα γε πάντων καὶ ἐνδηλότατα προὔλεγον τὸ περὶ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα καθελοῦσι μὴ ἂν γίνεσθαι πόλεμον, ἐν ᾧ εἴρητο αὐτοὺς μὴ χρῆσθαι τοῖς λιμέσι τοῖς 2 ἐν τῇ Ἀθηναίων ἀρχῇ μηδὲ τῇ Ἀττικῇ ἀγορᾷ. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι οὔτε τᾶλλα ὑπήκουον οὔτε τὸ ψήφισμα καθήρουν, ἐπικαλοῦντες ἐπεργασίαν Μεγαρεῦσι τῆς γῆς τῆς ἱερᾶς καὶ τῆς ἀορίστου καὶ ἀνδραπόδων ὑποδοχὴν τῶν ἀφισταμένων. 3 τέλος δὲ ἀφικομένων τῶν τελευταίων πρέσβων ἐκ Λακεδαιμόνος, Ῥαμφίου τε καὶ Μελησίππου καὶ Ἀγησάνδρου, καὶ λεγόντων ἄλλο μὲν οὐδὲν ὢν πρότερον εἰώθεσαν, αὐτὰ δὲ τὰδε ὅτι “Λακεδαιμόνιοι βούλονται τὴν εἰρήνην εἶναι, εἴη

§ 10. οὕτω T. ἐτελεύτησε N. A. J. vulg. ἐτελεύτησεν T. Bekk. Poppo.

CXXXIX. δ' ἐπὶ T. F. H. Bekk. ἐπετάξαντο pr. N. ἐπέταξάν τε corr. N. (add. acc. supr. alt. e lit. supr. pr. a add. acc. supr. το corr. ult. e. q. diserte fuit o m. r.). ἐλάσεως corr. N. (a m. r.). παρὰ δθ. N. V. F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. ποτιδαίας τὲ N. (lit. supr. as vel mend. libri). ποτιδαίας τὲ T. προὔλεγον N. Bekk. γενέσθαι A. J. vulg. γίνεσθαι N. T. V. F. H. pl. Be. εἴρητο corr. N. (o m. r.). μὴ δὲ N. T. F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) A. J. “ante ἀττικῇ litteras duas deletas F.” Br. tac. Ba.

§ 2. οἱδ' A. J. vulg. Bekk. οἱ δὲ N. T. V. F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. Poppo. τᾶλλα A. J. Bekk. Poppo. τ' ἄλλα T. τᾶλλα corr. N. (m. r. fuit τ' ἄλλα). τᾶλλα vulg. ἐπ' ἐργασίαν N. (de V. tac. Ad.) T. A. J. ἐπεργασίαν F. H. omn. Be. τοῖς μεγαρεῦσι N. T. ἀρίστου pauco. sequi. libri. s' ἀνδραπόδων T.

§ 3. τῶν τε τελευταίων F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). ραμφίου τὲ T. τε hic N. μελησίππου F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). ἀγισάνδρου N. V. (“sed i a recentiore manu positum

CXXXIX. τὸ περὶ Μεγαρέων ψ. Callied more briefly τὸ Μεγαρέων ψ. 140, 6, 7. For the elasticity of the genitive, see on 61, 1.

§ 2. ἐπεργασίαν “encroachment on tillage,” as ἐπινομία “encroachment on pasture-land”: see Donalds. New Cratyl. § 174 p. 237 Ed. 3. I hardly however can follow him in so interpreting δ' ὅθλος ὁρος ἐπινέμεται Aeschyl. Agam. 444 = 485.

Can ταχύπορος without violence be rendered “easily-passed-into”—τῆς ἀορίστου: the second article seems to suggest a distinction between the “sacred” land, and another separate land called “the unmarked by boundaries, the debatable” land. See however on Dem. Fals. Leg. \*99.

§ 3. αὐτὰ δὲ τὰδε, “but simply (merely) this, just this.”

“ὅ’ ἂν εἰ τοὺς Ἕλληνας αὐτονόμους ἀφεῖτε,” ποιήσαντες ἐκκλησίαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι γνώμας σφίσιν αὐτοῖς προντίθεσαν, καὶ ἐδόκει ἅπαξ περὶ ἀπάντων βουλευσαμένους ἀποκρίνασθαι. καὶ παριόντες ἄλλοι τε πολλοὶ ἔλεγον, ἐπ’ ἀμφοτέρα γιγνόμενοι ταῖς γνώμας, καὶ ὡς χρή πολεμεῖν, καὶ ὡς μὴ ἐμπόδιον εἶναι τὸ ψήφισμα εἰρήνης ἀλλὰ καθελεῖν· καὶ παρελθὼν Περικλῆς ὁ Ξανθίππου, ἀνὴρ κατ’ ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον πρῶτος Ἀθηναίων, λέγειν τε καὶ πράσσειν δυνατώτατος, παρήγει τοιαύδε.

CXL. “ΤΗΣ μὲν γνώμης, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι, αἰὲ τῆς “αὐτῆς ἔχομαι, μὴ εἵκειν Πελοποννησίοις, καίπερ εἰδὼς “τοὺς ἀνθρώπους οὐ τῇ αὐτῇ ὀργῇ ἀναπειθομένους τε “πολεμεῖν καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ πράσσοντας, πρὸς δὲ τὰς ξυμ-  
2 “φορὰς καὶ τὰς γνώμας τρεπομένους. ὁρῶ δὲ καὶ νῦν “ὅμοια καὶ παραπλήσια συμβουλευτέα μοι ὄντα, καὶ τοὺς “ἀναπειθομένους ὑμῶν δικαίῳ τοῖς κοινῇ δόξασιν, ἣν ἄρα “τι καὶ σφαλλώμεθα, βοηθεῖν, ἢ μηδὲ κατορθούντας τῆς  
3 “ζυνέσεως μεταποιεῖσθαι. ἐνδέχεται γὰρ τὰς ξυμφορὰς τῶν “πραγμάτων οὐχ ἥσσον ἀμαθῶς χωρῆσαι ἢ καὶ τὰς δια-

videtur” Ad.) F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). εἰ (non ἦν) N. ἀφῆτε N. ἀφῆτε V.F.H. al. Be. προντίθεσαν N. Bekk. ἀποκρίνεσθαι A.J. vulg. ἀποκρίνασθαι N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be.

§ 4. ἄλλοι τε N. ἄλλοι τε T. γιγνόμενοι (sic) T. λέγειν τε N. λέγειν τε T. παρήγει hic N.

CXL. δημηγορία

δημηγορία περικλέους

ἡ

πρὸ ἀθηναίων T. marg. litt. min.

N. marg.

ἦκεν T. ἀνὸς N.T. τῇ αὐτῇ ὀργῇ hic N. ἀναπειθομένους τε N.T. πρὸ N.

§ 2. ὅμοια N.T.A.J. Poppo. ὅμοια Bekk. τοῖς κοινῇ δόξασι δικαίῳ N.V. (δόξασιν V. teste Ad.). τοῖς κοινῇς T. τὴν N.T. σφαλλώμεθα T.A.J. vulg. (de V. tac. Ad. Debat esse σφαλλόμεν). σφαλλώμεθα N.T.F.H. pl. omn. Be. μὴ δὲ N.T.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H.A.J.

§ 3. γὰρ corr. N. (m. ead. fuit op. δέ). οὐχ’ ἥσσον T. vid. ad 21, 1, 25, 4. ἀνὸν

CXL. τῇ αὐτῇ...τε...καὶ... See on III. 43, 3.—τὰς ξυμφορὰς I think in a prose writer hardly means merely “events, issues,” unless as below § 3 a genitive follows, but “misfortunes.” In VII. 27, 6 πρὸς ὀργὴν τῆς ξυμφορᾶς, Th. himself seems not to be speaking but rather to be using the word of the grumbling Argives, as before ἀρεαί τῇ ἡκῃ.

§ 3. Interpreting here (see § 1) “events, issues, results,” I disagree with

such rendering of Soph. Oed. T. 44 ὡς τοῖσιν ἐμπείροισι καὶ τὰς ξυμφορὰς | ζώσας ὁρῶ μάλιστα τῶν βουλευμάτων. I have long thought that “comparisons of counsels” was there meant and have compared Æschyl. Pers. 528 quoted above on 128, 9. (I am rejoiced to find that Prof. Kennedy and I have independently arrived at the same conclusion. See Journal of Philology, Vol. I. p. 311, 312.) καὶ seems thus to have more

- “νοίας τοῦ ἀνθρώπου· διόπερ καὶ τὴν τύχην, ὅσα ἂν παρὰ  
 4 “λόγον ξυμβῇ, εἰώθαμεν αἰτιᾶσθαι. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ πρό-  
 “τερόν τε δῆλοι ἦσαν ἐπιβουλεύοντες ἡμῖν καὶ νῦν οὐχ ἦκι-  
 5 “στα. εἰρημένον γὰρ δίκας μὲν τῶν διαφόρων ἀλλήλοις  
 “διδόναι καὶ δέχεσθαι, ἔχειν δὲ ἑκατέρους ἃ ἔχομεν, οὔτε  
 “αὐτοὶ δίκας πω ᾗτησαν οὔτε ἡμῶν διδόντων δέχονται, βού-  
 “λονται δὲ πολέμῳ μᾶλλον ἢ λόγοις τὰ ἐγκλήματα διαλύε-  
 “σθαι, καὶ ἐπιτάσσοντες ἤδη καὶ οὐκέτι αἰτιώμενοι πάρεισι.  
 6 “Ποτιδαίαις τε γὰρ ἀπανίστασθαι κελεύουσι καὶ Αἰγιναν  
 “αὐτόνομον ἀφίεναι καὶ τὸ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα καθαιρεῖν·  
 “οἱ δὲ τελευταῖοι οἶδε ἦκοντες καὶ τοὺς Ἑλλήνας προαγο-  
 7 “ρεύουσιν αὐτονόμους ἀφίεναι. ὑμῶν δὲ μηδεὶς νομίσῃ  
 “περὶ βραχέος ἂν πολεμεῖν, εἰ τὸ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα μὴ  
 “καθέλοιμεν, ὅπερ μάλιστα προὔχονται εἰ καθαιρεθείη μὴ  
 “ἂν γίγνεσθαι τὸν πόλεμον, μηδ’ ἐν ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς αἰτίαν ὑπο-  
 8 “λίπησθε ὥς διὰ μικρὸν ἐπολεμήσατε. τὸ γὰρ βραχὺ τι  
 “τοῦτο πᾶσαν ὑμῶν ἔχει τὴν βεβαίωσιν καὶ πείραν τῆς

N.T. παραλόγως A.J. vulg. vid. ad 65, 1. παρὰ λόγον N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be. παραλογον pauci sequi. lib.

§ 4. οὐχῆκιστα T.A.J.

§ 5. εἰρημένον N. (de V. tac. Ad.). Vid. ad 125, 2. γὰρ δὲ T. suprascr. m. ead. διαφορῶν N. (lit. supr. op sed acc. op. m. ead.). διαφορῶν T.V.F.H. ᾗτησαν (sic) T. Sed alt. i subscr. cal. transv. deletum. ᾗθησαν (sic) J.

§ 6. ποτιδαίαις τε T. τὲ N. κελεύουσιν ἀπανίστασθαι N.V. προσαγορεύουσιν T. προαγορεύουσιν corr. N. (oa lit. 3 litt. cap. op. m. r.).

§ 7. βραχέως vulg. βραχέος N.T. (de V. tac. Ad. de F.H. tac. Ba. βραχέος F. si recte interpr. Bekk. silent.) A.J. προὔχονται N. Bekk. καθαιρεθείη (sic) T. μηδ’ N.T. μηδ’ A.J.

§ 8. βραχὺ τοῦτο T.A.J. vulg. βραχὺ τι τοῦτο N.V.F.H. omn. Be. πείραν (sic) T.

significance. Men of experience may receive suggestions from not only gods but from other men (ἐστ’ ἀπ’ ἀνδρῶς οἰσθᾶ του). Collations also of counsels are most effective. It is not improbable that Sophocles had in view the adage *σὺν τε δδ’ ἐρχομένῳ καὶ τε πρὸ τοῦ ἐνόησεν* Hom. Iliad x. 244.—ἀμαθῶς as ἀπίστως 21, 2.—τοῦ ἀνθρώπου: our “man,” we in abstract words either eschewing an article or in the singular occasionally using the *indefinite*, e.g. ὁ πομπρός, “a wicked man.” τῶν ἀνθρώπων “men” is more usual.

§ 5. ἐπιτάσσοντες precisely as we in the same absolute manner use our “dictating.” Cp. vi. 82, 2 οὐδὲν προσήκον μᾶλλον τι ἐκείνους ἡμῖν ἢ καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐκείνους ἐπιτάσσειν. For αἰτιώμενοι see on 69, 10.

§ 7. ὅπερ may be accusative taken with προὔχονται or, which I prefer, nominative to καθαιρεθείη. I hope that by omission of commas I have simplified the sentence.—προὔχονται: προβάλλονται Schol.

§ 8. ἔχει “contains,” as ἔχων προσβολὴν iv. 1, 2, ἔχων ἀγανάκτησιν, κατὰ μεμψιν, II. 41, 3.

- 9 "γνώμης. οἷς εἰ ξυγχωρήσετε, καὶ ἄλλο τι μείζον εὐθὺς  
 "ἐπιταχθήσεσθε ὡς φόβῳ καὶ τοῦτο ὑπακούσαντες· ἀπι-  
 "σχυρισάμενοι δὲ σαφὲς ἂν καταστήσαιτε αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ  
 "ἴσου ὑμῶν μᾶλλον προσφέρεισθαι.

- CXLI. "αὐτόθεν δὴ διανοήθητε ἢ ὑπακούειν πρὶν τι  
 "βλαβῆναι, ἢ εἰ πολεμήσομεν, ὡς ἔμοιγε ἄμεινον δοκεῖ εἶναι,  
 "καὶ ἐπὶ μεγάλῃ καὶ ἐπὶ βραχείᾳ ὁμοίως προφάσει μὴ εἶ-  
 "ξοντες μηδὲ ξὺν φόβῳ ἔξοντες ἃ κεκτήμεθα· τὴν γὰρ αὐτὴν  
 "δύναται δούλωσιν ἢ τε μεγίστη καὶ ἐλαχίστη δικαίωσις  
 2 "ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων πρὸ δίκης τοῖς πέλας ἐπιτασσομένη. Τὰ  
 "δὲ τοῦ πολέμου καὶ τῶν ἑκατέρους ὑπαρχόντων ὡς οὐκ  
 3 "ἀσθενέστερα ἔχομεν, γνῶτε καθ' ἕκαστον ἀκούοντες. αὐ-  
 "τουργοὶ τε γὰρ εἰσι Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οὔτε ἰδίᾳ οὔτε ἐν  
 "κοινῷ χρήματά ἐστιν αὐτοῖς, ἔπειτα χρόνιων πολέμων καὶ

§ 9. *ei* (post *οἷς*) om. T. ἄλλο τι N.T.A.J. ὑπακούσαντες A.J. vulg. ὑπακού-  
 σαντες N.T.V.F.H. ("ex emendatione, fuerat ὑπακούσαντες" Ba.). δὲ (ante *σαφὲς*)  
 om. T. καταστήσῃτε A.J. vulg. καταστήσετε N.V.F.H. al. Be. καταστήσῃτε T.  
 al. Eadem mutatio V. 94.

CXLI. πρὶν τι N. πρὶν τι T. ὥσπερ A.J. vulg. ὡς N.T.V.F.H. pl. omn. Be.  
 ἐμοὶ H. ἐμοίγε (non ἐμοὶ) N. ἐμοὶ γε F. μὴ δὲ N.T.V.H.A.J. καὶ ἡ ἐλαχίστη vulg.  
 Sed ἡ om. N.T.V.F.H. al. A.J. Articulo altero facile caremus. Vid. ad 10, 4.  
 δικαίως corr. T. (σ post lit. 2 vel 3 litt. cap. fuit δικαίωσις m. ead. op.).

§ 2. ὑπαρχόντων T. (supraser. m. ead.). καθέκαστον H.A.J. καθ' ἕκαστον N.T.

§ 3. πελοποννήσιοι corr. N. (ελ post lit. 3 cap. fuit πελλοποννήσιοι m.r.). οὐτ' ἐν  
 κοινῷ T. χρήματα ἐστὶν N. ἀποροι pr. T. ἀπειροι corr. T. (m. ead.). διὰ βραχείως  
 T. αὐτοῖς T.

§ 9. *ξυγχωρήσετε*: see on 82, 6.—καὶ  
 ἄλλο τι... "something else greater you  
 will at once be dictated to, as having  
 from fear hearkened also to this dicta-  
 tion." Notice καὶ...καὶ, and see on 58, 1.  
 —ἀπισχυρισάμενοι, "by returning a  
 positive refusal," *ισχυρώς ἀπαγορεύσαντες*  
 Schol.

CXLI. αὐτόθεν "hinc, ex his" Poppo.  
 More correctly "ex ipsa re" as δῆλός  
 ἐστὶν αὐτόθεν Aristoph. Equit. 330. It  
 might also be "on the spot, at once,"  
 as Ar. Eccles. 246 καὶ σε στρατηγὸν αἱ  
 γυναῖκες αὐτόθεν | αἰροῦμεθ'. From πολε-  
 μήσομεν supply πολεμεῖν, "or, if we shall  
 go to war, determine so to do, resolved  
 not to yield &c."—καὶ...καὶ... and τε...  
 καὶ... (either, or). See on 82, 2.—  
 ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων here and VIII. 89, 3

*neuter*, else ὑπό. See on 77, 5, and  
 amongst many similar passages, cp. 11.  
 62, 5 ἀπὸ τῆς ὁμοίας τύχης, v. 89 ἀπὸ τῆς  
 ἰσῆς ἀνάγκης, 101 ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου (104 more  
 fully εἰ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ἔσται). In such  
 our idiom would require a participle,  
 answering to *ὁρμώμενοι*, as Ad. well ren-  
 ders the first-cited, "setting out from,  
 or with, impartial fortune." In our  
 passage translate, "the greatest or the  
 smallest demand issued in the form of  
 dictation to others when both parties  
 start with equal power."

§ 3. αὐτουργοὶ: small farmers who  
 themselves till their lands (called γεωργοὶ  
 142, 6), answering nearly to our "states-  
 men" in the Northern counties. They  
 are well described by Cicer. II. Act.  
 Verrin. III. 11, 27 Qui singulis jugis

- “διαποιντίων ἄπειροι διὰ τὸ βραχέως αὐτοὶ ἐπ’ ἀλλήλους ὑπὸ  
 4 “πενίας ἐπιφέρειν. καὶ οἱ τοιοῦτοι οὔτε ναῦς πληροῦντες  
 “οὔτε πεζὰς στρατιάς πολλακίς ἐκπέμπειν δύνανται, ἀπὸ τῶν  
 “ιδίων τε ἅμα ἀπόντες καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν δαπανῶντες καὶ  
 “προσέτι καὶ θαλάσσης εἰργόμενοι αἱ δὲ περιουσίαι τοὺς  
 5 “πολέμους μᾶλλον ἢ αἱ βίαιοι ἐσφοραὶ ἀνέχουσι, σώμασί  
 “τε ἐτοιμότεροι οἱ αὐτουργοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἢ χρήμασι πολε-  
 “μεῖν, τὸ μὲν πιστὸν ἔχοντες ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων, κἂν περιγε-  
 “νέσθαι, τὸ δὲ οὐ βέβαιον μὴ οὐ προαναλώσειν, ἄλλως τε  
 “κἂν παρὰ δόξαν, ὅπερ εἰκός, ὁ πόλεμος αὐτοῖς μηχανήται.  
 6 “μάχη μὲν γὰρ μιᾷ πρὸς ἅπαντας Ἕλληνας δυνατοὶ Πελο-  
 “ποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἀντισχεῖν, πολεμεῖν δὲ μὴ πρὸς  
 “ὁμοίαν ἀντιπαρασκευὴν ἀδύνατοι, ὅταν μήτε βουλευτηρίῳ  
 “ἐνὶ χρώμενοι παραχρήμᾳ τι ὀξέως ἐπιτελώσι, πάντες τε  
 “ἰσόψηφοι ὄντες καὶ οὐχ ὁμόφυλοι τὸ ἐφ’ ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστος  
 7 “σπεύδῃ· ἐξ ὧν φιλεῖ μὴδὲν ἐπιτελεῖς γίγνεσθαι. καὶ γὰρ

§ 4. ἰδίων τε N.T. αὐτῶν ἀπ’ αὐτῶν T. p. l. αὐτῶν N.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. A.J. vulg. εἰργόμενοι N.T.A.J. vulg. ἐσφοραὶ N.T.V.F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.) H. ἐσφοραὶ A.J.

§ 5. ἀνῶν N.T. τὸ μὲν, ... τὸ δέ, T. τὸ μὲν, ... τὸ δέ, N.A.J. vulg. ἄλλως τε J. κἂν vulg. εἰκ N.

§ 6. μὲν om. T. μάχη et μετ’ hic N. πρ N.T. πελοποννήσιοι N. (supraser. m. ead.). πρ N.T. δτ’ ἂν F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. Poppo. παρὰ χορήμᾳ τι F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). πάντες τε N. πάντες γὰρ T. οὐχ’ ὁμόφυλοι T. ἑαυτὸν corr. N. (ὁν m. r.). σπεύδει N.V.F.H. al. A.J. σπεύδει T. (supraser. m. ead.).

arant, qui ab opere ipsi non recedunt. The word seems limited to one who tills land) (χειρουργός, as we distinguish labourer from handicraftsman. Eur. Orest. 910 αὐτουργός, ὅπερ καὶ μόνον σώζουσι γῆν. Aristot. Rhet. I, 12, 25, in his enumeration of such as men ἀδικοῦσιν, gives καὶ οἱς μὴ λυσιστελεῖ διατρίβειν ἐπιτηροῦσιν ἢ δικὴν ἢ ἐκτισμὸν ὅλον οἱ ξένοι καὶ αὐτουργοί, and II. 4, 9, in his list of those whom men φιλοῦσιν, he inserts καὶ τοὺς δικαίους· τοιοῦτους δ’ ὑπολαμβάνουσι τοὺς μὴ ἀφ’ ἐτέρων ζῶντας· τοιοῦτοι δὲ οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐργάζεσθαι· καὶ τούτων οἱ ἀπὸ γεωργίας καὶ τῶν ἄλλων (i.e. γεωργῶν) οἱ αὐτουργοὶ μάλιστα. The word is ap-

plicable not so much to Spartans as to the perioeci and other states in the Peloponnese.—ἐπιφέρειν not used absolutely. Poppo rightly supplies πολέμους.

§ 4. ἐκπέμπειν belongs to ναῦς as well as στρατιάς, “man and send out navies.”

§ 5. τὸ μὲν... τὸ δέ... “as to the one (carrying on war with men) having no confidence &c., as to the other (carrying on war with money) having no certainty &c.”

§ 6. This and § 1 in foll. chapter give noticeable examples of the blending the particular with the general, the latter clause applying not to the Peloponnesians exclusively but all nations simi-

- “οἱ μὲν ὥς μάλιστα τιμωρήσασθαι τινα βούλονται, οἱ δὲ ὥς  
 8 “ἤκιστα τὰ οἰκεία φθεῖραι. χρόνιοί τε ξυνιόντες ἐν βραχεῖ  
 “μὲν μορίῳ σκοποῦσιν τι τῶν κοινῶν, τῷ δὲ πλεονί τὰ οἰκεία  
 9 “πράσσουσι. καὶ ἕκαστος οὐ παρὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀμέλειαν  
 “οἶεται βλάψειν, μέλειν δέ τινι καὶ ἄλλῳ ὑπὲρ ἑαυτοῦ τι  
 “προϊδεῖν, ὥστε τῷ αὐτῷ ὑπὸ ἀπάντων ἰδίᾳ δοξάσματος λαν-  
 “θάνειν τὸ κοινὸν ἀθρόον φθειρόμενον.

- CXLII. “μέγιστον δὲ τῇ τῶν χρημάτων σπάνει κωλύ-  
 “σονται, ὅταν σχολῇ αὐτὰ ποριζόμενοι διαμέλλωσι· τοῦ δὲ  
 1 “πολέμου οἱ καιροὶ οὐ μενετοί. καὶ μὴν οὐδ’ ἡ ἐπιτείχισις

§ 7. οἱ μὲν sed οἱ δὲ T. τινα τιμωρήσασθαι T. ὥς οἰκῆστα (sic) T.

§ 8. ξυνιόντες N. (supraser. op. m. ead.). ἐν βραχεῖ H. σκοποῦσιν τι N.T. πλείονι A.J. vulg. πλεονί N.T.V.F.H. omn. Be.

§ 9. μέλειν T. μέλειν corr. N. (op. m. ead.). ἑαυτοῦ τι N. αὐτοῦ τι T. ἀθρόως F. (“superscript. ἀθρόον.” Ba. tac. Br.).

CXLII. διαμελωσι T. (supraser. m. ead.).

§ 2. ἐπιτείχισις corr. N. (tert. i. nisi mend. libri).

larly situated. “Men are unable when they, &c.” Matth. Gr. G. § 624. 2 strangely contents himself with translating *ὅταν* here “since, because.” I suppose he would so render Eur. Ion 744 καὶ τοῦτο τυφλόν, ὅταν ἐγὼ βλέπω βραχέ, which I attempt to translate “when one like me is short-sighted.” Such appears the right explanation of *ὅς, ὅς γε, ὅστις, μὴ* in sentences where in Latin *qui, quippe qui, ut pote qui* are followed by *conjunctive*; πῶς ἂν ἐγὼ ὁ μὴ παρὼν ἐποίησα; Reserving further comment for a future note, I stint myself to citing a passage from Theocrit. xxii. 55 χαίρω πῶς ὅτε τ’ ἄνδρας ὁρῶ τοὺς μηδὲν ὄντα; hoping that the rendering “how is it good day with one when one sees such as one never has seen?” will commend itself to the reader.—οὐχ ὁμόφυλοι: for the Dorian was but a small section of the Peloponnesian confederacy.

§ 9. παρὰ “owing to,” as not unfrequently.—τῷ ὑπὸ ἀπάντων ἰδίᾳ δοξάσματος, an instance of a *verbal substantive* taking the construction of a verb. I believe this is carried out further than is generally acknowledged. Soph. Oed. Col. 1026 τὰ γὰρ δόλω | τῷ μὴ δικάει κτήματ’

οὐχ ὁσῶται is explicable, on the ground that τὰ... κτήματα=τὰ κτηθέντα. So πάλαι μέλημα seems the true reading in Soph. Philoct. 150, and probably Eur. Electr. 497 wrote πάλαι τε θησαύρισμα.—φθειρόμενον “wastes away.” See on 2, 4.

CXLII. μενετοί, an active verbal, as ὑποπτος sometimes, as παρακλειυστός vi. 13, 1. I believe this termination is comparable with Latin *-ibilis*, known (e. g. *penetrabilis*) to have an active as well as passive meaning. This verbal is rare, used by Aristoph. Av. 1620 μενετοί θεοί, “the gods may wait.”

§ 2. καὶ μὴν οὐδ’: see on 3, 4. ἡ ἐπιτείχισις: Ad. on this passage has deserved well of Th. He first distinctly saw that πόλιν ἀντίπαλον (like Roman colonies) was one mode of ἐπιτείχισις, a permanent hostile occupation; φρούριον (as in after times Decelea) was another, a temporary hostile position. So τὴν μὲν corresponds not with φρούριον δ’, but with τὸ δὲ τῆς θαλάσσης § 15... “as to the ἐπιτείχισις, it is difficult in time of peace to construct a rival city, much more in time of war when our city is a counter-ἐπιτείχισμα to their infant colony (notice the perfect); and should they construct

- 3 "οὐδὲ τὸ ναυτικὸν αὐτῶν ἄξιον φοβηθῆναι. τὴν μὲν γὰρ  
 "χαλεπὸν καὶ ἐν εἰρήνῃ πόλιν ἀντίπαλον παρασκευάσασθαι,  
 "ἥπου δὴ ἐν πολέμῳ τε καὶ οὐχ ἥσσον ἐκείνοις ἡμῶν ἀντε-  
 "πιτετειχισμένων φρούριον δ' εἰ ποιήσονται, τῆς μὲν γῆς  
 "βλάπτοιεν ἂν τι μέρος καταδρομαῖς καὶ αὐτομολῖαις, οὐ  
 "μέντοι ἰκανόν γε ἔσται ἐπιτειχίζειν τε κωλύειν ἡμᾶς πλεύ-  
 "σαντας ἐς τὴν ἐκείνων καὶ ἥπερ ἰσχύομεν ταῖς ναυσὶν  
 4 "ἀμύνεσθαι. πλέον γὰρ ἡμεῖς ἔχομεν τοῦ κατὰ γῆν ἐκ τοῦ  
 "ναυτικοῦ ἐμπειρίας ἢ ἐκείνοι ἐκ τοῦ κατ' ἥπειρον ἐς τὰ  
 5 "ναυτικά. τὸ δὲ τῆς θαλάσσης ἐπιστήμονας γενέσθαι οὐ  
 6 "ῥαδίως αὐτοῖς προσγενήσεται. οὐδὲ γὰρ ὑμεῖς μελετῶντες  
 "αὐτὸ εὐθὺς ἀπὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν ἐξείργασθέ πω· πῶς δὴ ἄν-

§ 3. τὴν μὲν T. ἡπουδῇ corr. N. (acc. supr. pr. η lit. inter η et π. corr. acc. supra δὴ m. r. fuit op. ἡ σπουδῇ). ἡ που δὲ T. ἥπου F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). πολέμῳ τὲ N.T. ἀντεπιτειχισμένων corr. N. (lit. inter ι et τ). ἀντεπιτειχισμένων V. (coll. Ad. Vol. II. Ed. 1). ἰκανόν ἔσται N.V. καὶ κωλύειν N.A.J. vulg. καὶ om. T.H.F. (si recte interpr. Bekk. sil. tac. Ba.) al. Be. ἀμύνεσθαι N. ἀμύνασθαι V. (teste Ad.).

§ 6. ἡμεῖς T.J. ἐπὶ (ante τῶν) N. ἀπὸ N. marg. m. r. πω om. N.T.V.F. (si recte interpr. Bekk. silent. tac. Ba. et de H.) Bekk. Poppo. πῶς δὲ N. δὴ N. marg.

a fort &c. But as to maritime skill &c." πόλιν μὲν might have made the passage more perspicuous, but would have been unwelcome to the ear. Even in strong antithesis μὲν is occasionally omitted; see on Dem. de Fals. Leg. \*91. A striking instance of this we have in St. Paul's Epist. Romans vi. 17 χάρις δὲ τῷ θεῷ ὅτι ἦτε δούλοι τῆς ἁμαρτίας, ὑπηκούσατε δὲ... Surely the Apostle is not thanking God that they once were slaves to sin, but "that *though* they were once &c. yet." In some passages μὲν almost seems to have a twofold antithesis to avoid an awkward sound. Plat. Theæt. 150 A οὐ γὰρ πρόσκειται γυναιξὶν ἐνίοτε μὲν εἰδωλα τίκτειν ἔστι δ' ὅτε ἀληθινά, τοῦτο δὲ μὴ ῥάδιον διαγνῶναι. τίκτειν μὲν ἐκίπτε μὲν would have added to the perspicuity but certainly not to the concinnity of the sentence. Protag. 351 D ἔστι μὲν αὐτῶν ἡδέων οὐκ ἔστιν ἀγαθὰ ἔστι δ' αὖ καὶ αὐτῶν ἀνιαρῶν οὐκ ἔστι κακά, ἔστι δ' ἀἴστι. Rep. II. 358 π πεφουκέναι γὰρ δὴ φασὶ τὸ μὲν ἀδικεῖν ἀγαθὸν τὸ δὲ ἀδικεῖσθαι κακόν, πλέονι δὲ κακῷ ὑπερβάλλειν τὸ ἀδικεῖσθαι ἢ ἀγαθῷ τὸ ἀδικεῖν. Aristot. Nic. Eth. IV. 12=6, 8 καὶ καθ' αὐτὰ μὲν

αἰρούμενος τὸ συνηδύνειν λυπεῖν δὲ εὐλαβοῦμενος, τοῖς δὲ ἀποβαλόνουσιν ἐὰν ἡ μείζω συνεπόμενος. Eur. Hec. 592 οὐκ οὐκ δεινόν, εἰ γῇ μὲν κακῇ | τυχοῦσα καιροῦ θεόθεν εὐστάχην φέρει, | χρηστῇ δ' ἀμαρτοῦ' ὦν χρεῶν αὐτὴν τυχεῖν | κακὸν δίδωσι καρπόν, ἀνθρώποις δ' αἰεὶ | ὁ μὲν πονηρὸς οὐδὲν ἄλλο πλὴν κακός, | ὁ δ' ἐσθλὸς ἐσθλός, when not only is γῇ contrasted with ἀνθρώποις, but κακῇ is as antithetic to χρηστῇ as afterwards πονηρὸς to ἐσθλός.

§ 3. ἀμύνεσθαι far better than reading of the Venet. Ms. ἀμύνασθαι, "to continue our repelling them by sea."

§ 6. πω might of course have as easily been inserted as dropt out before πῶς, but I think it adds force; "you have not yet fully wrought it out."—Observe εἰσόμενοι and § 1 κλύσανται both *passive*. I anticipate that shortly we shall cease calling such forms "futures middle."—τῷ μὴ μελετῶντι: this participle, where ordinary usage has *infinitive*, is noticeable in Th. See a striking example in v. 9, 3 μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ προφανοῦς μᾶλλον καὶ ἀντιπαράταχθέντος, followed § 4 by τοῦ ὑπακίπναι πλέον ἢ τοῦ μὲν αὐτοῖς... τὴν διάνοιαν ἔχουσιν.



“δρες γεωργοὶ καὶ οὐ θαλάσσιοι, καὶ προσέτι οὐδὲ μελετῆ-  
 “σαι ἐασόμενοι διὰ τὸ ὑφ’ ἡμῶν πολλαῖς ναυσὶν αἰεὶ ἐφορμει-  
 “σθαι, ἄξιον ἂν τι δρῶεν; πρὸς μὲν γὰρ ὀλίγας ἐφορμούσας  
 “κἂν διακινδυνεύσειαν πλήθει τὴν ἀμαθίαν θρασύνοντες  
 “πολλαῖς δὲ εἰργόμενοι ἡσυχάσουσι καὶ ἐν τῷ μὴ μελετῶντι  
 7 “ἀξυνετώτεροι ἔσονται καὶ δι’ αὐτὸ καὶ ὀκηρότεροι. τὸ δὲ  
 “ναυτικὸν τέχνης ἐστὶν ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλο τι, καὶ οὐκ ἐνδέ-  
 “χεται, ὅταν τύχη, ἐκ παρέργου μελετᾶσθαι, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον  
 “μηδὲν ἐκείνῳ παρέργον ἄλλο γίγνεσθαι.

CXLIII. “εἴτε καὶ κινήσαντες τῶν Ὀλυμπιάσιν ἢ  
 “Δελφοῖς χρημάτων μισθῷ μείζονι πειρῶντο ἡμῶν ὑπολα-  
 “βεῖν τοὺς ξένους τῶν ναυτῶν, μὴ ὄντων μὲν ἡμῶν ἀντι-  
 “πάλων, ἐσβάντων αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν μετοίκων, δεινὸν ἂν  
 “ᾦν· νῦν δὲ τόδε τε ὑπάρχει, καὶ ὅπερ κράτιστον, κυβερ-  
 “νήτας ἔχομεν πολίτας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ὑπηρεσίαν πλείους  
 2 “καὶ ἀμείνους ἢ πᾶσα ἢ ἄλλη Ἑλλάς. καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ κινδύνῳ

m. r. προσέτι (sic) T. δέξων corr. N. (ξ m. ead.). ἂν τι δρῶεν hic N. δ’ν τι δρῶεν  
 (sic) A. δν τι δρῶεν J. πρ N. ναὺς (post ὀλίγας) om. pr. N. supraser. m. r. ναὺς  
 hab. A. J. vulg. om. T. F. H. al. εἰργόμενοι N. T. A. J. vulg. ἡσυχάσουσι corr. N. (σ  
 alt. op. m. ead.). ἡσυχάζουσι T.

§ 7. τέχνης ἐστὶν (sic) T. ἄλλο τι N. T. A. J. μηδὲ T. ἄλλα T. γίνεσθαι N. T. V.  
 F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H.

CXLIII. κινήσαντες T. F. (“κινήσαντες a correctore, antea scriptum fuerat κινή-  
 “σαντες” Ba.) al. Be. γρ. κινήσαντες marg. H. ὀλυμπιάσιν A. J. vulg. ὀλυμπιάσι N.  
 (post lit. corr. acc. m. ead.) V. ὀλυμπιάσιν T. F. H. πειρῶνται T. τόδε τε N. τόδε  
 τε T. πᾶσα cum sequi. libr. Ed. Bauer. ἄλλη T. (supraser. m. ead.).

§ 7. The play on words can hardly be rendered. “A navy may not be practised as a by-work, but rather (it should be so entirely our work that) nothing else should be carried on as a by-work to it,” betrays either the poverty of our language, or perhaps rather my want of skill in the working thereof. Th. is true in adding ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλο τι, but without such addition the sentiment might well commend itself now to our Lay and other Lords of the Admiralty.

CXLIII. εἴτε, in spite of the distance, seems to be connected with ἦν τ’...ἔωσαν  
 § 4. “Whether they might meddle with some of the treasures &c., and so seduce our foreign seamen by offer of larger

pay,” (which Corinthians had threatened 121, 3) “or should they invade our country with a land force” &c.—μὴ ὄντων κ.τ.λ. “if we (ourselves without the foreigners) were not ourselves and metics a match for them, an equivalent number to theirs.”—ὑπηρεσίαν may be here the ship’s complement generally (τὴν ἄλλην by a usual idiom meaning “also”), but Arnold (after Dobree) has persuaded me in his note on vi. 31, 3 that the word means κυβερνήται, κελευσταί, and other petty officers of the navy.

§ 2. ἐπὶ τῷ κινδύνῳ “proposito periculo,” “when the danger of so doing is in view,” as v. 90 ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ τιμωρίᾳ,

- “οὐδεὶς ἂν δέξαιτο τῶν ξένων τὴν τε αὐτοῦ φεύγειν καὶ  
 “μετὰ τῆς ἡσσοῦνος ἅμα ἐλπίδος, ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν ἔνεκα  
 3 “μεγάλου μισθοῦ δόσεως, ἐκείνοις ξυναγωνίζεσθαι. Καὶ τὰ  
 “μὲν Πελοποννησίων ἔμοιγε τοιαῦτα καὶ παραπλήσια δοκεῖ  
 “εἶναι, τὰ δὲ ἡμέτερα τούτων τε ὧν περ ἐκείνοις ἐμεμψάμην  
 4 “ἀπηλλάχθαι καὶ ἄλλα οὐκ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου μεγάλα ἔχειν. ἦν  
 “τ’ ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν ἡμῶν πεζῇ ἴωσιν, ἡμεῖς ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκείνων  
 “πλευρούμεθα, καὶ οὐκέτι ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου ἔσται Πελοποννησίου  
 “μέρος τι τμηθῆναι καὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἅπασαν· οἱ μὲν γὰρ  
 “οὐχ ἔξουσιν ἄλλην ἀντιλαβεῖν ἀμαχεῖ, ἡμῶν δὲ ἔστι γῆ  
 5 “πολλή καὶ ἐν νήσοις καὶ κατ’ ἡπειρον. μέγα γὰρ τὸ τῆς  
 6 “θαλάσσης κράτος. σκέψασθε δέ· εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἦμεν νησιῶ-  
 “ται, τίνες ἂν ἀληπτότεροι ἦσαν; καὶ νῦν χρὴ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα  
 “τούτου διανοηθέντες τὴν μὲν γῆν καὶ οἰκίας ἀφείναι, τῆς δὲ  
 “θαλάσσης καὶ πόλεως φυλακὴν ἔχειν, καὶ Πελοποννησίοις

§ 2. τῆν τε αὐτοῦ N.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. (de V. tac. Ad.). αὐτοῦ an αὐτοῦ T. p. 1.

§ 3. περὶ πελοποννησίων N.V.H. καὶ παραπλήσια τοιαῦτα N.T.V.F.H. pl. Be. τούτων γε T. ὥν περ παρ’ A.J. [παρ’] Edd. Hudson. Duker. παρ’ vix ulla librorum auctoritate nititur.

§ 4. πεζοὶ (non πεζῶν) N.V. τε (post πελοποννησίου) add. A.J. vulg. τε om. N. T.V.F.H. al. μέρος τι T.A.J. vulg. μέρος τι τμηθῆναι corr. N. (acc. supr. os add. τι suprascr. m. ead. neone p. 1.). οἱ μὲν T. δὲ ἔστι N. γῆ (sic) N.

§ 6. σκέψασθε γὰρ T. (suprascr. m. ead.). εἰ γὰρ ἦμεν T.A.J. vulg. Bekk. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἦμεν N.V.F.H. Poppo. ἦσαν. T. διανοηθέντες T. (suprascr. m. ead.). πελοποννησίοις N.T.F. pr. m. H. (“in quo corrector abrasa parte literæ υ deinde fecerat πελοποννησίοις” Ba.) al. γρ. πελοποννησ(ίοις?) et mox ι abscisis a libri glutinatore) ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ὄργισθῆναι

“when you have in view, prospect,” Dem. Mid. p. 524 § 30 ἐπ’ ἀδελφοῖς μὲν τοῖς ἀδικήσουσιν ἀδελφοῖς δὲ τοῖς ἀδικησόμενοις, Pindar iv. Pyth. 182 ἐπὶ καὶ θανάτῳ where surely Boeckh and Dissen are right, and Donaldson is wrong.—τὴν τε αὐτοῦ φεύγειν, the well-known eclipse of γῆν or πατρίδα.—τῆς ἡσσοῦνος... ἐλπίδος; one might have expected ἡσσοῦνος τῆς ἐλπίδος, but there is apparently a contrast between ἡ ἡσσοῦνος ἐλπίς and ἡ κρείσσω ἐλπίς. So I understand Dem. Mid. ult. τὴν ὅσταν καὶ δικαίαν ψῆφον. You have two votes the ὅσα the ἀνόσιος. Give the former.—ἔνεκα of course belongs to δόσεως. Notice the triple geni-

tive.

§ 3. ἐκείνοις i. e. τοῖς ἐκείνων, a usual idiom noticed above on 71, 2. Dobree has here also stumbled, remarking that “μέμψεσθαι cum dativo vix usurpatur nisi de persona.” But it is used here de persona. ὥν περ is certainly by attraction for ἀπερ, and μέμφομαι σοι, or σου, ταῦτα is common. See on 84, 1.

§ 4. μέρος τι I have given here, for obviously τι is not emphatic, the contrast being “a part of the Peloponnese” to “the whole of Attica.”

§ 6. Cp., after others, III. 40, 10 γενόμενοι δ’ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τῇ γνώμῃ τοῦ πάσχειν.—προσαπλόλυνται: the present

“ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ὀργισθέντας πολλῶ πλείοσι μὴ διαμάχεσθαι  
 “(κρατήσαντές τε γὰρ αὐθις οὐκ ἐλάσσοσι μαχούμεθα, καὶ  
 “ἦν σφαλῶμεν, τὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅθεν ἰσχύομεν, προσα-  
 “πόλλυται· οὐ γὰρ ἡσυχάσουσι μὴ ἱκανῶν ἡμῶν ὄντων ἐπ’  
 “αὐτοὺς στρατεύειν), τὴν τε ὀλόφυρσιν μὴ οἰκῶν καὶ γῆς  
 “ποιεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ τῶν σωμάτων· οὐ γὰρ τάδε τοὺς ἀνδρας,  
 7 “ἀλλ’ οἱ ἄνδρες ταῦτα κτῶνται. καὶ εἰ ᾤμην πείσειν ὑμᾶς,  
 “αὐτοὺς ἂν ἐξελθόντας ἐκέλευον αὐτὰ δηῶσαι, καὶ δεῖξαι  
 “Πελοποννησίοις ὅτι τούτων γε ἔνεκα οὐχ ὑπακούσεσθε.

CXLIV. “πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἔχω ἐς ἐλπίδα τοῦ πέ-  
 “ρίεσεσθαι, ἣν ἐθέλητε ἀρχὴν τε μὴ ἐπικταῖσθαι ἅμα πολέ-  
 “μουντες καὶ κινδύνους αὐθαιρέτους μὴ προστίθεσθαι· μάλ-  
 “λον γὰρ πεφόβημαι τὰς οἰκείας ἡμῶν ἀμαρτίας ἢ τὰς τῶν  
 2 “ἐναντίων διανοίας. ἀλλ’ ἐκεῖνα μὲν καὶ ἐν ἄλλῳ λόγῳ ἅμα  
 “τοῖς ἔργοις δηλωθήσεται· νῦν δὲ τούτοις ἀποκρινάμενοι  
 “ἀποπέμψωμεν, Μεγαρέας μὲν ὅτι ἐάσομεν ἀγορᾷ καὶ λιμέσι

N. marg. m. r. ὀργισθεῖσι V. πλείοσι corr. N. (o op. m. ead.). διαμάχεσθαι corr.  
 N. (εσθαι m. r.). τε (post κρατήσαντες) om. N.V. ἐλάσσοσι corr. N. (o op. m. ead.).  
 ἦν (sic) T. προσάπολλυται T. (supraser. m. ead.). μὴ οὐχ ἱκανῶν N.V. μετ’ αὐτοὺς T.

§ 7. ᾤμην hic N. πελοποννησί corr. N. (σ et eis m. r.). γε (post τούτων) om.  
 T. οὐχ ὑπακούσεσθε T.

CXLIV. ἀρχὴν τε T. οἰκείας corr. N. (ei op. m. ead.).

§ 2. δηλωθήσεται corr. N. (θ nisi mend. libr.). ἀποπέμψωμεν T. (supraser. m.  
 ead.). ἀποπέμψομεν F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). ἦν δὲ καὶ T. μήτε ἡμῶν om. H. (“ma-  
 nus recent. in marg. scripsit” Ba.). τὰς δὲ πόλεις A.J. vulg. Bekk. τὰς τε N.T.V.

following the future “we are also losing.”  
 See on 127, 1.—τάδε...ταῦτα. See on  
 124, 1.

CXLIV. § 2. Whether τοῖς Λακ. is  
 a gloss or added purposely by Th. is  
 a question which will afterwards be dis-  
 cussed.—ἐπιτηθέως: see on 19, 1.—  
 For the repetition of *ὅτι*, before ἐθέλομεν,  
 cp. § 4, IV. 27, 1 πυθανόμενοι...ὅτι ταλαι-  
 πωρεῖται καὶ σίτος τοῖς ἐν τῇ νῆσῳ *ὅτι*  
 ἐσπλεῖ, Plat. iv. Rep. 427 Δ ἐν τῇ μὲν *ὅτι*  
 ...ἐν δὲ τῇ *ὅτι* τὰ μὲν...τὰ δὲ *ὅτι* αὐτόματα  
 ἔπεισαν.—The impersonal use of *κωλύει*  
 “there is no hindrance to” seems suf-  
 ficiently justified by Arist. Av. 463 *ὅν*  
*διαμάττειν οὐ κωλύει*.—ἀρξομεν...ἀρχο-  
 μένους: the distinction between the *active*

and the *middle* (which here is certainly  
 minute) is precisely the distinction found  
 in other *actives* and *middles*. *ἀρχω* is  
*initium facio*, *ἀρχομαι* *initium mihi facio*.  
 So in such phrases as *ἀρχω ἀδικῶν*  
*χειρῶν*, ἥδε ἡ *ἡμέρα* *ἀρξεί* *μεγάλων* *κακῶν*  
*τῇ Ἑλλάδι*, *ἀρχομαι* would have no signi-  
 ficance. The aggressor in an assault,  
 the day which begins, are followed by  
 retaliator in the one instance, by other  
 days in the other instance; on the con-  
 trary in *ἀρχομαι* *ἐργον*, *γόνων*, *εὐχῶν*, which  
 I purpose to continue, *ἀρχω* would be  
 lacking at least precision, though justi-  
 fiable on grounds mentioned on 107, 6.  
*ἀρχομένου* *πολέμου*, *θέρους*, *ἀρχόμενοι* (*ἀρ-*  
*ξόμενοι*) *ἐπὶ* (*ἐκ*), κ.τ.λ. could not be repre-

“χρησθαι, ἣν καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ξηνηλασίας μὴ ποιῶσι  
 “μῆτε ἡμῶν μῆτε τῶν ἡμετέρων ξυμμάχων (οὔτε γὰρ ἐκῶο  
 “κωλύει ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς οὔτε τόδε), τὰς δὲ πόλεις ὅτι αὐτο-  
 “νόμους ἀφήσομεν, εἰ καὶ αὐτονόμους ἔχοντες ἐσπεισάμεθα,  
 “καὶ ὅταν κἀκεῖνοι ταῖς αὐτῶν ἀποδῶσι πόλεσι μὴ σφίσι  
 “τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐπιτηδεύεις αὐτονομείσθαι, ἀλλὰ αὐτοῖς  
 “ἐκάστοις ὡς βούλονται· δίκας δὲ ὅτι ἐθέλομεν δοῦναι κατὰ  
 “τὰς ξυνθήκας, πολέμου δὲ οὐκ ἄρξομεν, ἀρχομένους δὲ  
 3 “ἀμννούμεθα. ταῦτα γὰρ δίκαια καὶ πρέποντα ἅμα τῆδε  
 4 “τῇ πόλει ἀποκρίνασθαι. εἶδέναι δὲ χρή ὅτι ἀνάγκη πο-  
 “λεμεῖν ἣν δὲ ἐκούσιοι μᾶλλον δεχόμεθα, ἥσσαν ἐγκε-  
 “σόμενους τοὺς ἐναντίους ἔξομεν· ἔκ τε τῶν μεγίστων κινδύ-  
 “νων ὅτι καὶ πόλει καὶ ἰδιώτῃ μέγισται τιμαὶ περιγίγνονται.  
 5 “οἱ γοῦν πατέρες ἡμῶν ὑποστάντες Μήδους, καὶ οὐκ ἀπὸ  
 “τοσῶνδε ὀρμώμενοι ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ ὑπάρχοντα ἐκλιπόντες,  
 “γνώμη τε πλείονι ἢ τύχῃ καὶ τόλμῃ μείζονι ἢ δυνάμει τόν  
 6 “τε βάρβαρον ἀπεῴσαντο καὶ ἐς τὰδε προήγαγον αὐτά. ὦν

F.H. al. Poppo. ἀφήσομεν εἰ καὶ αὐτονόμους om. T. propter τὸ ὁμοιστέλεον. δτ' αὖ F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.). κἀκεῖνοι A.J. vulg. ἐναντῶν A.J. vulg. αὐτῶν N.T.V.F.H.

al. ἀλλ' Bekk. <sup>δὲ</sup> μὲν T. (suprascr. m. ead.). ἀμννόμεθα T. ἀμννόμεθα F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.).

§ 4. ἀνάγκη F. (teste Br. tac. Ba.). ἥσσαν T. (suprascr. m. ead.). μεγίσται (sic) N. (de V. tac. Ad.).

§ 5. πρὲς N.T. μῆδου N. (suprascr. m. r.). καὶ om. T. ἐκλιπόντες A.J. vulg. ἐκλιπόντες N.T.V.F.H. pl. omp. Ba. γνώμη...τύχῃ...τόλμῃ hic N. γνώμη τε N.T.

sented by *ἀρχοντος*, *ἀρχοντες* (*ἀρξαντες*), the conception being nothing more than *beginning*. A passage in Eur. Hipp. 408 ...410 deserves a cursory notice. *ἥ τις πρὸς ἀνδρας ἦρξατ' αλσχύειν λέχη | πρώτῃ θυραῖους· ἐκ δὲ γενναίων δόμων | τόδ' ἦρξε θηλείαισι γίνεσθαι κακόν*, “who first began with strange men to defile the marriage bed,” “now she set the example to her own sex that this evil should take its rise upon noble families.” In itself, from what I have remarked above, I should have no scruple to translate “this evil began to rise,” but *ἦρξατο* preceding seems to force upon me my rendering. In iv. 118, 7 the faithful rendering of *ἀρχειν δὲ τῇδε τὴν ἡμέραν* (*τῆς ἐκχειρίας*) is not “that the truce do begin to be in force

from this present day,” but “that this present day begins the truce, is the first day of the truce.” See more in Kuster. de vero usu verb. med. Sect. 1. 13. Boeckh. Corp. Inscr. Vol. 1. p. 877, 878. In our passage *πολέμου οὐκ ἀρξομεν* “we will not begin the war, we will not be the first to do what others will follow,” but *ἀρχομένους* contains the additional notion “if they begin a war which they will follow out, we will resist such war.”

§ 3. *τῇδε τῇ πόλει* “our country.”

§ 4. One is sorely tempted to suppose that Th. gave *μέγισται αἱ τιμαὶ* as vii. 67, 1 *ἡ μεγίστη ἐλπίς μεγίστην καὶ τῇ προθυμίαν παρέχεται*. But see on 71, 3.

§ 5. *ἐς τὰδε* “to its present height,” so αὐτά here and § 6 in our language

“οὐ χρὴ λείπεσθαι, ἀλλὰ τοὺς τε ἐχθροὺς παντὶ τρόπῳ  
 “ἀμύνεσθαι καὶ τοῖς ἐπιγυγνομένοις πειράσθαι αὐτὰ μὴ  
 “ἐλάσσω παραδούναι.”

CXLV. ὁ μὲν Περικλῆς τοιοῦτο εἶπεν, οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι  
 νομίσαντες ἄριστα σφίσι παραινεῖν αὐτὸν ἐψηφίσαντο ἃ  
 ἐκέλευε, καὶ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἀπεκρίναντο τῇ ἐκείνου  
 γνώμῃ καθ' ἑκάστὰ τε ὡς ἔφρασε καὶ τὸ ξύμπαν οὐδὲν  
 κελευόμενοι ποιήσῃν, δίκη δὲ κατὰ τὰς ξυνθήκας ἔτοιμοι  
 εἶναι διαλύεσθαι περὶ τῶν ἐγκλημάτων ἐπὶ ἴσῃ καὶ ὁμοίᾳ.  
 καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἶκον καὶ οὐκέτι ὕστερον ἐπρεσ-  
 βεύοντο.

CXLVI. αἰτίαι δὲ αὗται καὶ διαφοραὶ ἐγένοντο ἀμφο-  
 τέροις πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου, ἀρξάμεναι εὐθύς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Ἐπι-  
 δάμνῳ καὶ Κερκύρα· ἐπεμύγνυντο δὲ ὁμῶς ἐν αὐταῖς καὶ  
 παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐφοίτων ἀκηρύκτως μὲν ἀνυπόπτως δὲ οὐ.  
 σπονδῶν γὰρ ξύγχυσις τὰ γιγνόμενα ἦν καὶ πρόφασις τοῦ  
 πολεμεῖν.

§ 6. τε (ante ἐχθροὺς) om. N.V.

CXLV. Post εἶπεν, ✧ add. N. m. r. sed nihil in marg. ol δ' Ἀθηναῖοι vulg.  
 Bekk. ol δὲ αθ. N.T.V.F. (teste Ba. tac. Br.) H. Poppo. τοῖς τε λακ. T.F.A.J.  
 vulg. τε om. N.V. al. καθ' ἑκάστὰ τε T.A.J. τε om. N.V. ἔτοιμοι N.T.A.J. vulg.  
 Poppo.

§ 2. μὲν T. CXLVI. τῶν ἐπεδάμνω corr. N. (supraser. m. r.). ἐπιμύγνυντο (sic)  
 N. (de V. tac. Ad.). παραλλήλως pr. N. παραλλήλως corr. N. (ou m. r.). τὰ  
 γινόμενα N.T.V.

τέλος τοῦ πρώτου N. litt. min.

simply “it”. This Greek usage of  
 neuter plurals has been noticed on ch. 7.

CXLV. αὐτὸν...ἐκείνου. See on 132, 3.  
 CXLVI. For αἰτίαι see on 23, 7.

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